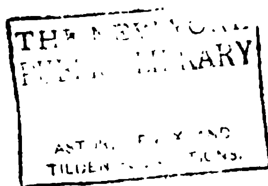




HISTORY

OF THE

COLONIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

IN THE

WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA,

NORTH AMERICA, ASIA, AUSTRAL-ASIA, AFRICA,

AND

EUROPE;

COMPRISING THE

Area, Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Shipping, Custom Duties, Population, Education, Religion, Crime, Government, Finances, Laws, Military Defence, Cultivated and Waste Lands, Emigration, Rates of Wages, Prices of Provisions, Banks, Coins, Staple Products, Stock, Moveable and Immoveable Property, Public Companies, &c.

OF

EACH COLONY;

WITH THE

CHARTERS AND THE ENGRAVED SEALS.

FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

BY

ROBERT MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.

LONDON:

WM. H. ALLEN AND CO., LEADENHALL STREET;

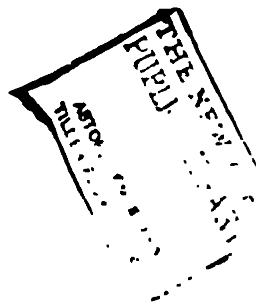
AND

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE, 36, SOHO SQUARE.

1843.

ES OF

Mahommedans, &c.			Military Stre			terling.)	
						Britain and land.	
dans.	Hindoos, Pagans, &c.	Total.	European Regulars.	Colonial Regulars.	Colonial	ports om.	Total.
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100	7	107	2046	Nil.	Do.		
90	7	97	367	Do.	Do.		
40	8	48	304	Do.	Do.		
70	5	75	125	Do.	Do.		
40	4	44	50	Do.	Do.	no	wn.
70	7	77	67	Do.	Do.		
10	4	14	23	Do.	Do.		
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Do.	Do.		
000000	29970000	39970000				N	S.
000000	20000000	32000000	14000	80000	Do.		
100000	900000	1000000				00000	3500000
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500000	6495000	7995000	6000	24000	Do.	00000	500000
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Do.	500	500	Do.	Do.	2350	35000	1166000
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Do.	97000	97000	Do.	Do.	Do.	04000	620000
Do.	10000	10000	600	200	500	N	S.
Do.	12650	12650				04000	2094000
Do.	12500	12500	100	100	50		
Do.	2000	2000	50	300	100	62000	501000
						79000	678000
Do.	Nil.	Nil.	NO	R	E		
						N	S.
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2000	12000	14000	250	50	90	54000	237000
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1000	11000	12000	250	50	110	34000	83000
2133	13000	15133	50	50	150	69000	139000
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1400	8500	9900	200	100	100	7000	25000
100	700	800	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	7000	168000
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THE NEW
PUBL
ASTOR

REPORT.

The Colonial Office, in Downing Street, has received annually for a series of years a "Blue Book" in manuscript from each Colony, containing a variety of commercial, financial, ecclesiastical, and general information for the use of Government. The "Blue Books" were commenced about the year 1828. Three blank books, with ruled columns and printed headings, are sent to each Colony every year; the blank columns are filled in by returns from the different departments, under the authority of the Colonial Secretary in each settlement; these returns are then sent in duplicate to Downing Street, and one of the three copies is retained in the Colony for the use of the Governor. In 1836-7, a Committee of the House of Commons, then sitting to inquire into the financial condition of the Colonies, examined witnesses with reference to the feasibility and expense of reducing these "Blue Books" into a form adapted for publication. In consequence perhaps of the time and expenditure, which the arrangement and publication of a vast mass of documents would occasion (about £10,000), nothing was done by Government; and, in pursuance of an object which has occupied a third of my life at home and abroad (namely, to make the condition of the Colonies of the Empire fully known to, and their importance appreciated by, the British public), I solicited permission from the Secretary of State to prepare, with my own assistants, and at my own expense, such a work as the Committee of the House of Commons was desirous of possessing. His Lordship's reply to my application was as follows:—

From Sir George Grey, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"Colonial Office, Downing Street,
7th February, 1838.

"Sir,

"I am directed by Lord Glenelg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, and to acquaint you in reply that his Lordship has much pleasure in complying with your request for access to the information in this office, comprised in the "Blue Books" annually transmitted from the respective Colonies. Mr. Meyer, the librarian, has received his Lordship's directions to submit them to your inspection, on your application to him for that purpose. Lord Glenelg will also be happy to afford you access to any other statistical information in this office respecting the Colonies.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"To Robert Montgomery Martin, Esq., &c. &c." "George Grey.

An office was assigned for my use in Downing Street, and, by the courtesy of Mr. Meyer, I was supplied with upwards of two hundred and fifty volumes of "Blue Books," and with various documents of a public nature. The materials which these books contained were carefully examined, and the facts which I deemed it useful to publish were collated and arranged in a tabular form, together with an immense mass of facts collected from every public department, and from every quarter deemed authentic, so as to present consecutive views of the progress or decline of each Colony in population, education, religion, crime, commerce, shipping, staple products, finances, and in every thing which can portray the physical, moral, and intellectual condition of so large a part of the British Empire.

At the East India House also an apartment was assigned me, and the commercial returns from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay for forty years, were, by the urbanity of Mr. Peacock, placed before me. Mr. Melville, Secretary to the East India Company; Mr. Irving, Inspector-General at the Custom House; Mr. Woodhouse, of the Plantation Office; Mr. Covey, Registrar-General of Shipping; Mr. Brown, Registrar-General of Merchant Seamen; Mr. Porter, of the Board of Trade; and the Courts of Directors and Secretaries of

the different public Companies connected with our transmarine possessions, all grante
their invaluable aid towards the preparation of this work.

The Colonies are arranged geographically, and divided into Books, thus :—

Book I.—Possessions in the West Indies.—Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago, Gren
St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Christopher, Montserrat, N
Tortola and the Virgin Isles, New Providence, and the Bahamas, the Bermudas, &c.

Book II.—Possessions in South America.—Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, Hondu
and the Falkland Islands.

Book III.—Possessions in North America.—Canada (Upper and Lower), N
Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Isle, Newfoundland, Labra
and the Hudson Bay Territories.

Book IV.—Possessions in Asia.—Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, Penang, Mala
and Sincapore.

Book V.—Possessions in Austral-Asia.—New South Wales, Van Diemen's Isla
Swan River, and Southern Australia, &c.

Book VI.—Possessions in Africa.—Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius and Seychell
St. Helena, Ascension, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Accra, Cape Coast Castle, &c.

Book VII.—Possessions in Europe.—Gibraltar, Malta and Gozo, Corfu, Cephalon
Santa Maura, Ithaca, Zante, Paxo, Cerigo, and Heligoland.

Each Colony forms a separate chapter, which is again subdivided into numbered sectio
according to a system which will shew at a glance under each head of Population, Co
merce, Finances, &c. all the information which could be obtained relative to these subjec
In the Appendix a similar plan has been adopted, the documents belonging to each Bo
being classified according to their respective geographical arrangement.

In the West India Appendix will be found the general trade of the West Indies in t
aggregate, and of each island for a series of years as regards the exports to England, an
the duties levied there on sugar, coffee, rum, &c. Full details of the recent reports relati
to education among the emancipated negroes, of sickness in the West Indies, of the pric
of tropical produce, &c., will also be found in this Appendix. The Appendix to the boo
on North America contains several important statements relative to the lands grante
in Canada, aggregate statements of the trade of the Northern Colonies, the value o
Spanish dollars, &c. The Asiatic Appendix supplies a great variety of information, som
of which was obtained at the East India House after the text was printed. The document
respecting the British feudatory, stipendiary, and dependent chiefs—the classified populatio
of different districts—the rates of pay and regulations of the army—the commerce, coins
weights and measures, &c. of the Anglo-Eastern Empire, are all of the highest value.
There will be found in the Austral-Asian Appendix copious details relative to population,
crime, the treatment of convicts, secondary punishments, &c., in addition to the abundant
facts given in Book V. The judicial, mercantile, and banking charters are given in the
Appendix of the book to which the Colonies belong possessing such charters. Thus the
Colonial Bank charter is in the West India Appendix, the *British Guyana Bank* charter
under South America, the *Hudson Bay* charter under North America, the *East India Company* charter under Asia, and the *Ionian Islands* charter under the Europe Appendix. An
Emigration Appendix, with a variety of data as to emigrants, rates of wages, regulations,
&c., has been added, and at the conclusion is given a General Appendix of several documents relating to shipping, finances, &c. not applying specifically to any one Colony.

In order to render the work more complete for reference, a brief view of the manner in
which each Colony has been acquired by Great Britain, and of its chief physical features,

has been prefixed to the vital statistics. A full account of the history, geography, &c. of each settlement will be found in my "History of the British Colonies," in five large octavo volumes, and in my "Colonial Library," in ten smaller volumes. A large statistical chart shews, in an aggregate form and in round numbers, as being more easily retained by the memory, the condition of the Colonies in 1836, the latest year in which the "Blue Books" are complete, and as accurate as existing documents will permit. In some of the columns, viz. those of religion and property, estimates have been obliged to be resorted to, in place of actual returns to Government.

A map of the world coloured, to shew the geographical position of our Colonies, has been appended by Mr. Wyld, geographer to the Queen.

The seals of each Colony, chastely designed by Mr. Wyon, chief engraver of the Royal Mint, are now, for the first time, laid before the public. The centre of the colonial seal is alone given: it is surrounded by the royal arms, as observed in the engraving of the Upper Canada seal, plate 1. I am indebted to Mr. Freebairn's skill with the patent anaylyptograph for the beautiful engraving with which this branch of the work is illustrated. My principal assistant, Mr. Frederick Medley, bestowed great care on a work which required unremitting industry, attention, and zeal—qualities which were rendered more useful by his personal knowledge and appreciation of the value of the Colonies. While adverting to the different individuals who have contributed towards the preparation of this work, I should not omit to mention the excellent typographer, Mr. Nicol, of the Shakspeare Press, Pall Mall.

A tabular Index, after a new and compendious plan, will enable the inquirer to find in a moment the pages in the Book and in the Appendix relating to any subject on which he may desire information.

With respect to the numerous tables and data, which the following pages present, they may be relied on as the nearest approximation to truth yet attainable. The "Blue Books" are, of late years, more perfect than when they were first established; and great credit is due to the gentleman in the Colonial Office with whom the statesman-like idea originated, and to those also who, undeterred by difficulties or disappointments, have succeeded in reducing the plan to a system, which every future return will bring to a greater degree of accuracy. It may be observed, perhaps, that the gaol returns from several Colonies shew sometimes a great and sudden change in the annual number of prisoners. This can only be accounted for by supposing that occasionally the whole of the gaols in the Colony are included in the return, and in some years, only those prisoners confined in the chief town.

There are about *three million* figures in the volume, and a nearly equal number was required to form the additions, subtractions, &c. In order to get as much information as possible into a given tabular space, shillings, pence, and fractional parts, have been excluded, which will account for any slight apparent discrepancy in the summing up of the totals, and which it did not appear advisable to alter.

As the work may be deemed an official record, I have considered it right to abstain from all comment on the multiplicity of facts now collected and printed, and to suppress even an Introduction which I had prepared on ancient and modern colonization, and on the political and commercial importance of Colonies to England.

The statements contained in the following pages speak for themselves: they constitute the most extraordinary record of a Colonial Empire that man ever witnessed—an empire which has been the growth of ages, yet is still in its infancy, and on whose extension and improvement, so far as human judgment can predict, depends the happiness of the world.

London, January, 1839. ROBERT MONTGOMERY MARTIN.

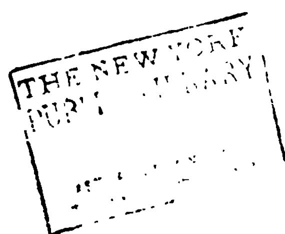
CORRIGENDA.

Page 95, *for* Table of Slave Population from 1819 to 1831, *read* 1817 to 1831.
— 100, 7th line from bottom, *for* Offices, *read* Officers.
— 108, 17th line from bottom, *for* from 1613 to 1638, *read* from 1673 to 1838,
— 204, 5th line from top, *for* Post Office Receipts, &c. for five years, *read* eight years.
— 240, (in Table of Schools) last line, *for* in every parish and the province, *read* in the province.
— 244, 1st line from top, *for* eight years *read* 11 years.
— 269, 2d line from top, *for* from 1828 to 1836, *read* from 1829 to 1836.
— 447, (Table of Government Schools) 3d line from top, *for* from 1824 to 1834, *read* from 1824 to 1835.
— 453, (Table of Price of Produce) *for* from 1829 to 1836, *read* from 1828 to 1836.
— 478, (Population Table) *for* Whites, *read* Whites and Free-coloured.
— 507, at last line of the page, *for* 1335, *read* 1835.
— 535, 1st line in the page, *for* since 1815, *read* 1816.
— 540, Table of Military Strength, *for* since 1815, *read* 1816.
— 541, Table of Comparative Yearly Statement of Revenue, [B. B. 1836.] *omit* 1836.
— 542, Table of Comparative Yearly Statement of Expenditure, *instead* of [B. B. 1836], *omit* 1836.
— 564, in Table of Military Strength, *for* since 1815, *read* since 1816.
— 583, in Table of Military Strength, *for* since the year 1815, *read* since the year 1816.
— 583, 2d line from top, *instead* of [B. B. 1836], *omit* 1836.
— 584, 2d line from top, *for* 1821 to 1836, *read* 1821 to 1831.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

Pages 360 A. B. C. D., to follow p. 360. In the Appendix, pp. 80 A. B. C. D., to follow p. 80.


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PROMONT. BONÆ SPEI

























Australian Agricultural Comp.y















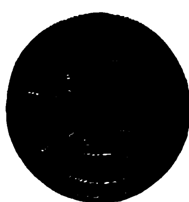


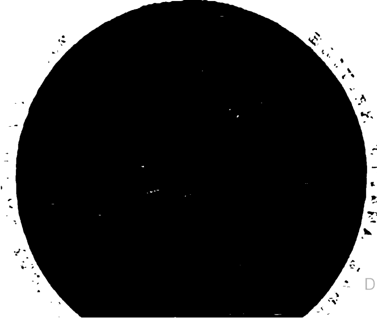


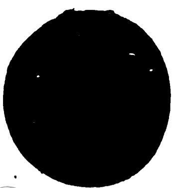


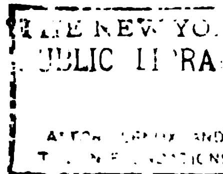













VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITTANNIAR REG. F.D.
SIGILL PROV. CANADAE SUPERIORIS













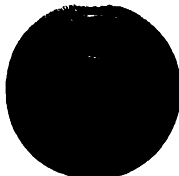


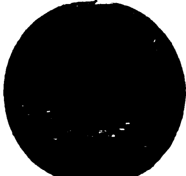


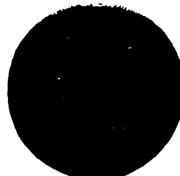












THE COLONIES, &c.

BOOK I.—POSSESSIONS IN THE WEST INDIES.

CHAPTER I.—JAMAICA.

Section I.—The Island of Jamaica is situated between the parallels of 17° 35′ to 18° 30′ north latitude, and 76° to 78° 40′ west longitude, 4000 miles southwest of England, 90 west of St. Domingo, the same distance south of Cuba, and 435 north of Carthagena on the South American continent. It is 150 miles long, 55 broad, and contains about 4,000,000 acres.

II. Jamaica was discovered by Cristopher Columbus, on the 2nd May, 1494, during his second expedition. It was called *Xaymaca* in the Florida language, signifying abundance of wood and water; and St. Jago, *alias* St. James, by Columbus, in honor of the patron saint of Spain. Columbus took formal possession of Jamaica for his sovereign; but owing probably to the apparent hostility of the aborigines, by whom it was then densely peopled, the Spaniards formed no settlement. In 1503 the Spaniards first began to colonize Jamaica. In 1558 the aborigines had entirely perished, and slaves were then introduced. In 1605 Sir Anthony Shirley made some predatory incursions on the Spanish settlers then scattered in various parts of the island, and in 1638 Col. or Capt. William Jackson made a descent on Jamaica, beat the Spaniards at Passage Fort, and compelled them to pay a large sum of money for the preservation of their capital. The island remained in the possession of the Spaniards until the 3rd May, 1655, when Jamaica was conquered from the Spaniards by a large armament, fitted out by Oliver Cromwell, and commanded by Gen. Venables and Admiral Penn. From thence to the present period Jamaica has remained in the possession of Great Britain.

The following is a list of the slave insurrections in the island: 1678. Rebellion caused by the prolongation of martial law. 1684. Ditto—first serious one. 1686. Ditto—sanguinary at Clarendon. 1702. Ditto. Eastern districts. 1717. Ditto—causing great alarm. Not to mention districts or particular events, it may be sufficient to name the years in which the insurrections occurred:—In 1722, 1734, 1736, 1739, 1740, 1745, 1758, 1760, 1765, 1766, 1769, 1771, 1777, 1782, 1795, 1796, 1798, 1803, 1807, 1809, 1824, 1832. During the latter rebellion 200 were killed in the field, and about 500 executed. The expense of putting down the rebellion of 1760, was £100,000. It is estimated that the expense of 1832, (exclusive of the value of the property destroyed, viz. £1,154,583) was £161,596. The British parliament granted a loan of £500,000 to assist the almost ruined planters.

The following are the names of the Governors, Lieut.-Governors, &c., of Jamaica, with the years when they commenced their administrations: Gov. Col. D'Oyley, 1660; Gov. Lord Windsor, 1662; Lieut.-Gov. Sir C. Lyttleton, Knt., 1662; Pres. Col. Thomas Lynch, 1664; Gov. Sir T. Modyford, Knt., 1664; Lieut.-Gov. Sir T. Lynch, Knt., 1671; Lieut. Gov. Sir H. Morgan, Knt., 1675; Gov. Lord Vaughan, 1675; Lieut.-Gov. Sir H. Morgan, Knt., 1678; Gov. Charles Earl of Carlisle, 1678; Lieut.-Gov. Sir. H. Morgan, Knt. 1680; Gov. Sir Thomas Lynch, Knt. 1682; Lieut.-Gov. Col. Hender Molesworth, 1684; Gov. Christopher Duke of Albemarle, 1687; Pres. Sir Francis Watson, 1688; Gov. William Earl of Inchiquin, 1690; Pres. John White, Esq., 1692; Pres. John Bourden, Esq., 1692; Lieut.-Gov. Sir W. Beeston, Knt., 1693; Gov. William Selwyn, Esq., 1702; Lieut.-Gov. P. Beckford, Esq. 1702; Lieut.-Gov. T. Handasyd, Esq. 1702; Gov. Lord Archibald Hamilton, 1711; Gov. Peter Heywood, Esq., 1716; Gov. Sir Nicholas Lawes, Knt., 1718; Gov. Henry Duke of Portland, 1722; Pres. John Ayscough, Esq., 1722; Gov. Major-Gen. Robert Hunter, 1728; Pres. John Ayscough, Esq., 1734; Pres. John Gregory, Esq., 1735. Henry Cunningham, Esq. was appointed Governor in 1735, but Pres. Gregory was succeeded by Gov. Edward Trelawny, Esq. 1738; Gov. Charles Knowles, Esq 1752; Lieut.-Gov. Henry Moore, Esq. 1756; Gov. George Haldane, Esq. 1758; Lieut.-Gov. Henry Moore, Esq. 1759; Gov. W. H. Lyttleton, Esq. 1762; Lieut.-Gov. R. H. Elletson, Esq, 1766; Gov. Sir William Trelawny, Bart., 1767; Lieut.-Gov. Lieut.-Col. J. Dalling, 1773; Gov. Sir Basil Keith, Knt., 1773; Gov. Major-Gen. J. Dalling, 1777; Gov. Maj. Gen. Archibald Campbell, 1782; Lieut. Gov. Brigadier-Gen. Alured Clarke, 1784; Gov. Thomas Earl of Effingham, 1790; Lieut. Gov. Major-Gen. Williamson, 1791; Lieut.-Gov. Earl of Balcarras, 1795; Lieut.-Gov. Lieut.-Gen. G. Nugent, 1801; Lieut. Gov. Lieut. Gen. Sir E. Coote, 1806; Gov. Duke of Manchester, 1808; Lieut.-Gov. Lieut.-Gen. E. Morrison, 1811; Gov. Duke of Manchester, 1813; Lieut. Gov. Major-Gen. H. Conran, 1821; Gov. Duke of Manchester, 1822; Lieut. Gov, Major-Gen. Sir John Keane, 1827; Gov. Earl of Belmore, 1829; Pres. G. Cuthbert, Esq., 1832; Gov. C. H. Earl of Mulgrave, 1832; Gov. Marquis of Sligo, Dec. 1833; Lieut. Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, 1836.

III. Jamaica is somewhat of an oval shape, with an elevated ridge called the "Blue Mountains," (towering in some places to nearly 8,000 feet above the level of the sea,) running longitudinally through the isle E. and W., and occasionally intersected by other high ridges, traversing from N. to S.; approaching the sea on the S. coast in gigantic spines, of sharp ascent—difficult of access, and clothed with dense and sombre forests;—on the N. declining into lovely mounds and round-topped hills, covered with groves of pimento, and all the exquisite verdure of the tropics,—the *coup d'œil* presenting a splendid panorama of high mountains, embosomed in clouds, and vast savannahs or plains, hills and vales, rivers, bays, and creeks. The middle part, called Pedro's Cockpit, lying between Clarendon and St. Ann's Parishes, is spread for an extent of many miles, with an infinite number of round-topped hills, whose surface, covered with loose lime-stone, or honey-comb rock, is clothed with fine

cedar and other trees, of enormous bulk; the dales or cockpits meandering between these hummocks contain a rich soil, of great depth, where the succulent Guinea grass forms a perfect carpet of ever-verdant beauty.

From Fort Morant (conspicuous under a steep hill,) to Port Royal, there is a narrow spit of land, called the palisades, composed of sand, overgrown with mangroves; behind this is the harbour of the chief commercial town. St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town, Co. Middlesex, on the S.W. side of the island, about 16 miles from the sea, and 16 from Kingston, is the seat of Government, but Kingston is in reality the capital of the island. Kingston is situated on a gentle slope of about one mile in length, which is bounded on the S. by a spacious basin, through which all vessels must advance beneath the commanding batteries of Port Royal. The extended inclined plane, on the verge of which Kingston stands, is enclosed on the N. by the loftiest ridge of the Blue Mountain chain, termed Liguana, which, forming a semi-circle, terminates in the E. at the narrow defile of Rock Fort,—from thence a long neck of land stretches far away to Port Royal, forming the S. barrier of a beautiful haven; in the W. the semicircle terminates at a contracted pass upon the edge of an impracticable lagoon, from thence the main land sweeping round to Port Henderson, and the projecting salt-pond hills secure an harbour, in which the navies of Europe may safely ride. The entrance is defended on the E. point of the delta of Fort Royal by the formidable ramparts of Fort Charles, thickly studded with heavy ordnance; on the W. side, by the cannon of Rock Fort, while the low raking shot from the long level lines of Fort Augusta, which face the narrow channel, would sweep a hostile navy off the ocean. For nine miles around Kingston is an alluvial plain, surrounded by a series of irregular mountains, some of which to the E. and N.E. are of considerable elevation,—constantly cloud-capped, and appearing as if made up of several hills piled one upon another, with various elevations, picturesque valleys and chasms, impressing the mind with an idea of volcanic origin, or that some convulsion of nature had caused the strange irregularity displayed.

The streets in Lower Kingston are long and straight, with a mathematical regularity like the new town of Edinburgh, the houses in general two stories, with verandahs above and below. The English and Scotch churches are really elegant structures, particularly the former, which is built on a picturesque spot, commanding a splendid view of the city, the plains around it, the amphitheatre of mountains, and the noble harbour of Port Royal.

On a plain at the top of the declivity on which Kingston is built are the fine barracks, called Up Park Camp, and not far hence on a still more conspicuous spot, is the residence of the naval commander-in-chief on the station, called the Admiral's Pen. The heights of the principal places above the level of the sea, are thus computed:—Blue Mountain Peak, 7,770 feet; Ridge of ditto, 7,163; Portland Gap ridge, 6,501; Portland Gap, 5,640; Catherine's Peak, 4,970; Abbey Green House, S.D. 4,233; Clifton House, S.A. 4,228; Flamsted House, 3,800; Sheldon House, 3,417; Middleton House 2,340; Stoney Hill, Bucks, 1,360; Green Castle, 1,328; Hope Tavern, 699.

It is asserted, however, that the three very remarkable peaks on the grand ridge of Blue Monntains at the eastern part of the island called the *Coldridge*, have their respective summits 8,184, 7,656, and 7,576 above the level of the sea, and there are other mo tains in this ridge exceeding a mile in height. therine's Peak, about seven miles and a half N Kingston, is stated to be 5,075 feet, and Hard Hill to the westward of it nearly of equal elevat forming the summits of another grand ridge wl crosses the island diagonally. The mountains to W. in the counties of Middlesex and Cornwall do reach to the height of a mile, rarely exceed half a m *Leman's* mountain, in the county of Middlesex, miles N. of Spanish Town is 2,282 feet high, and *Bull's Head*, in Clarendon, near the centre of island on the meridian of Carlisle Bay, is 3,140 f In the W. the *Dolphin's Head*, S. of Lucea is 3, feet. On the S. E. coast Yallah's Hill, which is wit the point of the same name, is only 2,706 feet. greater proportion of the mountains are of con form, with steep declivities, approaching very n the shore on the N. coast, and leaving plains of ab 12 miles wide on the S.; the dark and deep ravi between the lofty mountains, denominated *Cockp* are closely shut in by dense woods, and offer a marl contrast to the lower mountains, which are cu vated with coffee, pimento, cotton, capsicums, & in all their variety, affording delightful country treats from the coast.

The beauty of the island is further enhanced by numerous rivers, upwards of 200 of which have be enumerated; few, however (owing to the mountainc and hill and dale nature of the country), are naviga for vessels of any burthen, although they might made so by means of locks, &c. In St. Elizab parish, Black River, which flows for the most p through a flat country, is the deepest and least rap and is navigable for flat-bottomed boats and canc for about 30 miles. The other chief rivers on the side are the Rio Cobre and Rio Minho, and on the N Marthabræ, White, Ginger, and Great River, &c. The precipitate current of the streams renders the the better adapted for mechanical purposes, their qui agitation over the falls preserves their zest and sprigh liness for animal drink, and prevents the too gre evaporation and formation of damps and mists, whi would otherwise be occasioned.

Springs are extremely numerous, even in the hig est mountains; about Kingston, and on the N. sid they are generally impregnated with calcareous eart and in the latter stalactites are met with. Several a of a medicinal nature in Vere and Portland; the mo celebrated is one of a sulphureous nature in the parish of St. Thomas, giving name to a village call Bath. There is a cold and a hot spring; the latt runs by many rills out of the side of a rocky cleft th confines the middle part of the sulphur river to th E., as it flows towards the S.; it is very hot at it source, naturally light, and plentifully charged wit volatile particles of mineral acid, combined with sul phureous steam, slightly engaged in a calcareous bas The cold spring differs only in being more abundantl charged with sulphur; the use of both is exceed ingly beneficial in cutaneous disorders, obstruction of the viscera, &c.

Of the harbours it may be sufficient to state, tha the Jamaica shore has 16 principal secure havens besides 30 bays, roads, or shipping stations, whicl afford good anchorage.

The island is divided into three counties—Middle sex, Surrey, and Cornwall, each of which is subdi vided into parishes, nine, seven, and five. Cornwall contains 1,305,235 acres, 3 towns, 5 parishes, 6 villages Middlesex, 672,616 acres, 1 town, 9 parishes, 13 vil

lages; Surrey, 1,522,149 acres, 2 towns, 7 parishes, 8 villages. Total, 3,500,000 acres, 6 towns, 21 parishes, 27 villages.

Middlesex contains St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town, situate in a noble plain, and adorned with many fine buildings in the Castilian style; Surry contains Kingston and Port Royal, and likewise the villages of Port Morant and Morant Bay, the latter of considerable importance on account of its shipping; Portland parish, in this county, contains Port Antonio, one of the most commodious and secure in the island; St. George Parish contains Annotto Bay; Cornwall county has Montego Bay on the N. W. coast, on which coast Falmouth, 20 miles east of Montego Bay, is also situate. The other places worth notice are Carlisle and Bluefield Bays on the S. and Marthabræ and Lucea harbours on the N. coast. The chief headlands of the island are Port Morant, at the east end of Jamaica, and two promontories on the W. end, the coast along which is bold and high.

The roads through the island are in general narrow but good. By the old laws the width of the roads was ordered as follows:—Width in standing wood, 60 feet; width of wood in one side, 40 feet; width of open ground, 24 feet. The making of some roads in the island have cost £ 700 per mile.

It may be necessary to say a few words respecting the position of the military stations, &c. in Jamaica, especially on the south side of the island, where four out of five regiments are stationed. To begin with—

Fort Augusta.—This strong fortress is built upon a low neck of land, or peninsula, joined to the hills at Port Henderson by a narrow isthmus of sand, having a coral formation for its base. The buildings of the fort occupy the whole area of the point of the peninsula, which is surrounded by the sea, except to the west, the south face of the port being washed by the deep water of the ship channel, while the east and north fronts are environed by the shallow waters of a lagoon. The fort is considered healthy, owing to the prevalence of the wind from the S. and S. E. The barracks are two stories high, well ventilated, and contain generally four service companies.

Up-Park Camp contains the only government barracks in Jamaica, and they are indeed highly creditable to the island. They are situate about two miles north of Kingston, at the extremity of the plain of Liguana, which gradually rises above the level of the sea, is well cultivated, extremely fertile, about one mile and a half south of the Long Mountain, with an elevation of 800 feet, covered with brush wood, and exceedingly steep towards Kingston. The height of the camp above the sea shore is about 200 feet, and it covers an irregular square of between 200 and 300 acres, sloping towards Kingston. The barracks consist of two long parallel lines of buildings, extending from E. to W. that to the S., or seaward, comprising the officers' quarters), two stories high, and six-feet basement, an excellent hospital, a splendid bath of 40 feet clear and four deep, containing 70,000 gallons of running water. This fine bath is supplied with water from Papine estate, four miles and a half distant; the pipe conveying it is six inches in diameter, with a velocity of 12 inches, and discharging 4,500 gallons per hour. This plentiful supply of so indispensable an element enables the soldiers to irrigate their neat gardens, which are laid out in the camp, and which furnish the garrison with a constant supply of vegetables. The whole cantonment, at 60 feet distance, is surrounded by a wall of six feet high, surmounted by an iron palisading; 1,284 European soldiers are encamped with comfort, and the attached offices are spacious, lofty, and commodious.

Stoney Hill garrison, capable of holding 500 men—is situate 2000 feet above the level of the sea, on the ridges of a chain of mountains (in a depression between a more elevated chain), running in a curved direction from E. to W., and enjoying a most beautiful and picturesque view of the inclined alluvial plain of Liguana, of the city of Kingston, of Port Royal, of Fort Augusta, and of the adjacent country. The barracks, hospitals, &c. are, generally speaking, situate on small detached eminences, and are nine miles north of Kingston, seven of which cross the plain of Liguana; the remainder of the road is rather an abrupt ascent to the garrison, but practicable for wheeled carriages of every description. This post commands the grand pass, which intersects the island from N. to S., and is therefore justly considered of great importance. The government ground at the station amounts to 83 acres.

Port Antonio, situate at the extremity of the island, 80 miles from Kingston, is nearly insulated;—its fort exhibiting a half-moon battery, with a magazine in the rear, 144 feet long, by 21 wide. The barracks are placed upon a kind of peninsula, forming on either side a bay, and capable of containing upwards of 50 men. The buildings are new and elevated, commodious, and commanding a fine view of the sea.

Falmouth, or Marthabræ, 15 miles E. of Montego Bay, has a small fort at Point Palmetto, with a good set of artillery barracks, and an hospital, stores and quarters, open to the sea breeze. It is a bar harbour; channel very narrow, intricate, not more than 16 or 17 feet deep, but within a regular depth of from five to ten fathoms. The town of Falmouth is built on the W. side of the harbour.

Maroon Town is situate in the interior, between the parishes of Westmoreland and St. James, on a very high mountain, affording a most desirable station, in a military as well as in a sanatory point of view. The barracks, delightfully placed in the midst of verdant mountains and springs of the most delicious water, are capable of accommodating upwards of 200 men, with an excellent hospital for 20 patients.

Montego Bay is situate at the foot of a range of mountains which nearly surround the town, except on the sea side. The barracks for 100 men, and an hospital for 40 patients, are complete and comfortable. The N. point is in Lat. 18.30½ N. It is a good bay, sheltered from all winds, from the N.N.E. round to E. and W. and open to those from N. and W. It is distant 15 miles from—

Lucea, or Fort Charlotte, which is built on the N. E. extremity of a peninsula, bounded on one side by the beautiful bay and secure harbour of Lucea, and on the other by the sea. The mountains of Hanover and Westmoreland rise abruptly and majestically high immediately behind the town of Lucea, about one mile from the garrison. The highest peak, termed the Dolphin's Head, serves as a good land-mark to the mariner.

Savannah Le Mar. This is a fine station, in the midst of a highly-cultivated country. From the seashore the ground springs a little towards the N. pretty level, and intersected by several fine rivers; towards the E., at the distance of 12 miles, the mountains begin to rise near the coast, running nearly northerly upwards of 16 miles, when they turn to the W. and incline, after running several miles further, towards the S., where they terminate not far from the

ocean, and embrace within their border a beautiful and highly-cultivated amphitheatre. The town of Savannah le Mar is situated on the beach, from which a low alluvial flat extends for several miles; in this plain, about one mile from the town, is an excellent range of barracks. The station is now healthy, and the harbour good; but requiring a pilot, on account of its intricate entrance.

Apostles' Battery is a small fort, erected on a high rock, on the shore opposite to Port Royal.

Port Royal, situate nearly at the extremity of a tongue of land, which forms the boundary of the harbours of Kingston and of Port Royal. Towards the sea, the tongue is composed of coral rocks, covered with sand, which the tide frequently inundates, as a great part of the town of Port Royal is only a few feet above the sea level. The royal naval yard lies to the N., the naval hospital to the S. W., and the works of Fort Charles, and the soldiers' barracks, to the southward. The fortifications are extremely strong, and the situation (though low) healthy from its openness to the sea-breeze. The harbour is capable of containing 1000 large ships with convenience. The European reader will remember that it was on this spot the former Port Royal stood ere it was overwhelmed by the earthquake of 1692, and with 2000 houses buried eight fathoms under water.

Spanish Town. The capital of Jamaica is situate at the extremity of an extensive plain, extending far to the S., S.E., and W., but with the mountains closely approaching the town on the N. and N. W., and distant from the sea at Port Royal Harbour six miles. The *Cobre*, a river of considerable depth, passes the city at the distance of about a quarter of a mile on the N. E. The barracks are good, well situate, and capable of holding 317 men; the hospital, however, will not accommodate more than 36 patients. The buildings of the capital, as before observed, are in the magnificent style of Spanish architecture, and the city has an imposing appearance. The population is about 5000. The King's House is one of the most splendid buildings in any of our colonies; it was erected and furnished by the British Colonists at a cost of £50,000. It is situated in the S. of the great square, facing an immense pile of buildings, containing under one roof the House of Assembly, the Supreme Court, and almost all the Government offices of the island.

IV. Jamaica presents every indication of volcanic origin, but there is no volcano in action; a small lake of blackish water, about 3000 feet above the sea, and entirely encircled with hills, has the appearance of an extinct crater. The precipitous cones, conical tumuli, abrupt declivities, and irregular masses of enormous rocks scattered over the island, sufficiently denote the powerful operation of fire. The soil is generally deep and fertile; on the north of a chocolate colour, in other parts a bright yellow, and everywhere remarkable for a shining surface when first turned up, and for staining the skin like paint when wetted; it appears to be a chalky marl, containing a large proportion of calcareous matter. There is a soil in the island termed "Brick Mould," which is deep and mellow, on a retentive under strata; this, next to the ash mould of St. Christophers, is considered the best soil in the W. Indies for the sugar cane. A red earth abounds most in the hilly lands, and a purple loam sometimes mixed with a sandy soil in the savannahs and low-lands; but the highest mountains are remarkable for having on their summits a deep black rich soil. The principal soils on the interior hills and mountains of Jamaica may be enum[erated] thus:—A red clay on a white marl; a ditto grit; a reddish brown ditto, on marl; a yellowis[h] mixed with common mould; a red grit; a loos[e] chaceous mould; a black mould on a clay or othe[r] strate; a loose black vegetable mould on rock; [a] sand; and the varieties of all the foregoing. mountain land in general, when first cleared [of] wood, possesses more or less a deep surface of black mould, mixed with shell, a soil which will [grow] any thing.

The brick mould soil of Jamaica (which is a [com]pound of very fine particles of clay, sand, and [b] mould,) is of very great depth, and is considere[d] far the best for cultivation; it is always easily [la]boured, so inexhaustible as to require no manur[e] very dry seasons it retains a moisture sufficien[t] preserve the cane root from perishing, and in [very] wet it suffers the superfluous waters to penetrate that the roots are never in danger of being rot[ted]. Next in fecundity is the black shell mould, previo[usly] mentioned, which owes its fertility to the min[eral] salts and exuviæ intermingled with it. The [soil] about Kingston on the alluvial plain, consists [of a] layer of deep mould, chiefly composed of decayed ve[ge]table matter, with a portion of marl and some [car]bonate of lime, entirely free from gravel, and hig[hly] absorbent of water: the substratum varies, be[ing] sometimes of a compact aluminous earth alone, [in] other places mixed with gravel; in sinking a sh[aft] layers of aluminous earth and gravel are found, ru[n]ning horizontally, approaching to pure clay at [the] bottom, and at four feet from the surface a strata [of] finely divided silica. About Stony-hill garrison, [the] surface is similar to what is frequently met with [in] elevated situations in Jamaica, namely, a superstr[a]tum of rich dark mould, varying in depth from tw[o] to 20 inches, with a substratum of argillaceous a[nd] red earth, evidently containing a mixture of carbona[te] of iron; and in many parts the surface of the grou[nd] studded with lime stones of a very large size. Silv[er] and gold mica is frequent, especially among the hi[lls] between St. Catherine's and Sixteen Mile-Walk, an[d] when washed down with the floods mistaken for gol[d] sand:—near Spanish Town it is found incorporate[d] with Potter's clay. Mixed and purplish schistus ar[e] common in the mountains of St. John's, and abou[t] Bull Bay, and the hard lamellated amianthus is foun[d] in large detached masses, having all the appearance o[f] petrified wood. The lower mountains E. of Kingsto[n] are principally composed of a whitish bastard marble with a smooth even grain, taking a good polish, an[d] frequently used in Jamaica for lime stone. Lon[g] Mountain, near Kingston, is entirely composed of car[]bonate of lime. White free stone, quartz of different species, and lime stone are abundant,—subcrystalline spar is found in small detached masses, and rock spar, very clear, may be seen formed into rocks of prodigious size in the mountains of St. Ann's, where it is observed to constitute whole strata. When exposed any time to the weather the surface grows opaque, and of a milky white. Friable white marl and clammy marl, or *aboo earth*, (of an apparently smooth, greasy, and cohesive nature,) are found, and the latter sometimes eaten by the negroes when they are diseased, to the great detriment of health.

The lead ore of Jamaica is extremely rich and heavily impregnated with silver; several varieties have been found, and indeed, worked at Liguana, where also striated antimony is obtainable; in the lower mountains of Liguana every variety of copper ore (14 dif-

ferent species) is in profusion, in particular the green and livid, and the shining dark copper ores; in the more mellow matrices, yellow mundick (marchasites), is largely mixed. In the mountains above Bull Bay, a dark iron sand, attracted by the magnet, is found: neither gold nor silver ore has yet been discovered, though it is certain the natives possessed those metals in abundance when first visited by Columbus and the early Spanish settlers. In the river Minho in Clarendon particles of gold have been found after heavy rains. Brown states that gold and silver ores have been discovered at Liguana; and Gage speaks (in 1655) of the mines producing "some gold, though drossie."

V. The heat of Jamaica is by no means so fearful as has been represented; even on the coast it is temperate, the medium at Kingston throughout the year being 80 F. and the minimum 70. As the country is ascended the temperature of course decreases; eight miles from Kingston the maximum is 70, and at the distance of fourteen miles, where the elevation is 4,200 feet, the average range is from 55 to 65 F. the minimum in winter 44, and a fire in the evening not only agreeable but necessary. On the summits of the mountains the range in summer is from 47 at sunrise to 58 at noon, the minimum in winter 42. The heat of a tropical climate is materially mitigated by unremitted breezes from sea or land, and by vast masses of clouds, which, interposing between the sun's rays and the earth, prevent any great inconvenience therefrom. The air is remarkably light and enlivening, producing great cheerfulness even in old age, and so equal in its pressure that it rarely varies more than an inch at any time of the year. Although the temperature alternates eight or ten degrees on the south side of the mountains, and more so on the north, it is not subject to the sudden and detrimental transitions experienced in South Carolina, and other parts of the United States. From July to October is the hurricane season, but severe storms at the Windward Caribbee isles are not felt at Jamaica. The quantity of rain falling in the year is nearly 50 inches. For two or three months preceeding the May rains, lightning and thunder are prevalent, but not very mischievous; and from November to March, when the sea-breeze is irregular northerly winds blows, becoming colder as they recede towards the west; during this season the air is delicious, resembling the finest English vernal weather. The seasons are divided into four,—viz. vernal or moderate rains, in April and May, lasting six weeks; the second, hot and dry, including June, July, and August; the third, hurricane and rainy moths, embracing September, October, and November; and the fourth, serene and cool, comprising December, January, February and March.

There is, however, considerable difference of climate on either side of the island; on the south it may be said that *spring* ranges through the months from November to April; *summer* from May to August, and *winter* from September to October; while on the north side winter ranges from October to March; the north has a larger supply of rain than the south, but distributed in smaller and more frequent showers, and it is cooler, and with a vegetation of greater bulk and height. At Stony Hill garrison, nine miles from Kingston, and 2000 feet above the sea, the thermometer ranges during the hot months from 74⁰ to 82⁰, and during the cold months from 66⁰ to 73⁰. The following Meteorological Register for Up-Park Camp is from Sir J. Mc. Gregor's office.—*Military Med. Dept.*

Jamaica.—Meteorological Register.

Months.	Max.	Med.	Min.	Wind.	Remarks.
January ..	84	78	71	N. & S. E.	Fine, some showers, strong N. winds.
February ..	84	78	72	Ditto	Fine and dry, strong sea breezes.
March	86	82	77	Ditto	Ditto, Earthquakes felt, ditto, ditto.
April	87	83	79	Ditto	Very dry, ditto, moderate ditto.
May	87	81	75	Ditto	Fine, with light showers.
June	86	82	78	Ditto	Mostly ditto, with heavy ditto.
July	89	83	77	Ditto	Many showers, but generally fine.
August....	87	82	77	S. S.W.	Some heavy rain, ditto.
September.	89	82	76	Ditto	Mornings fine, noon heavy rains.
October ...	86	80	74	Ditto	Some heavy rain, mostly fine.
November .	85	79	73	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
December .	84	78	73	Ditto	Some rain, generally fine.

On the southern side of the island, the sea breeze from the south-eastward comes on in the morning, and gradually increases till noon, when it is strongest; at two or three in the afternoon its force diminishes, and in general it entirely ceases by five o'clock. About eight in the evening the land breeze begins; this breeze extends to the distance of four leagues to the southward of the island. It increases until midnight, and ceases about four in the morning.

The sea and land breeze are pretty regular from the latter end of January until May. In the middle of May the sea-breeze generally prevails for several days and nights, especially about the times of full and change of the moon, and thus they continue throughout June and part of July: from that time the sea-breeze diminishes, and veers round to S. by W. or S. S.W., with frequent calms. August, September, and October, have generally strong gales of wind, with much rain.

In December, January, and February, when the north winds predominate, their force checks the sea-breeze. The southern coast is that, which, of course, is least exposed to these winds, being sheltered in a great measure by the mountains. When combined with the land breeze they render the air very cold and unhealthy.

On the northern side of the island, during the greatest part of July, and the whole of August, the southerly or sea-breeze, generally blows hard off the land, with frequent squalls; but in October northerly winds prevail, and frequently extend over all the Bahamas and Cuba; and for some time on the north side of Jamaica, where the current of air is forced upwards by the mountains, and its strength spent in the heights; but it occasionally reaches the southern coast, particularly in the neighbourhood of Kingston, and has been known to continue for some days.

During the winter season the land-breeze is more general off the shore than in summer; and it sometimes continues through the day as well as night. Westerly winds prevail also all over the whole space between Jamaica and Cuba, and even so far as the Island of Hayti.

On the south side of the island, during the month of November, southerly winds generally blow, and have been known to extend from the Mosquito shore. These winds are usually faint; nor do they reach the land until it be heated by the sun, and soon after mid-day are often expelled by a fresh land-breeze, which also abates in a few hours.

The return of the sea-breeze in autumn is gradual; it first approaches the east end, then advances a little, not unfrequently reaching Morant Point a fortnight or more before it is felt above Kingston. It also continues to blow a week or two later on the east end of the island than at Kingston; and has been known in some years to prevail there in the day-time, during the whole time it was unfelt at the former place.

That the climate of Jamaica has undergone great change since the cultivation of the isle is most true. From Mr. Needham's journal, kept at Mount Olive, in the parish of St. Thomas in the Vale, I find that the thermometer is noted January 5th at 50°—"*whole day cold.*" Governor Modyford, in a letter to Lord Arlington, then, in 1665, Secretary of State, observes, with regard to the healthiness of the island, that "the officers of the old army, from strict saints, are turned debosht devils;" and, "really, my Lord," he adds, "no man hath died but an account hath been given—yt e gott his decease either by surfeitts or travelling at high noone in a hott day—or being wett with rain, and not changing in season. The Spaniards, at their first coming, (I mean those who trade with the Royall Company) wondered much at the sickness of some of our people; but when they understood of the strength of their drinks, and the great quantity they charged themselves with, and the little observation of time and seasons, they told me they wondered more they were not all dead. Their health and cheerfulness depending upon their temperance, which being my natural disposition, I doubt not, but will continue me capable to serve his Majestie," &c. &c. Of late years the yellow fever has almost, if not quite, disappeared from Jamaica and the other West India Islands.

That the climate is not inimical to the human constitution is evident from the long lives and good health which Europeans and negroes enjoy who live temperately,—and indeed intemperance, which in more temperate climates would be punished with death, here too often and too long escapes with impunity. A negro and a negress recently died at Jamaica, aged each 140 years!

At Trelawney-Maroon Town, which is situate on a very high mountain in the interior of the island, between the parishes of Westmoreland and St. James the thermometer seldom or ever rises higher than 71 or 72 at noon, falling during the night and early part of the morning as low as 50 and 52. The troops stationed here have for several years enjoyed as good if not indeed a better state of health than they would perhaps have experienced in any other part of the world; and, in 1795, when the yellow fever was at its acme in Jamaica, the men and officers of a newly-raised regiment (83rd) did not lose a man by fever at this station. That there have been periods of great sickness and mortality in Jamaica is too true. The comparative health of the different Military stations at a period of unusual sickness—namely, for six years ending in 1822, is thus shown:—

Station.	Average Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio.
Up Park Camp	5543	1100	1 in 5
Stony Hill	1878	163	1 in 11½
Port Royal	1651	190	1 in 8¼
Fort Augusta	2024	126	1 in 16
Spanish Town	1885	300	1 in 6¼
Port Antonio	814	124	1 in 6½
Port Maria	115	30	1 in 3¼
Falmouth	703	65	1 in 10¾
Maroon Town	576	9	1 in 64
Lucea	417	29	1 in 14¼
Savannah le Mar	331	47	1 in 7
Montego Bay	117	10	1 in 10¼

The following detail shows the strength of the *Europea[n]* troops employed in Jamaica, the number of death[s] and the annual ratio of decrement by death per cen[t] per annum, from the year 1818 to 1828 inclusive; [i]n which it will be observed that, in 1828, the ratio [o]f loss was small, owing to the judicious arrangements o[f] Sir James M'Gregor, seconded by the Medical Staff.

Yrs.	Strength.	Dec.	Ratio of Loss.	Yrs.	Strength.	Dec.	Ratio of Loss.
1812	4826	474	9.8	1822	2400	441	18.3
1813	4128	371	8.9	1823	2476	155	6.2
1814	3902	322	8.2	1824	3150	235	7.4
1815	4331	336	7.7	1825	2644	777	29.3
1816	4235	434	10.2	1826	2237	176	7 3
1817	4322	317	7.3	1827	3082	636	20.6
1818	3025	230	7.6	1828	2700	192	7.1
1819	2969	754	25.4				
1820	2546	301	11.8	Mean	3287	438	13.3
1821	2885	310	10.6				

S. (strength), D. (deaths), R. (ratio of loss), of H.M. 92nd regiment in Jamaica, from 1819 to 1827. S. 650, D. 280, R. 43. S. 370, D. 22, R. 6. S. 348, D. 30, R. 8–6. S. 318, D. 24, R. 7–5. S. 294, D. 8, R. 2–7. S. 286, D. 16, R. 6. S. 270, D. 24, R. 8–8. S. 246, D. 10, R. 4. S. 236, D. 4, R. 1–7.

The strength, mortality, and centesimal ratio of mortality of the British troops employed in Jamaica and Honduras, as also of the Colonial Troops employed in Jamaica, Honduras, Windward and Leeward Islands, from 1810 to 1828.

	Troops of the Line.			Colonial Troops (Afr.)		
Years.	Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths.
1810	2952	371	12.5	4841	163	3.3
1811	3006	413	13.7	4610	291	6.3
1812	3131	504	16.0	5143	281	5.4
1813	2878	402	13.9	4898	325	6.6
1814	3621	341	9.4	3661	266	7.2
1815	3129	374	11.9	5727	325	5.6
1816	4485	459	10.2	5319	450	8.4
1817	2179	321	14.7	2584	180	7.0
1818	1956	207	10.5	2299	98	3.9
1819	1910	800	41.8	1528	123	8 0
1820	1788	296	16.5	1414	59	4.1
1821	2116	446	21.0	1321	48	3.6
1822	2128	311	14.6	1306	65	5.0
1823	2086	174	8.3	1229	56	4.9
1824	2500	251	10.0	1185	22	1.8
1825	1697	802	47.2	995	29	3.0
1826	2110	165	7.8	1108	44	4.0
1827	2132	640	30.0	1163	54	4 6
1828	2243	184	8.2	1403	59	4 2
Total..	48045	7460		56734	2938	
Mean of 19 years	2528	392	15.5	2733	153	5.5

VI. We have no authentic accounts of the Indian population on the island when first visited by Columbus; all accounts agree in representing it as densely peopled—within half a century they had all ceased to exist! Las Casas says—"They hanged these unfortunates by 13, in honour of the 13 Apostles;—I have beheld them throw the Indian infants to their dogs,—I have heard the Spaniards borrow the limb of an human being to feed their dogs, and next day return a quarter to the lender!" The original Spanish colony consisted of 70 persons, whose numbers were rapidly increased by emigration, until the riches of the main land caused Jamaica to be comparatively neglected, and the incursions of freebooters rendering property insecure checked population. It would appear that the Spaniards began early to import negro slaves, but on the capture of the island by the British in 1655, Venables stated the whole population to be, not more than 1,500 Spaniards and Portuguese, and an equal number of negroes and mulattoes, although Spain had been 146 years in possession of the island. The troubles in England during the commonwealth and the early years of the restoration, contributed materially to people our western colonies, and the following is a census of the whole island about seven years after the conquest:—

Divisions.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Negroes.	Stand of Arms.	Acres planted
Precincts of Port Morant	168	53	37	126	99	467
Morant	122	14	17	53	35	129
Yallah	207	36	19	54	53	353
Ligosee (now Liguana)	553	139	135	31	121	480
St. Jago Town	207	52	42	32	38	83
Black River, Bower's, Savannah, &c.	138	17	10	24	38	128
Angells	96	15	14	46	50	133
Seven Plantations, Bay of Macario, & Quathabacoa.	216	41	48	45	95	205
Guanaboa & Guardaleone	351	38	26	63	89	610
Cagua	400	150	80	40	100	—
	2458	454	448	514	618	2588

In the year 1658, whites, 4,500; slaves, 1,400. 1670, whites, 7,500; slaves, 8,000. 1698, whites, 7365; slaves, 40,000. 1734, whites, 7,644; slaves, 86,146. 1746, whites, 10,000; slaves, 112,428. 1768, whites, 17,947; slaves, 176,914. 1775, whites, 12,737; free coloured, 4093; slaves, 192,787. 1788, whites, 23,000; free coloured, 4,093; slaves, 256,000.

From the year 1702 (when the importation was 843), to 1774, when the importation was 18,000) the number of slaves imported into Jamaica was *half a million*, of which 130,000 were re-exported, and of those retained in the island not more than 19,000 were alive in 1775. For at least 50 years it was computed that Jamaica required an annual supply of 10,000 slaves to provide against the wear and tear of life that went on.

The number of slaves in Jamaica at the expiration of each year, from 1800 to 1817 was—1800, 300,939; 1801, 307,094; 1802, 307,199; 1803, 308,668; 1804, 308,542; 1805, 308,775; 1806, 312,341; 1807, 319,351; 1808, 323,827; 1809, 323,704; 1810, 313,683; 1811, 326,830; 1812, 319,912; 1813, 317,424; 1814, 315,385; 1815, 313,814; 1816, 314,038; 1817, 346,150.

From 1817 to 1829, the Slave Population was—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase by Birth.		Decrease by Death.		Decrease by Manumission.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1817	173319	172831	346150	..	..	..	..	..	..
1820	170466	171916	342382	12201	12145	13423	11681	366	650
1823	166595	169658	336253	11685	11564	14030	12321	371	550
1826	162726	168393	331119	11604	11422	13520	11650	316	611
1829	158254	164167	322421	10986	10742	13435	11702	362	755

The following imperfect view of the population of Jamaica I prepared from various documents laid before the Finance Committee of 1828.

Counties.	Parish and County.	Area in Square Miles.	Whites.			Free Coloured.			Slaves.			Total of Males.	Total of Females.	Total of all Classes.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Surry.	Kingston, Surry county	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35000
	St. George, ditto	400	80	51	131	223	279	502	6511	6270	12781	6814	6600	13414
	St. David, ditto	71	..	..	150	..	..	263	..	..	7669	..	..	8082
	Port Royal, ditto	37	204	112	316	303	420	723	3535	3369	6904	4042	3901	7943
	St. Andrew, ditto	12½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14584
	St. Thomas in the East, ditto	..	..	..	500	..	..	800	..	..	24500	..	..	25800
	Portland, ditto	..	..	..	110	..	..	150	..	..	5331	..	..	5591
Middlesex.	Vere, Middlesex county	300	126	13	139	120	90	210	3847	3953	7800	4093	4056	8149
	St. Ann, ditto	349	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24000
	Clarendon, ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20000
	St. Dorothy, ditto	..	..	..	150	..	..	400	..	..	4700	..	..	5250
	St. Mary, ditto	..	..	..	583	..	..	1190	..	..	25000	..	..	26673
	Manchester, ditto	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21000
Cornwall.	Westmoreland, Cornwall	2728	550	120	670	502	548	1050	10600	11400	22000	..	..	33400
	St. Elizabeth, ditto	625	491	266	..	883	1035	..	9655	9844	..	11029	11085	22114
	Trelawney, ditto	331	..	..	900	..	..	1600	..	..	22451	..	..	..
	St. James, ditto	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24000
	Hanover, ditto	..	..	..	610	..	..	970	..	..	..	..	..	22451

The B.B. (blue books) at the Colonial Office afford no details of the present state of the population. The only return given is the following, in which the births are out of all proportion to the burials, particularly if the above table of the increase by birth and decrease by death of the slave population be examined; where the deaths (especially of the *males*) preponderated so much over the births. A complete census of Jamaica, made yearly, is much to be desired.

Births, Marriages, and Burials. [B.B. 1836, p. 167.]

Counties.	Parishes.	Births and Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
Middlesex.	St. Catherine..........	174	67	169
	St. Thomas in the Vale .	245	208	18
	St. John..............	147	53	12
	St. Dorothy*..........			
	St. Anne	566	607	35
	St. Mary*			
	Manchester	384	16	12
	Clarendon	555	160	7
	Vere	137	48	7
Surry.	Kingston	523	96	519
	St. David's............	58	50	12
	St. George's	265	148	12
	Port Royal	283	128	21
	St. Andrew	270	162	100
	St. Thomas in the East .	594	249	39
	Portland	201	94	39
Cornwall.	St. James	296	141	173
	Hanover	292	261	69
	Trelawny	138	15	60
	Westmoreland	378	254	76
	St. Elizabeth..........	1084	510	33
	Total	6590	3267	1413

* Returns not sent in.

Statement by Counties and Parishes of the number of Apprenticed Labourers returned for Jamaica, by the Valuators on the Abolition of Slavery, distinguishing the number of Prædials reported by them in each Parish, the number of Children released under six years of age, and the number of old and disabled persons.—King's House, Jamaica, February 9, 1838.

Counties.	Parishes.	Prædials.	Non-Prædials.	Children under age.	Aged.	Total.
Middlesex.	St. Catherine .	4136	2841	1242	406	8525
	St. John . .	5101	116	737	222	6176
	St. Dorothy . .	3989	447	720	217	5383
	St. Mary . .	16439	1608	2528	2161	22736
	St. Ann . .	18602	2271	3550	705	25128
	Vere . . .	6705	192	1067	413	8377
	Clarendon . .	12195	1048	1885	777	15905
	Manchester . .	14595	774	2620	785	18774
	St. Thomas (Vale)	7830	810	1226	502	10368
		89592	10107	15475	6198	121372
Surry.	St. David . .	5882	442	948	336	7608
	Port Royal . .	4402	807	852	203	6264
	St. Thomas (East)	16851	1996	2934	1018	22799
	St. George . .	8620	983	1369	788	11760
	Portland . .	4848	695	834	498	6875
	Kingston . .	275	10647	1545	111	12578
	St. Andrew . .	9858	1814	1739	374	13785
		50736	17384	10221	3328	81669
Cornwall.	Trelawny . .	17289	1671	2914	1168	25042
	Westmoreland .	13862	1934	2431	1744	19971
	Hanover . .	16094	908	2449	1101	20552
	St. James . .	15029	3094	2654	1127	21904
	St. Elizabeth .	14067	2046	2755	990	19858
		78341	9653	13203	6130	107327
	Total Jamaica .	218669	37144	38899	15656	310368

A Statement of the Number of Slaves for whom Compensation has been claimed, and of the Number of Claims preferred for such Compensation, and of the Amount of Compensations awarded in each of the classes of Prædial-attached, Prædial-unattached, and Non-Prædial. [Parliamentary Return to the House of Lords, March, 1838.]

Divisions.	Classes.	No. of slaves in each class.	Compensation value of each class.	Total.
Prædial Attached.	Head People ..	14043	£435727	No. of Slaves, 198898. Amount £4509927.
	Tradesmen	11244	351902	
	Inferior ditto ..	2635	54514	
	Field Labourers	107053	2848836	
	Inferior ditto ..	63923	818946	
Prædial Unattached.	Head People....	1329	41254	No. of Slaves, 19556. Amount £461324.
	Tradesmen	1133	35759	
	Inferior ditto ..	322	6728	
	Field Labourers	11670	310130	
	Inferior ditto .	5104	67452	
Non-Prædial.	Head People ..	1759	54155	No. of Slaves, 36834. Amount £882724.
	Infr. Tradesmen	780	16045	
	Head P. employed on wharfs, shipping, or other avocations	1428	43229	
	Inf. People ditto	901	20440	
	Head Domestic Servants	12883	375619	
	Infr. Domestics	19063	372933	
	Children under six years of age on the 1st August, 1834..	39013	214368	
	Aged, diseased, or otherwise non-effective	15692	67998	
	Runaways	1075	13593	

Number of claims having reference to each division. Prædial attached, 5562; Prædial unattached, 1798: Non-prædial, 9075 The average value of each slave sold from 1822 to 1830 was 44*l*. 15*s*. 2¼*d*.; and the average compensation awarded was 19*l*. 15*s*. 4¾*d*. on each slave.

It is impossible to state with accuracy the actual population of Jamaica; no recent census has been completed; the number of whites is estimated at 35,000; of maroons, about 1,200; of free coloured, 70,000; and the apprentices, *olim* slaves, as above. Half a million of mouths, would give *seventy-eight* persons to the square mile, a remarkably small proportion, particularly in comparison with Barbadoes, where there are *six hundred* to the square mile.

VII. The efforts for the extension of religion have been great: the outlay by the colonial government for the purpose is considerable, viz., nearly 25,000*l*. per annum. The Bishop of Jamaica (whose see extends over the Bahamas and Honduras) has 4,000*l*. sterling per annum, and the Archdeacon 2,000*l*. ditto. There are 21 rectors, and altogether of clergymen of the established church, 57. The Scots Presbyterian clergymen are in number four, the Wesleyan ditto, about 24, the Baptist ditto 16, and the Moravian 8. The crown livings in Jamaica were in the gift of the governor, in virtue of his station as such. They are now in the gift of the bishop. Pluralities are not permitted. The apprentice is entitled to *demand* the gratuitous services of the clergy.

No return in the Colonial Office of the Dissenting Missions; the following relates to the Established Church alone :—

Return of the number of Churches, Livings, &c. of Jamaica in 1836. [B. B.]

Parish.	Square Miles.	Value of Living.	Parsonage House.	Glebe.	Church, where situated.	No. of persons it will contain.	No. of persons generally attending.	Chapel, where situated.	No. of persons it will contain.	No. of persons generally attending.
St. Catherine	100	—	—	—	Spanish Town	1200	1000	Caymannas	200 L.	150
St. John	94	£640	yes.	yes.	Gunabon	150	150	Worthy Park	300	250
St. Dorothy	63	600	yes.	yes.	Old Harbour	250	50	Old Harbour Bay	250	200
St. Th. in the Vale	117	973	none	none	— —	450	200	- -	500	200
St. Mary	600	750	yes.	yes.	Port Maria	200	100	Highgate	300	300
								Brown's Town	300	150
								Moseley Hall	500 L.	400
Clarendon	300	—	—	—	Chapelton	600	—	Walton	150 L.	
Vere	92	—	yes.	yes.	Alley	300	—	Lime Savanna	300	150
Manchester	20	800	yes.	yes.	Mandeville	700	500	May Hill	500	600
								Carpenter's Monts	500	600
								Mile Gully	500	450
								Chew Magun	300 L.	250
Kingston	6	1500	none	none	Kingston Parade	1000	900	East Street	1400	1200
St. Andrews	121	900	none	yes.	Halfway Tree	300	250	Hope & St. James		
St. Thos. East	196	976	yes.	none	Morant Bay	500	400	Bath	400	400
								Golden Grove	400	400
								Mauchionedl	1000	1000
St. David	71	750	yes.	yes.	Yallahs Bay	350	150	none		
St. George's	140	—	—	—	Buff Bay	400	500	Hope Bay	350	350
								Annotto Bay	300	300
Portland	21	850	none	none	Port Antonio	500	1200	- -		
Port Royal	40	—	—	—	Port Royal	—	—	Mavis Bank	200	150
Trelawny	264	750	yes.	none	Falmouth	500	300	Rio Bueno	300	120
								Stewart Town	300	120
St. James	227	1400	yes.	yes.	Montego Bay	1400	1200	Marley	600	550
Hanover	212	—	—	—	- -	—	700	- -		
Westmoreland	169	—	—	—	Savalamur	—	700	Darlaston		
St. Elizabeth	213	2400	yes.	yes.	Black River	750	750	Luscovia		
								Potsdam L.	—	800
								Berlin L.	—	700
								Belle Vue L.	—	250
								Shannon Hill L.	—	500

Note. The value of the Livings are expressed in Jamaica currency, and include the fixed salaries, fees, value of parsonage houses and glebes, or the allowances made for the same by the Parochial Vestries. The letter L indicates that the place is only licensed for Divine Worship, and not a consecrated chapel. In some cases the congregations far exceed the accommodation, vide Portland.

The Church Expenditure amounted, in 1832, to 41,928*l.*; 1833, 37,998*l.*; 1834, 40,009*l.*; 1835, 37,616*l.*; 1836, 59,859*l.* Total, 217,410*l.*

VIII. Education is rapidly extending under the aid of the home and local government, as well as with the assistance of private individuals. In the expenditure budget of the island for 1831, there is nearly 10,000*l.* allotted for free schools. In 1821, the public or free schools and scholars were, Schools, 23; Male Scholars, 1,125; Female, 912; Total, 2,037. In 1827, the number of Scholars was 3,500.

The Expenditure for the Schools, in 1832, was 9,034*l.*; 1833, 9,595*l.*; 1834, 9,592*l.*; 1835, 9,776*l.*; 1836, 10,692*l.* Total, 48,689*l.*

A detailed report of the state of Education in Jamaica in 1837, was made to Government in 1838 by J. C. Latrobe, Esq. who was sent out by the secretary of State to enquire into the subject. From this report the two following tables are derived. The number of persons receiving instruction stated in the first table—"gives rather too favourable an impression of the state of education"—(Rept. p. 15).

Three-fourths of the scholars in attendance upon day schools, are free childen of apprentices—and one-fourth children of poor free coloured people and of Maroons. Mr. Latrobe remarked universally throughout his tour of the entire island, that the children of the coloured classes of every shade, evinced a remarkable facility for the attainment of the rudiments of such branches of instruction as are taught them—particularly in writing and arithmetic—their progress in these being "truly extraordinary"—[p. 11 Rept.] Many of the country schools are carried on almost entirely through the agency of the more advanced day scholars.

The great majority of the Sunday and Evening schools are attended by young or adult apprentices. The want of private schools of a superior order, in which the higher classes of the island could receive a liberal education, is much dwelt on by Mr. Latrobe, and the absence of a college, or some institution sanctioned by the legislature, deplored. The private seminaries are little better than the dame schools in England.

Number of Scholars receiving Instruction in the various Schools throughout the Island of Jamaica, and the Amount of Apprentices attending the Day Schools in 1837. (Mr. Latrobe's Report to Lord Glenelg, House of Commons, February 5, 1838.)

	PARISHES.	On the Books. Day School.	Sun. School.	Even. School.	Total.	Average Attend. Day School.	Sun. School.	Even. School.	Total.	Private Scholars.	Total No. of every Class under Instruction.	No. of Free Chil. of Appren. in Day School.
SURRY:	Kingston	2531	1182	150	3863	1753	1019	75	2847	3245	7108	1094
	St. Andrew	311	505	60	876	223	395	60	678	16	892	171
	Port Royal	—	212	—	212	—	180	—	180	—	212	—
	St. David	94	170	20	284	76	170	16	262	—	284	84
	St. Thomas in the East	690	1280	357	2327	509	1038	254	1801	28	2355	513
	Portland	557	323	33	913	344	253	15	612	42	955	253
	St. George	260	381	20	661	201	370	20	591	—	661	112
MIDDLESEX:	St. Catharine	579	1124	211	1914	408	955	133	1496	281	2195	310
	St. Dorothy	128	—	—	128	87	—	—	87	34	162	108
	St. Thomas in the Vale	164	281	152	597	134	235	107	476	—	597	94
	St. John	55	50	—	105	55	50	—	105	—	105	11
	St. Mary	513	1447	509	2469	480	1090	489	2059	60	2529	386
	Clarendon	238	278	92	608	212	210	92	514	—	608	179
	Vere	217	255	30	502	182	200	30	412	—	502	205
	St. Ann	405	2274	402	3081	318	1627	293	2238	34	3115	281
	Manchester	1152	1358	808	3318	975	1055	602	2632	70	3388	1116
CORNWALL:	St. Elizabeth	1023	1727	146	2896	914	1370	117	2401	56	2952	712
	Westmoreland	936	1167	570	2673	862	1115	470	2447	55	2728	611
	Hanover	640	1365	332	2337	489	1145	222	1856	—	2337	468
	St. James	1137	2779	720	4636	848	2035	717	3600	18	4654	863
	Trelawney	950	2712	692	4354	719	2294	234	3247	73	4427	750
	TOTAL	12580	20870	5304	38754	9789	16806	3946	30541	4012	42766	8321

	PARISHES.	App. accord. to Valua. Returns of 1834.	Free Children of Apprentices, 1834.	Total Appren. and Free Chil. of Appren. 1834.	Total Population.	Salaried Masters.	Salaried Mistress.	Private Teachers.	Total.	Number of Day School.	Number of Sunday Schl.	No. Evn. Schl.	No. of Private Schools.	Total in the Parishes.
SURRY:	Kingston	12531	1507	14038	34000	14	8	86	108	10	8	1	86	105
	St. Andrew	13586	1741	15327	No Population Returns.	5	2	1	8	7	5	2	1	15
	Port Royal	6128	791	6919		—	—	–	–	–	3	–	–	3
	St. David	7594	947	8541		2	1	–	3	2	2	1	–	5
	St. Thomas in the East	22790	2931	25721		11	7	2	20	12	8	3	2	25
	Portland	6869	833	7702		4	1	4	9	9	2	1	4	16
	St. George	11747	1368	13115		5	2	–	7	6	6	1	–	13
MIDDLESEX:	St. Catherine	8474	1136	9610		4	6	7	17	5	4	3	7	19
	St. Dorothy	5354	703	6057		3	—	3	6	3	–	–	3	6
	St. Thomas in the Vale	10352	1221	11573		3	2	–	5	5	4	3	–	12
	St. John	6164	736	6900		2	—	–	2	1	2	—	–	3
	St. Mary	22737	2535	25272		9	9	2	20	13	13	9	2	37
	Clarendon	15996	1872	17868		7	1	–	8	6	4	4	–	14
	Vere	8275	1071	9346		4	2	–	6	4	2	1	–	7
	St. Ann	24822	3509	28331		10	7	2	19	8	13	7	2	30
	Manchester	18662	2648	21310		9	14	3	26	17	7	9	3	36
CORNWALL:	St. Elizabeth	19673	2749	22422		19	11	3	33	24	10	4	3	41
	Westmoreland	20003	2423	22426		13	10	3	26	16	11	9	3	39
	Hanover	20505	2429	22934		8	6	–	14	10	9	4	–	23
	St. James	21843	2655	24498		13	10	1	24	14	11	15	1	41
	Trelawney	25062	2949	28011		8	5	7	20	11	15	18	7	51
	TOTAL	309167	38754	347921	—	*153	*104	124	381	183	139	95	124	541

* Of these Numbers, 41 males and 61 females are persons of colour.

State of the School-houses built, or proposed to be built, with the Aid of the Parliamentary Grants of 1835 and 1836, for Negro Education. (From Mr. Latrobe's Report to Lord Glenelg, ordered by the H. C. 5th Feb. 1838.)

Missionary Societies, &c.	Sums granted to the Societies from the Parliamentary Grants. 1835	1836	Total.		No. of school-houses proposed to be erected or arranged with the aid of the Parl. Grants. 1835	1836	Total.	General Superintendence in the Island.
The Soc. for the Prop. of the Gospel	£7500	£7160	£14660	In the Island of Jamaica.	12	17	29	The Lord Bishop of Jamaica.
Church Miss. Society	2500	2694	5194		9	7	16	The Com. of the Jamaica Aux. Church Miss. Society; Rev. K. Betts, Secretary, Kingston.
Wesleyan Miss. Society	3000	2000	5000		2	7	9	The School Inspector, Rev. H. Bewley, and the Chairman of the W. M. C. Rev. J. Edmondson, Kingston.
Moravian Miss. Society	1500	1200	2700		3	4	7	The Miss. Conf. in Jamaica; Rev. Jacob Zom. Fairfield, Manchester, President.
Baptist Miss. Society	1100	1100	2200		4	3	10	The Resid. Missionaries; Rev. W. Burchell, Montego Bay; Rev. W. Knibb, Falmouth; Rev. J. M. Phillippo, Spanish Town; and Rev. W. Dendy, Bethtiphel, St. James.
Do. (Metrop. Schools, Spanish Town)	..	500	500		..	1		
Do. (Two Stations, Bethtiphel and Waldensia)			?		..	(2)		
Ladies' Negro Ed. Soc.	120	250	370		..	1	1	The Com. of the Ladies' Negro Educ. Soc. Jamaica; Mrs. Cooper, The Cruse, Secretary.
London Miss. Society	3000	4500	7500		8	?	?	The Com. of the London Miss. Soc. in Jamaica; Rev. S. Woolridge, Westmoreland, Chairman.
Scottish Miss. Society	..	1500	1500		..	10	10	The Scottish Presbytery in Jamaica; Rev. G. Blyth, Hampden, Trelawney, Secretary.
The Mico Charity	4580	4000	8580		unspecified.			

The No. of Sunday and Daily Schools in the Parish of Kingston, with pupils under Tuition in 1836, was—Schools, 2 Wolmers; Scholars, 527. 3 National; 1136. 3 Mico; 590. 1 Baptist; 250. 1 Jamaica Union; 120. 31 Gentlemens' Private; 1137. 59 Ladies'; 1339. 9 Sunday; 1108. By Itinerant Teachers and Children; 1500. Total, Schools 109; Scholars, 7707.

At least 1,500 individuals, chiefly adults, are taught by Itinerant Teachers, and Children belonging to the different Schools, in the Evenings during the week, and on Sundays, from which they receive from each from 5d. to 1s. 8d. per Week; some of the Boys at Wolmers Free School have two or three, others five or six, under their tuition, and not only clothe themselves from what they gain by this employment, but assist in clothing their brothers and sisters.

Schools in Jamaica (B. B. 1836.)

County.	Parish.	Where situated.	Salary of Master or Mistress. £	No. of Scholars.	How supported.	
	Kingston.	Central School	500	710	S. P. G.	A. F. S.
Sur.		Parade	120		Do.	Do.
		West Branch	150	331	Do.	Do.
		Oxford Street	50			
	St. Andr.	Halfway tree	120	23	Parish	Do.
		Stoney Hill	120	56	Vol. C.	Do.
		St. James	100	40	Do.	Do.
Sur.		Shortwood	100	12	S. P. G.	Do.
		Papine	225	204	Do.	
	St. Th. in E.	Morant Bay	100	94	Do.	Parish
	Ditto	Ditto	100	33	Do.	Do.
	St. John	Lundas Vale	60	20	Do.	Vol. C.
	Manchester	Mandeville	100	90	Do.	Parish
Sur.	Ditto	Wear	130	64	Do.	Do.
	Vere	Alley	100	106	Do.	Do.
Mid.	St. Th. in V.	Guy's Hill	120	116	Do.	A. F. S.
	Ditto		100	70	Do.	Parish
	Clarendon	Lenisterfield	150	35	T. Mitchel, esq.	
	Ditto	Olifants	120	25	Do.	
	St. Mary	Esher	100	105	Do.	
Mid.	Ditto	Highgate	40	156	A. F. S.	
Sur.	Port Royal		20	69	S. P. G.	
Mid.	St. John's	Point Hill	100	37	Do.	Parish
Sur.	St. Th. in E.	Bath	210	42	Parish	
		Black River	100	65	S. P. G.	Do.
		Ditto	100	33	Do.	Do.
		*	20	250	A. F. G.	
		*	30	452	Do.	
		*	25	440	Do.	
		*	30	20	S. P. G.	

Note.—S. P. G. Society for the propagation of the Gospel. A. F. S. Society for advancing the Christian Faith in the West India Islands. The central school was established in January, 1836. The central and branch schools in Kingston cost on an average £10 currency per annum for providing country scholars with books. The schools marked thus * are held twice or thrice a week. The males and females are not distinguished in the return of the number of scholars.

A Return of Sabbath and other Schools connected with the Wesleyan Mission in Jamaica up to 31st December 1836 (B. B. 1836.)

Parishes.	Character of the Schools, and where situated.	Teachers. Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of Children. Male.	Female.	Total.	Adults.
Kingston	3 Sunday schools in the Sunday	17	21	38	104	175	279	
Port Royal	1 do. in the town	4	10	14	75	77	152	
St. Catherine	1 in Spanish town	10	13	23	85	97	182	
St. Th. in E.	1 in Morant Bay	6	5	11	57	55	132	20
St. David's	1 at Tullahs	6	3	9	30	26	56	24
St. James	1 at Montego Bay	5	11	16	47	107	154	
Hanover	1 at Rumble	6	2	8	103	81	184	
	1 at Sandy Bay	3	2	5	89	74	163	
	1 at Lucea	4	10	14	66	111	177	37
Trelawny	1 at Falmouth	8	10	18	50	70	120	
	1 at Stewart'stown	1	1	2	30	40	70	
	1 at Duncans	1	..	1	20	30	50	
St. Andrew's	1 at Stoney Hill	4	2	6	88	57	145	
	1 at Red Hills	3	1	4	24	18	42	
	1 at Mount Olive	2	..	2	34	29	63	
Portland	1 at Fort Antonio	7	..	7	55	47	102	
St. George's	1 at Hope Bay	1	2	3	15	25	40	
St. Mary's	1 at Morley	2	4	6	30	58	88	
	1 at Port Maria	2	2	4	17	23	40	
	1 at Guy's Hill	3	4	7	30	48	78	
	1 at Dary	1	..	1	40	39	79	
Clarendon	1 at Chapelton	1	1	2	12	13	25	
	1 at Lime Savannah	1	..	1	20	20	40	
Vere	1 at Watsenton	1	..	1	25	30	55	
St. Anne's	1 evening school at St. Anne's Bay	1	1	2	36	26	62	
	1 at Beechamville	1	..	1	19	14	33	
	1 day school at Ochokios	1	..	1	23	16	39	
	28 schools	102	105	207	1254	1406	2650	81

IX. Number of Prisoners in the Goals of Jamaica throughout each year. [B. B.]

Years.	Total number of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours.			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.		
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.
1830	* 77	11	88	36	8	44	13	0	13	5	0	5	8	0	8	9	0	9
1831	* 79	16	95	32	9	41	3	1	4	28	2	30	13	1	14	26	5	31
1832	* 86	6	92	14	0	14	6	2	8	66	4	70	34	1	35	38	5	43
1833	249	40	289	81	11	92	121	23	144	52	1	53	199	34	233	48	8	56
1834	598	74	672	289	33	322	202	32	234	106	10	116	426	43	469	172	31	203
1835	*180	15	195	84	1	85	64	4	73	120	2	122	156	13	169	24	2	26
1836	1128	85	1213	312	35	347	330	36	366	396	31	427	526	45	571	297	43	340

* For these years the returns are not given for all the gaols.—R. M. M.

Note.—There are three Gaols in Jamaica, viz. County Gaol of Middlesex, at St. Jago de la Vega ; t County Gaol of Surry, at Kingston ; and the County Goal of Cornwall, at Montego Bay. The hours of labo are from 6 to 10 A. M., and from 12 to 4 P. M. Debtors are allowed 2s. 6d. per day. Free Criminals 1s. 3 per day, and apprentice criminals 5s. per week. There is also a workhouse in each parish.

X. A Governor, or Captain-General, (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive and Legislative council of 12, and a House of Assembly answering to the home House of Commons, (first convened in 1664,) form the government of the island. The Council is appointed by the King, from among the most respectable colonists. The Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Justice, Attorney-General, and the Bishop, are all ex-officio Members of the Council, each member of which is removable at the pleasure of his Majesty. The Assembly consists of 45 members, each of the parishes sending two representatives ; and Spanish Town, Kingston, and Port Royal, one additional member each ; a *representative* should possess a freehold of £300. per annum in any part of the island, or a personal estate of £3000; an *elector* must be of age, and possessed of a freehold of £10. per annum in the parish for which he votes. Persons of colour are now admitted to all the privileges of white persons, and there are no civil disabilities from religious differences. The Governor has the title of his Excellency, and is invested with the chief civil and military authority; he is also Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral. On his death or absence, the government devolves on the Deputy or Lieutenant-Governor, if there be any; otherwise on the senior Councillor, who rises in rotation to the presidency, and has a salary of £1000. per annum. The Governor whose salary is about £4,200 per annum, has the disposal of such appointments as his Majesty does not reserve to himself or his Ministers; and as to such offices so reserved, whenever a vacancy occurs by death or removal, the Governor may appoint to them till they are filled up from home, and his appointee, till superseded, takes all the emoluments.

The Council, who are by courtesy severally addressed in the colonies by the title of Honourable, consists of 12 members. They are appointed by mandamus from the King, and hold their offices during his Majesty's pleasure ; but if at any time by death, absence from the island, or suspension, the Council should be reduced to less than the number limited by the instructions to the Governor, he may appoint as many persons out of the principal freeholders, inhabitants of the island, to be Members of the Council, as will make up such number; which persons so appointed may act as Councillors until they are disapproved, or others are appointed by his Majesty. The Governor may, however, suspend any of the Members of the Council from sitting, voting, or assisting there in, if he find just cause for so doing; but he mus by the first opportunity, signify to the English Govern ment any vacancy in the Council, from whateve cause it may arise.

The duty of the Council is to give advice to th Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being when required; it stands in the same relation t the Governor in the colony as the Privy Counci in England does to his Majesty ; it is also a con stituent part of the Legislature of the colony, corre sponding with the British House of Peers ; and it sits as a Court of Error or Appeal.

The General Assembly are the Representatives of, and chosen by, the people, and correspond with the British House of Commons; its utmost duration is seven years. The laws and statutes of England passed previously to the settlement, unless they are from their enactments inapplicable to the local circumstances of Jamaica, apply to the colony. Statutes passed in England since 1728, unless they relate to trade and navigation, are not in force there. The Assembly have all the privileges of the House of Commons in England; they have the sole power of levying taxes, and the distribution thereof, with the exception of an annual permanent revenue to the Crown of £10,000.; the salary of the Speaker of the Assembly is £1000. per annum.

The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, may, from time to time, as occasion requires, summon the General Assembly together, and may, of his own authority, adjourn, prorogue, and dissolve it.

The Council and General Assembly, with the concurrence of the King, or his representative the Governor, may make laws, statutes, and ordinances for the public peace, welfare, and good government of the colony, so that they be not repugnant, but as near as conveniently may be agreeable to the laws and statutes of Great Britain.

By an order in Council, dated 15th January, 1800, it is declared, that in all cases when his Majesty's confirmation is necessary to give validity and effect to any act passed by the legislature of any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations, unless his Majesty's confirmation thereof be obtained within three years from the passing of such act in any of the said colonies or plantations, such act shall be considered disallowed.

By the English statute, 6 Geo. III. c. 12, all the British colonies are declared to be dependent upon the Imperial Crown and Parliament of Great Britain, who have full power to make laws to bind such colonies in all cases whatsoever. But by the 18 Geo. III. c. 12, the King and Parliament declared, that thenceforth they would not impose any duty payable in the colonies, except for the regulation of commerce, the produce whereof should always be applied to the use of the colony in which it is levied.

Kingston is a corporate town, since 1802, having a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 12 common councilmen, chosen on the second Wednesday in January. The following is a description of the city seal:—On one side, the arms, crest, supporters and mottos, legend —"*Sigillum commune civitatis de Kingston, in Jamaica.*" Reverse—Britannia, in the dress of Minerva, holding in one hand the trident, and in the other a mirror reflecting the rays of the benign influence of heaven on the produce of the island; behind her the British lion supporting her shield; a conche shell at her feet, and at a distance a ship under sail; legend —"*Hos fovet, hos curat servatque Britannia mater.*" Britain, the mother country, cherishes and protects these fruits.

The jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, of the Supreme Court is co-extensive with those of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, (and Insolvent Debtors), in England, taken collectively, and it has also the power of hearing and deciding on informations for the breach of any act of Parliament or Assembly relating to trade and navigation, or for laying any duties or customs on the import of goods, wares, or merchandizes into, or on the exportation thereof from the island; also on informations for land under the quit rent acts, and all escheats. It is likewise a court of appeal from the inferior Courts of Common Pleas.

This Court sits in the capital of St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town, three times in the year, for three consecutive weeks each time, commencing respectively on the second Monday in February, the first Monday in June, and the first Monday in October in each year.

The Chief Justice is nominated by the Government in England, and has a patent of office under the great seal of the island; and the Assistant Judges are appointed either by his Majesty's Ministers or by the Governor of the island. There are eight or ten Assistant Judges, who sit in rotation with the Chief Justice; they have each a salary of £500. per annum West Indian currency. All the judges hold their offices during his Majesty's pleasure, and are removable by the sign-manual only; but they may, upon sufficient cause, be suspended by the Governor, with the consent of a majority of a board of the Council, till his Majesty's pleasure be known. There is an Attorney and Solicitor-General, Clerk of the Crown, Clerks of the Court, and Solicitor for the Crown, attached to the Court; and from eight to ten or twelve barristers in practice. A Provost Marshal, and seven Deputies, act in the like number of districts.

The jurisdiction of the Assize Courts is limited to their respective counties of Surry and Cornwall; and the Justices in the Courts to be held respectively before them have the same power, authority, and jurisdiction that the Justices of Assize and Nisi Prius, Justices of Oyer and Terminer, and Justices of Gaol Delivery have in England.

The Justices of Assize receive no salary, are appointed by the Governor, by a commission under the broad seal of the island. They, like the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, hold their places during his Majesty's pleasure (*quamdiu se bene gesserunt*), and can be removed by his sign manual only; but, upon sufficient cause, may be suspended by the Governor, with the consent of the majority of a Board of Council, till his Majesty's pleasure be known.

The several inferior Courts of Common Pleas in the island of Jamaica have jurisdiction over all causes (wherein any freehold is not concerned) to the value of £20. with costs and no more, but by the aid of a *justicias* from the Chancellor, who is the Governor, they may hold Pleas to any amount. They are, however, absolutely restricted from intermeddling with or determining actions where the title to land is concerned. These Courts are held at the same time, and in the same place of the respective precincts, as the Justices of the Peace hold the Quarter-Sessions, once in every three months; some of them have the privilege of sitting oftener. The appointment and removal of the Judges of these Courts are under the control of the Governor, and an appeal lies against their decision to the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Every precinct has a Court of Sessions, held quarterly. All manner of debts, trespasses, and other matters, not exceeding the value of 40*s.* wherein the titles of land are not concerned, may be heard and determined by any Justice of the Peace of the island within their respective precincts, without appeal; and after judgment, the Justice may grant a warrant of distress, and, for want of sufficient distress, may imprison the defendant in the common gaol of the precincts till he pay the debt and charges.

The Governor holds a Court, with the same powers of judicature that the Lord High Chancellor has in England, and the proceedings of the Court are similar to those of the English Court of Chancery. The Court is held about three times a-year.

The Court of Error is held by the Governor and Council for hearing Appeals, in the nature of Writs of Error, from the Supreme and Assize Courts. These Appeals, or Writs of Error, are allowed and regulated by his Majesty's instructions to the Governor. An appeal also lies from the judgment of the Court of Chancery, to his Majesty in his Privy Council. On an appeal to the King in Council, the proceedings must be transmitted, and the party appealing must proceed, within a year after the pronouncing of the decree or order appealed against.

The Court of Vice-Admiralty has two distinct jurisdictions; by one of which it is an *Instance* Court for deciding all maritime causes, and by the other a *Prize* Court: its practice is similar to that of the High Court of Admiralty in England, to which Court, or to the King in Council, an appeal lies from its decision. The Judge is appointed by the Government in England, and holds his office during his Majesty's pleasure; but may be suspended by the Governor for good cause, with the consent of a majority of a board of Council, till his Majesty's pleasure be known.

The Court of Ordinary is for determining ecclesiastical matters and probates of wills, and the Governor alone presides in it as judge.

The English Bankruptcy Laws are not in force in Jamaica, but there is an *Insolvent Debtors' Act*, by which a debtor, on making oath that he is possessed of no property above bare necessaries, and delivering his books, if he has any, into the hands of the Deputy

Marshal, is exonerated from all demands against him in the island after suffering three months' imprisonment. Any person leaving the island must give three weeks' notice on account of creditors. The parishes, which are more like counties as to their extent, are under the supervision or government of a chief magistrate (termed the *Custos Rotulorum*) and bench of justices, who hold sessions of the peace every month, and Courts of Common Pleas, for trying actions to the extent of 20*l*.; debts not exceeding 40*s*. are determined by a single justice. Each parish has a rector and church officers, according to the number of churches or chapels in the parish; the vestries consist of the *Custos*, two magistrates, ten vestrymen, and the rector (the vestrymen are elected annually by the freeholders); the vestries have the power of assessing and appropriating local taxes, allot labourers for repairing the highways, appoint way-wardens, nominate persons called constables for the collection of public and parochial rates, and regulate the police of their several parishes. Their powers correspond with the civil duties of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of an English county. There is a Board of Forts and Fortifications, a Board of Public Accounts, and a Board of Public Works, all managed by commissioners. The Council and Assembly are *ex-officio* Commissioners of Correspondence. There is a Coroner for each parish, elected by the freeholders.

The laws of the Colony may be judged of generally by the preceding remarks.—On occasions of pressing emergency the Commander-in-Chief may summons a general Council of War, in which the Members of the House of Assembly sit and have votes, and with their consent proclaim Martial law: his power is then dictatorial, and all the inhabitants are subject during the exercise of this power to martial law. The Governor has no power of staying execution or suspending proceedings in civil cases; he can pardon all criminal offences but those of murder and high treason; his power herein consists in respiting until the pleasure of the King is made known. In criminal proceedings—the learned Queen's Counsel, Wm. Burge, Esq., late Attorney-General, and now Agent for Jamaica, says that the Governor, as representative of his Sovereign, may direct the Attorney-General to enter a *Noli Prosequi*, or by virtue of Her Majesty's prerogative he may suspend the execution of any sentence. The writ of Habeas Corpus is granted under the same circumstances as in England, excepting in cases of aliens, who must in the first instance appeal for redress to the Governor in Council, and if remaining unheard for 14 days, the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* may then be applied for. All free-born subjects in Jamaica are from their birth free-born denizens of England. Aliens may receive letters of naturalization from the Governor under the provision of 35, Chap. II, c 3. The law of descent and the law governing the distribution of personal property in cases of intestacies are in unison with those of England.

Lands in the hands of the heir or devisee are assets for the payment of all classes of debt owing by the ancestor or testator by means of a suit in the Court of Chancery: and they also stand charged with specialty and simple contract debts when the latter have been put on judgment, and notice of a writ of extent has been served pursuant to the 24 Geo. II, c. 19. Personal assets, unless specially exempted, are always applied in the first instance in the exoneration of the real estate. A judgment recovered in England or elsewhere by default, or *in contradictorio* against a person resident in the colony is received as evidence in the colony without going into the merits on which it was pronounced: the *onus* of impeaching the judgment devolves on the defendant. There is no outlawry in the colony. The foreign appointment of Guardians to Minors, and Committees or Curators to idiots or Lunatics gives no control over property in the colony, as the Colonial Court of Chancery exercises original jurisdiction in such cases. The Colonial Courts give no effect to an assignment and certificate under an English or Foreign Commission of Bankruptcy against a creditor not claiming under the commission,—and they would prevent the creditor claiming under it from pursuing the bankrupt personally. An English certificate is held to bear the recovery of a debt owing in respect of a consignment made by a plaintiff to a defendant resident in England: and it is supposed that a similar effect would be given to a certificate when the debt was contracted in England. A foreign certificate is no bar to the suit of any colonial creditor desirous of proceeding personally against the bankrupt (then in the colony) for debts proveable *but not proved* under the foreign commission. With respect to the claims of foreign and colonial creditors, if the bankrupt were resident in the island or represented there, the colonial creditor would obtain preference both as to the personal and real property, by putting the demand in suit; but if the bankrupt be absent and unrepresented by Attorney, then preference would be obtained by attachment under 23 Car. II. c 23. The notice of an insolvent debtor that he intended to take the benefit of the Insolvent act not sufficient for the protection of foreign creditors. There is no law in force in the colony similar to 21 James I. which makes personal property left in the possession and apparent ownership of a commercial person or trader (not the real owner) liable to the creditor of such person in case of insolvency: neither is the above statute ever acted upon in the colony. Arrests on Mesne Process in all actions upon civil contract or intent, are authorized, except upon Members of the Legislature persons possessing a freehold of five acres planted or a house worth £10 *per Annum*, and generally such as are exempted by the law of England. Special bail required in all cases of arrest on Mesne Process. No proceeding can be sustained in the Colonial courts upon process issued by them, but served upon the party *out of the Colony*.

Persons having property in the island, who have once resided in the colony, and are unrepresented, may be proceeded against by foreign attachment under the 33d. Car. II. c. 23—but no remedy lies if they have never been in the island and are unrepresented. The British statutes of frauds and limitations extend to the colony. The island Acts 10 Ann, c. 12 and 29, Geo. III. c. 13, s. 4, declare, that bonds, judgments, bills, mortgages and other writings obligatory, to be void if no payment has been made, or if not demanded within 20 years from the time they became due or from the last day of payment: Infants, persons under coverture or of unsound memory, may bring their action within three years after the removal of their disability.

Mortgages are conventional;—an estates generally conveyed in fee to the Mortgagee, and the requisite forms and solemnities are the same as in England. Deeds to be valid must be recorded in the Secretary's office, and in certain cases as between the Vendee and Mortgagee within 90 days, otherwise priority will be lost. Wills are generally registered as also Deeds. Personal property in the island would pass under a will executed in a foreign country according to the laws of that country. There is no jurisdiction in the colony competent to pronounce a sentence of divorce. Counsel must previously have been called to the bar in England before entitled to plead in the island. The public laws are collected and printed under the authority of Commissioners appointed by the Colonial Legislature: Private Acts remain in manuscript. The originals of all acts are recorded in the island Secretary's office, and copies are sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in England.

XI. The military establishment of the island generally comprises the head-quarters of four European regiments of the line; one West India regiment, composed of Caffres or W. Coast African negroes; a strong detachment of Artillery, altogether comprising about 3000 men; and of colonial militia, from 10 to 12,000 men at arms, comprising in *Middlesex County*, a regiment of horse of 11 troops, well equipped and mounted, and nine infantry regiments; in *Surry County*, a regiment of horse of eight troops, and six regiments of infantry, with artillery; in *Cornwall County*, a regiment of horse of six troops, and six regiments of infantry; and to each regiment are attached two field-pieces and a company of artillery; with a major-commandant of artillery to each county; the whole well appointed, and proving a most efficient force in case of internal insurrection or foreign aggression. All white males, from the age of 15 to 16, are obliged by law to provide themselves with suitable clothing, and to enlist in either the cavalry or infantry of the militia. Substitutes are not allowed. When on permanent duty (which occurs on the proclamation of martial law) the militia receive pay 2*s*. 6*d*. a day and rations; arms and ammunition are found by the government.

MILITIA OF JAMAICA.

CORPS AND DISTRIBUTION.	Field.			Battalion.			Staff.					Warrant.					Effectives.			Complexion.		
	Colonels.	Lieut.-Cols.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Chaplains.	Surgeons.	Judge Advocate.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Cerks.	Marshals.	Serjeant-Majors.	Qr.-Master-Serjts.	Drum-Majors.	Serjeants.	Drums, Fifes, & Band, Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	White.	Coloured.	Total.
INFANTRY.																						
MIDDLESEX.																						
St. Catherine's Regiment	1	2	2	9	10	8	1	3	1	1	1	–	1	1	2	1	30	30	438	147	395	542
St. John's and St. Dorothy's ditto	1	1	1	5	6	5	1	3	1	1	1	–	2	2	2	1	15	20	214	66	204	270
St. Thomas's in the Vale ditto	1	1	1	6	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	–	18	20	249	98	222	320
Clarendon ditto	1	3	2	9	11	8	–	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	24	23	374	–	–	468
Vere ditto	1	1	2	5	6	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	15	25	164	118	115	233
Manchester ditto	1	1	1	9	8	10	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	–	21	7	331	–	–	401
St. Mary's ditto	1	2	2	11	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	28	12	380	–	–	470
St. Ann's Eastern ditto	1	1	1	6	10	7	1	1	–	1	2	1	1	2	1	–	16	11	258	–	–	321
St. Ann's Western ditto	1	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	–	18	6	257	–	–	312
Total	9	13	13	66	72	65	8	15	9	9	12	8	13	13	16	5	185	154	2665	429	936	3337
SURRY.																						
Kingston (2 battalions) Regiment	3	4	4	22	50	15	1	4	1	2	2	1	3	2	3	–	85	72	1194	–	–	1468
Port Royal ditto	1	1	1	6	8	4	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	34	19	169	–	–	257
S. Andrew's ditto	1	1	1	8	10	11	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	42	39	406	133	401	534
St. Thomas's East and St. David's ditto	1	2	2	9	13	11	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	36	30	486	319	291	610
Portland ditto	1	1	1	4	5	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	14	7	170	53	117	218
St. George's ditto	1	1	2	7	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	10	252	109	217	326
Total	8	10	11	56	93	50	7	21	6	7	7	7	11	7	11	4	242	177	2677	614	1026	3413
CORNWALL.																						
St. Elizabeth's Regiment	1	2	2	11	22	11	2	4	1	1	1	1	–	1	2	1	32	11	674	–	–	780
Westmoreland ditto	1	2	2	9	9	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	32	16	526	–	–	620
Hanover ditto	1	1	1	8	8	8	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	25	17	370	–	–	453
Western Interior ditto	1	1	1	5	4	4	–	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	–	11	2	107	–	–	147
Trelawny ditto	1	2	3	11	24	10	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	42	3	476	–	–	588
St. James's ditto	1	2	2	11	24	7	1	4	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	35	1	447	277	266	543
Total	6	10	11	55	91	49	7	19	7	5	6	6	5	9	13	5	177	50	2600	277	266	3131
CAVALRY.																						
Middlesex Regiment of 11 Troops	1	2	2	11	22	13	–	15	1	1	12	1	4	–	–	–	25	6	172	–	–	288
Surry Regiment of 8 Troops	1	2	2	9	18	11	–	8	1	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	22	4	141	–	–	230
Cornwall Regiment of 6 Troops	1	2	2	6	13	8	–	5	1	1	7	1	1	–	–	–	15	6	114	–	–	182
Total	3	6	6	26	53	32	–	28	3	3	28	2	5	–	–	–	62	16	427	–	–	700
GENERAL SUMMARY.																						
Cavalry, 3 Regiments	3	6	6	26	53	32	–	28	3	3	28	2	5	–	–	–	62	16	427	–	–	700
Infantry, 21 ditto	23	33	35	177	256	164	22	55	22	21	25	21	29	29	40	14	604	381	7942	–	–	9881
Total	26	39	41	203	309	206	22	83	25	24	53	23	34	29	40	14	666	397	8369	–	–	10581

There is a City Guard for Kingston, which was instituted 28th July, 1783. It consists of two Lieutenants, two Serjeants, and 44 privates, all well paid. An extensive police-force is now organized for the whole island. The police-force consisted in 1836, of 59 Serjeants at 1*s*. 6*d*. a day—5*s*. for weekly rations, and 2*l*. 2*s*. annually for clothing.—698 Privates at 1*s*. a day—5*s*. weekly for rations, and 1*l*. 9*s*. annually for clothing. These services, together with Officer's pay, contingencies, &., cost for 1836, 51,107*l*. currency, or 30,610*l*. Sterling.

XII. The annual income or ways and means of the island, on an average of 10 years, ending 1831, was as follows:—Poll Tax (at 5*s*. 10*d*. per head on Slaves, and 2*s*. per head on stock, exempting Working Stock on Plantations), Rents at 1*s*. 8d., in the £. and Wheat at 20*s*. 105,000*l*. Tax on Transient Traders, 150. Arrears of former Years' Taxes, 3,000. Land Tax, 23,400. Deficiency Tax, 14,000. Rum Duty, 24,000. Additional Duty on Wines and Spirits, 15,000. Tea Duty, 1,400. Goods from Foreign Ports, 4,800. Goods from United States, 31,000. Surplus of Revenue, 8,300. Stamp Duty, 19,000 For Arms and Gunpowder, 900. Balance of Cash 30th September, 1830, 147,945. Duty on Cattle imported, 1,000. Tonnage Duty on Ships, to pay Custom House Salaries, 25,000. Loan to be raised 50,000. Debts due to Public on Judgments, 500. Double Duties received by Officers of Customs and refunded, 15,048.

Taxes Internal.—A Schedule (in currency) of all Taxes, Duties, Fees, and all other sources of Revenue, payable into the Public Treasury of Jamaica during the Year 1836, and the several Laws and Authorities under which they are derived. Quit Rents—Upon every Acre of Land, 3*d*. Tax on Public Officers:—Registrar in Chancery; Island Secretary; Provost-Marshal; Clerk of the Supreme Court—each 60*l*. Masters in Chancery:—An Admission to practise as such, each 500*l*. Poll Tax:—On all and every Head of Stock of Horse kind, 10*d*. On all and every Bull, Cow, Calf, Heifer, and follower, 10*d*. Upon every Wheel, (such as are made for the carriage of goods only, excepted,) 20*s*. Upon the value of all Goods imported, not bonâ fide consigned at or from the place of shipment, by bill of lading and invoice then signed to a Merchant paying Taxes, 5 per cent. Additional Duty. On the actual value of all Houses, Storehouses, Wharfs, and other Buildings, rented out at 10*l*. per Annum and upwards in any Town or Trading place, 1*s*. 8*d*. in the £.

Duties Internal.—On every gallon of Rum, or other Spirits, made and consumed in the Island, 1*s*. 6*d*. Stamp Duties:—Raising a Tax by a duty on Vellum, Parchment and Papers. Fees:—Of the Chief Justice, collected by the Clerk of the Court, and by him paid into the Public Treasury. On Private Bills passed the Assembly. Fines:—Those imposed in Courts of Justice. Duties on Vessels and Cargoes. Gunpowder Dues. On Vessels entering from places beyond the Tropics, each voyage, 6*d*. Trading Coastwise, or within the Tropics once in each year, 6*d*. Transient Poor's Tax Tonnage:—On Vessels entering from places beyond the Tropics, each voyage, 6*d*. Trading to places within the Tropics, 3*d*. Trading Coastwise once each year, 2*d*. Customs; Tonnage; To pay Officers:—On entry of every Vessel (not Coastwise) exceeding 40 tons, 4*s*. 2*d*. per ton. On Coasting Vessels, and Vessels not exceeding 40 tons, once in each year, 4*s*. 2*d*. per ton. Revenue Duties, (1 Geo. II. cap. i.):—Upon the Importation of all Spanish and Madeira Wines, 6*l*. per ton. Wines of Western Islands, 12*l*. French, Rhenish, or Portugal W[illegible] 5*l*. Beer, Ale, Cider, Perry, 2*l*. Mum or Metheg[illegible] 3*l*. Brandy, Arrack, or other Spirits, 1*s*. 6*d*. [illegible] gallon. Refined Sugar, 6*d*. per lb. Tobacco, [illegible] Indigo, 3*d*. Cocoa, in Island vessels, 15*s*. per [illegible] In other vessels, 20*s*.

Additional Duties.—Upon the importation of Spanish and Madeira Wines, 9*l*. 15*s*. per Tun. W[illegible] of Western Islands, 11*l*. 2*s*. French, Rhenish, [illegible] Portugal Wines, 22*l*. 6*s*. All other Wines not be[illegible] enumerated, 22*l*. 1*s*. Brandy, Arrack, or other S[illegible]rits, 6*s*. 8*d*.; of United Kingdom, 5*s*. 8*d*. B[illegible] Cider, &c., 3*l*. 5*s*. Tea, 1*s*. 8*d*. per lb. Cattle Duty [illegible] Every head of Horned Stock imported, not being fr[illegible] Great Britain or Ireland, 2*l*.

Excluding the shillings and pence (as given in [illegible] Parliamentary Return) the total ways and means t[illegible] given for Jamaica in 1831, is 489,743*l*.

Jamaica Expenditure (as laid before Parliament [illegible] the return whence the foregoing statement is derive[illegible] defrayed by the Island in 1831:—Governor, 5,50[illegible] Chief Justice, 4,000; Assistant Judges, 3,400; Speak[illegible] of Assembly, 1,400; Governor's Secretary, 3,00[illegible] Officers of His Majesty's Customs, 23,390; Clergy [illegible] Established Church—Curates' stipends, 8,000; Re[illegible]tors' ditto, 11,718; Registrar and Appositor to t[illegible] Diocese, 475; Annuitants, being widows and orpha[illegible] of the Clergy, 2,000; Expenses of building Chapel [illegible] 1,400; Total, 23,593*l*. Ditto Presbyterian; Presby[illegible]terian Institutions, 301; Support of Kirk in Kin[illegible]ston, 700; Presbyterian Charity Schools, 200; Tota[illegible] 1,201*l*. Ditto Roman Catholic, 200; Charitabl[illegible] Institutions, 14,656; Army Expenses, 157,032; Cler[illegible] of Supreme Court and Provost Marshal, 1,160; Se[illegible]cretary of Commissioners of Public Accounts, 1,000 Secretary of Ditto Correspondents, 300; Clerk o[illegible] Board of Works, 400; Commissioners of Stamps [illegible] 1550; Deputy Receiver General and Secretary at th[illegible] Outports, 1,560; Marshals of Militia Regiments 1,050:—Pay, 14000; Contingent Accounts, 20,645[illegible] Rations, 72,000; ditto to 1st April, 1831, 35,700; Repairs of Barracks, 10,483; Lodgings for Officers, 2,090; Island Pay, ditto, 997; Sundry Wharfage, Water, &c. for Troops, 1,115; Total, 157,032*l*. Alien and Bonding Office, 600; Island Agent, 2,542; Captains of Forts, 669; Officers of Assembly, 6,146; Island Botanist, 560; Engineer and Surveyor of the Public Works, 740; Storekeeper, 500; Receiver General, 7,000; Law Expenses and Gaols, 14,874; Roads, Bridges, and Public Buildings, 25,850; Printing, 7,159; Militia Arms, and Gunpowder, 8,594; Board of Works, 8890; Premium on Increase Slaves, 8120; Registry and Vestry Returns, 5,378; Maroons and Superintendent of Maroon Towns, 2,300; Miscellaneous, 10,000; Interest on Public Loans, 16,900; Total, 370,000.

The Jamaica Budget for 1832 gives the Taxes and Internal Duties at 207,367*l*.; Duties on vessels and cargoes, 95,970; the certificates in circulation were 399,205*l*.; and the loan certificates, including 64,415*l*. loan deposits was 250,035*l*. Of the expenditure, the *military* amounts to 184,143*l*. besides 222,729*l*. for the general defence of the Island, of which 176,691*l*. was incurred for martial law in 1832. The civil expenditure was 85,078*l*., of which 15,544*l*. was for interest. Mr, Burge says,—"The annnal expenditure of Jamaica is 489,849*l*.; to this must be added 10,000*l*. whis is annually raised, and is a perpetual revenue granted to the Crown, and made applicable to the orders of the Governor in Council, and over which the House of Assembly exercises no superintending

control.' It was given in evidence before Parliament in 1832, by the same authority, that "the Island of Jamaica sustains the whole burden of its Government, with the exception of the salary of the Bishop; every other species of its expenditure, including its ecclesiastical, military and civil establishments, are defrayed by the island itself."

Commissariat, 1836. Provisions and Forage, 49,192*l.*; Fuel and Light, 2,664*l.*; Miscellaneous Purchases, 135*l.*; Transport, 1,270*l.*; Pay of extra Staff, 526*l.*; Military Allowances, 6,133*l.*; Special Services, 30,892*l.*; Contingencies, 2,240*l.*; Ordinary Pay of His Majesty's Land Forces, 62,454*l.*; Pay of Commissariat Officers, 2,124*l.*; Advances to the Navy, 16,237*l.*; sterling, 173,872*l.*

Ordnance, 1836. Agents to the Military Corps, 5,000*l.*; Engineer Department, 703*l.*; Artillery Department, 4?5*l.*; Storekeeper's Department, 1,470; Hired Buildings, 1,376*l.*; King's Barracks, 2,078*l.*; Transferred Barracks, 5,661*l.*—16,753*l.* Deduct Sum granted by the Colony in aid of Repairs to Barracks, transferred additional, 4*s.* 4*d.*, 6,500*l.*; Sterling, 10,253*l.*

A Return of the Pecuniary Allowances granted to the King's Troops in the Islands, during the Year 1836. Allowance to Officers in lieu of Rations, viz.:—General Staff, 1,391*l.*; Royal Engineers, 198*l.*; Royal Artillery, 1,325*l.*; 8th Regiment, 1852*l.*; 22nd ditto, ..13*l.*; 37th ditto, 2,759*l.*; 56th ditto, 2,250*l.*; 64th ditto, 2,287*l.*; 84th ditto, 2,264—16,743*l.* Allowance for Lodgings in lieu of Quarters:—General Staff, 1 201*l.*; 8th Regiment, 151*l.*; 37th ditto, 14*l.*; 56th ditto, 553*l.*; 64th ditto, 38*l.*; 84th ditto, 554*l.*;—2,512*l.*; Currency, 19,255*l.*, or Sterling, 11,553*l.*

Recapitulation of the Establishment, 1836.—Paid by the Colony in sterling Money:—Civil Establishment, 33,230*l.*; Contingent Expenditure, 20,800*l.*; Judicial Establishment, 4,346*l.*; Contingent Expenditure, 7,613*l.*; Ecclesiastical Establishment, 14,220*l.*; Military Expenditure, (Regular and Colonial) 72,009*l.*; Miscellaneous Expenditure, including Re-payment of Loans, Public Institutions &c., 55,482*l.*; Pensions, 1766*l.*; Grand Total, 207,468*l.*

Local Revenues.—St. Catherine's, 7,335*l.*; Kingston, (by Corporation) 33,400*l.*; St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, 3,637*l.*; ditto, (Road Tax,) 3464*l.*—7,103*l.*; Vere, 5600*l.*; Portland, 2,723*l.*; Hanover, 7,483*l.*; Manchester, 3,801*l.*; St. Thomas in the East, Parochial, 7,866*l.*, Road Tax, 5,187*l.*—13,053; St. John's, 2,500*l.*; St. Ann's, Parochial, 7,513*l.*, Road Tax, 4,910*l.*—12,423*l.*; Westmoreland, 11,075*l.*; Total, Local Revenues in Jamaica, 196,496*l.*

This Amount is expended in each Parish, in Parochial Affairs, for the Support of the Poor, Payment of Officers of the Parish, Repairing Buildings, &c.

XI. The trade of this important island is very considerable.

SHIPPING INWARDS. [B. B.]

Years.	Gt. Britain. No.	Gt. Britain. Tons.	British Col. No.	British Col. Tons.	Uni. States. No.	Uni. States. Tons.	For. States. No.	For. States. Tons.	Total. No.	Total. Tons.	Men.
1822	271	79925	179	24087	33	4583	354	24233	837	132748	8678
1923	322	97597	136	16349	266	30867	277	18375	1001	163188	10087
1824	258	79219	143	16183	263	36785	248	17385	912	149572	9050
1825	274	84740	105	12557	179	24866	218	15874	776	138037	8404
1826					No	Return					
1827											
1828	300	93087	145	23043			248	21056	693	137186	8177
1829	240	75541	165	22974	Do.	Do.	269	25687	674	124202	7948
1830	263	68700	172	25491			280	25530	715	120721	
1831					Do.	Do.					
1832	155	68356	59	8554	51	7384	59	4893	324	89187	4429
1833	115	29252	80	11400	100	15792	133	11527	428	67971	4006
1834	236	70944	135	18318	135	21655	194	16640	700	127521	7292
1835	182	54156	113	14802	126	20152	176	14826	597	103856	6021
1836	182	55054	152	19723	146	19007	286	16954	772	112075	7170
1837											

SHIPPING OUTWARDS.

Years.	Gt. Britain. No.	Gt. Britain. Tons.	British Col. No.	British Col. Tons.	Uni. States. No.	Uni. States. Tons.	For. States. No.	For. States. Tons.	Total. No.	Total. Tons.	Men.
1822	310	96193	151	22241	33	3986	373	29190	875	151610	6408
1823	274	86825	131	15038	219	25548	309	23912	933	151353	9369
1824	301	92779	141	15052	260	35635	238	17645	940	161111	9563
1825	253	78588	117	13260	162	22182	232	17614	764	131644	7899
1826					No	Return					
1827											
1828	277	86532	138	19959			285	28610	700	135101	8010
1829	287	87729	145	18205	Do.	Do.	256	24454	688	130388	6993
1830	290	87480	154	21766			255	21501	699	130747	
1831					Do.	Do.					
1832	177	56448	63	8463	41	5538	55	4039	336	74488	4127
1833	70	20905	75	10444	55	9747	185	18356	385	59452	3556
1834	258	78014	124	15362	92	13771	244	24339	718	131486	7965
1835	208	64907	120	16485	105	17125	266	22525	699	121042	6192
1836	187	59452	155	21128	110	16601	330	21974	782	119066	7510
1837											

The Blue Books for Jamaica are the worst returns ..e Colonial Office; there is a slovenliness, a total ... of decorum to the home authorities manifested every document; almost invariably there is no ..ing up of the totals. This conduct is not con... to the Colonial Office returns: the Registrar ...eral of Shipping has stated a similar negligence ...uals in his returns. The foregoing table must therefore, I fear, be considered only as an approximation to correctness. Some of the years are derived from the Custom House documents, or parliamentary papers; others from the Blue Books at the Colonial Office, and others from the Board of Trade returns. It is to be hoped that the authorities of Jamaica will in future pay more attention to the important subject of statistics.—R. M. M.]

A General Return of Exports from the Island of Jamaica for 55 Years, ending 31st December, 1836.
(Appendix to Slavery Papers in 1838.)

Year when exported.	Sugar.			Rum.				Molasses.	Ginger.		Pimento.		Coffee.	Remarks.
	hhds.	tierces.	barls.	punc.	hhds.	cks.	bris	cks.	cks.	bags.	casks.	bags	pounds.	
1772	69451	9936	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	841558	
1773	72996	11453	849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	779303	
1774	69579	9250	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	739039	
1775	75291	9090	425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	493981	
1776	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1777	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1788	83036	9256	1063	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1035368	
1789	84167	10078	1077	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1493282	
1790	84741	9264	1599	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1783740	
1791	85447	8037	1718	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2299874	August; Destruction
1792	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	St. Domingo.
1793	77575	6722	642	34755	879	..	..	..	62	8605	420	9108	3983576	
1794	89532	11158	1224	39843	1570	..	..	..	121	10305	554	22153	4911549	
1795	88851	9537	1225	37634	1475	..	..	..	426	14861	957	20451	6318812	
1796	89219	10700	858	40810	1364	..	..	..	690	20275	136	9820	7203539	
1797	78373	9963	753	28014	1463	..	..	..	259	29098	328	2935	7869133	
1798	87896	11725	1163	40823	2234	..	..	..	119	18454	1181	8961	7894306	
1799	101457	13538	1321	37022	1981	..	..	..	221	10358	1766	28273	11745425	Bourbon cane introduce
1800	96347	13549	1631	37166	1350	..	..	..	444	3586	610	12759	11116474	
1801	128251	18704	2692	48879	1514	..	..	..	12	239	648	14084	13401468	
1802	129544	15403	2403	45632	2073	473	205	366	23	2079	591	7793	17961923	
1803	107387	11825	1797	43298	1416	..	..	461	51	3287	867	14875	15866291	
1804	103352	12802	2207	42207	913	..	..	429	1094	1854	1417	19572	22063980	
1805	137906	17977	3689	53211	1328	133	167	471	315	2128	288	7157	24137393	Largest sugar crop.
1806	133996	18237	3579	58191	1178	..	..	499	485	1818	1094	19534	29298036	
1807	123175	17344	3716	51812	1998	..	..	699	512	1411	525	19224	26761188	March 25th; Abolition of
1808	121444	15836	2625	52409	2196	..	..	379	436	1470	225	6529	29528273	African slave trade.
1809	104457	14596	3534	43492	2717	..	..	230	2321	572	24022	1177	25586668	
1810	108703	4560	3719	42353	1964	..	..	293	520	1881	4276	21163	25885285	
1811	127751	15235	3046	54093	2011	..	..	446	1110	2072	638	22074	17460068	
1812	105283	11357	2558	43346	1531	..	..	151	804	1235	598	7778	18481986	
1813	97548	10029	2304	44618	1345	332	874	208	816	1428	1124	14361	24623572	Storm in October, 1812.
1814	101846	10485	2575	43486	1551	202	1146	145	884	1668	394	10711	34045585	Largest coffee crop.
1815	118767	12224	2817	52996	1465	574	1398	242	1493	1667	844	27386	27362742	
1816	93881	9332	2236	35736	769	281	903	166	2354	1118	851	28047	17289393	Storm in October, 1815.
1817	116012	11094	2868	47949	1094	203	916	254	3361	1196	946	15817	14793706	
1818	113818	11388	2786	50195	1108	121	191	407	2526	1067	941	21071	25329456	
1819	108305	11450	3244	43946	1695	602	1558	253	1714	718	882	24500	14091983	
1820	115065	11322	2474	45361	1783	106	460	252	1159	316	673	12880	22127444	
1821	111512	11703	1972	46802	1793	153	534	167	984	271	1224	24827	16819761	
1822	88551	8705	1292	28728	1124	9	442	144	891	72	699	18672	19773912	Extreme drought.
1823	94905	9179	1947	35242	1935	20	118	614	1041	60	1894	21481	20326445	
1824	99225	9651	2791	37121	3261	5	64	910	2230	52	599	33306	27677239	Mr. Canning's resolutions
1825	73813	7380	2858	27630	2077	101	215	894	3947	348	537	20979	21254656	relative to slavery.
1826	99978	9514	3126	35610	3098	1852	..	549	5724	517	522	16433	20352886	Severe drought in 1824.
1827	82096	7435	2770	31840	2672	1573	..	204	4871	240	3236	26691	25741520	
1828	94912	9428	3024	36585	2793	1013	..	189	5382	279	4003	25352	22216780	
1829	91364	9193	3204	36285	2009	563	..	66	4101	168	3733	48933	22234640	
1830	93882	8739	3645	33355	2657	1367	..	154	3494	15	5609	37925	22256950	
1831	88109	9053	3492	34743	2846	982	..	230	3224	22	2844	22170	14055350	
1832	91453	9987	4600	32060	2570	1362	..	799	4702	38	3736	27936	19815010	
1833	78375	9325	4074	33215	3034	977	..	755	4818	23	7741	58581	9866060	Emancipation Act passed.
1834	77801	9860	3055	30495	2588	1288	..	486	5925	116	496	29301	17725731	Seasons favourable.
1835	71017	8840	3455	26433	1820	747	..	300	3985	486	1115	59033	10593018	Ditto.
1836	61644	7707	2497	19938	874	646	..	182	5224	69	227	46779	13446053	Ditto.
1837														

IMPORTS OF JAMAICA for 1836.

PORTS.	From Gt. Britain.			From West Indies	From North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
Kingston	78023	108	30400	4203	75521	88	11250	96345	95	12543	47314	144	9833	301461	435	64026	4010
Savanh. le Mar	14899	2	724	—	4354	3	682	6491	8	902	1073	5	345	26817	18	2653	155
Morant Bay	283	17	5229	—	3867	4	389	2859	4	565	317	—	—	3867	25	6183	343
St. Anne's Bay	11307	6	1572	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	421	2	42	11729	8	1614	95
Annotto Bay	6355	5	1914	—	1225	2	257	269	—	—	142	2	167	8992	9	2338	127
Port Maria	9173	9	3014	—	3977	3	506	2549	1	128	780	1	86	16479	20	5157	283
Port Antonio	—	—	—	—	8022	8	779	742	1	141	486	4	115	9251	13	1035	68
Montego Bay	3277	18	6190	—	27583	28	4372	15911	20	2249	40543	97	5346	87318	163	18157	1337
Falmouth	1233	17	6020	239	10954	16	1488	12830	17	2384	3909	31	1020	27665	81	10912	738
TOTAL	124550	182	55054	4442	135503	152	19723	137996	146	19007	94985	286	16954	593579	772	112075	7170

From Elsewhere to Kingston, 55*l*; ditto to Montego Bay, 4*l*.

EXPORTS OF JAMAICA for 1836.

PORTS.	To Gt. Britain.			To West Indies	To North America.			To United States.			To Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Ton	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Kingston	779756	62	18868	5160	13037	105	14630	47438	42	7051	370018	185	14086	1218096	394	54635	3544
Savh. le Mar.	422645	6	2189	—	1443	4	573	6662	9	1125	—	1	122	430750	20	4009	191
Port Maria	261359	20	6353	—	—	1	116	—	1	186	—	1	86	261359	23	6741	371
Annotto Bay	77016	5	1914	—	—	2	237	—	—	—	—	2	167	77016	9	2338	107
St. Anne's Bay	167069	11	2703	—	—	—	—	13444	10	1306	—	3	109	180513	24	4009	283
Port Antonio	61122	4	956	—	1568	3	333	1158	3	367	—	—	—	63848	10	1656	106
Port Morant	163922	17	5310	—	—	4	475	—	2	321	2732	2	184	166654	25	6290	328
Montego Bay	444090	42	14043	46600	46170	27	3894	18352	23	3608	1586	104	5708	556798	196	27253	1818
Falmouth	284999	20	7116	—	8030	9	870	24862	20	2637	263	32	1512	318154	81	12135	762
TOTAL	2661978	187	59452	51760	70248	155	21128	111916	110	16601	374599	330	21974	3273188	782	119066	7510

To Elsewhere from Kingston, 2687*l*.

A statement of the quantity and value in sterling money of various articles of merchandize exported from the colony of Jamaica during the year 1834, Board of Trade volumes.)

Arrow root, 170,078 lbs., 7483*l*. Cinnamon, 2256, 343*l*. Cocoa, colonial, 52,910, 1200*l*. Coffee, colonial, 18,029,165, 612,199*l*. Coffee, foreign, 141,093, 3397*l*. Old copper, 71,633, 2411*l*. Corn, wheat, flour, 1616 barrels, 2397*l*. Cotton manufactures :—British 11,026,207 yards, 279,864*l*. Foreign, 17,915, 531*l*. Entered at value, British, 1920*l*. Total value of cotton manufactures, 282,315*l*. Cotton wool, colonial, 1160 lbs., 60*l*. Foreign, 17,586, 439*l*. Dye and hard woods :—Fustic, colonial, 2126½ tons, 8855*l*. Foreign, 886, 4666*l*. Logwood, colonial, 8432½, 33,710*l*. Foreign, 4, 18*l*. Mahogany, colonial, 1936 feet, 69 pieces, 184*l*. Foreign, 109,014 feet, 160 pieces, 2030*l*. Other dye and hard woods, colonial, 2723 feet, 1830½ tons, 7852*l*. Foreign, 342,198 feet, 529 tons, 9974*l*. Total value of dye and hard woods, 67,288*l*. Fruit, value 448*l*. Ginger. 1,011,173 lbs., 39,466*l*. Hides' number 12,825, 6936*l*. Indigo, 37,555 lbs., 5822*l*. Iron and steel manufactures, British value, 23,648*l*. Hardware and cutlery, foreign, 340*l*. Lime-juice, 17,708 gallons, 1070*l*. Linens, entered by the yard, British, 1,881,085 yards, 67,934*l*. Ditto entered at value, 691*l*. Ditto entered by the yard, foreign, 450,221 yards, 15,943*l*. Total value of linens, 84,568*l*. Molasses, 50,795 gall., 3283*l*. Pimento, 3,271,184 lbs. 52,159*l*. Sarsaparilla, 67,606, 3051*l*. Silk manufactures, British, value 81*l*. Foreign, 105*l*. Spirits :—Rum, 3,583,861 gallons, 350,228*l*. Shrub, 756, 127*l*. Succades, value 4939*l*. Sugar, colonial, 156,616,964lbs. 1,539,946*l*. Foreign, 105,823, 1473*l*. Tobacco, unmanufactured, 20,447, 483*l*. Tortoise shell, 5491, 6769*l*. Wines of all sorts, 5183 gallons, 2123*l*. Wood, spars, number 18,957, 3084*l*. Other sorts, value 442*l*. Woollens entered by the yard, British, 60,409 yards, 6847*l*. Miscellaneous articles, value 32,626*l*. Total 3,148,797*l*.

A return of the Staple Exports of Jamaica, from the 10th October, 1836, to the 10th October, 1837.

	Sugar.			Rum.		Molas.	Ginger.	Pimento.		Coffee.
	Hhds.	Trs.	Barrels	Pchs.	Hds.	Cks.	Casks.	Cks.	Bags.	Lbs.
Kingston and Old Harbour ..	12565	1136	1121	4223	308		534	192	6027	4793454
Morant Bay and Port Morant	4288	1036	72	1394	79		28		141	111523
Port Antonio	1361	267	65	317			95		1259	4920
Port Maria and Annotto Bay..	6869	1137	146	2885	153	16	1		3195	110601
Falmouth, Rio Bueno, and St. Ann's Bay	10968	1352	183	4181	103	44	269	7	28188	1046534
Montego Bay and Lucea	14509	1833	483	6461	307	113	3365	10	5106	41568
Sav. la Mar and Black River ..	5687	727	166	1847	20		1226	18	3622	2846578
	56247	7488	2286	21308	970	173	5518	227	47538	8955178

Custom House, Kingston, Jamaica, December 30, 1837.

XII. **The monetary system in the West Indies is very irregular.** In no two islands are the denomination and value of the coins alike; and these, again, vary in proportion to the sterling money—thus:

	Sterling.	Cur.	Doll.	Cur.
Jamaica . .	100*l*.=	140*l*.	1=	6*s*. 8*d*.
Barbadoes . .	100*l*.	135*l*.	1	6*s*. 3*d*.
Windward Isles, except Barbadoes	100*l*.	175*l*.	1	8*s*. 3*d*.
Leeward Isles .	100*l*.	200*l*.	1	9*s*. 0*d*.

As regards Jamaica this is the nominal par of exchange. In real transactions of buying or selling bills, the exchange is thus adjusted: If bills bear a premium, say 20 per cent, then a bill for 100*l*. sterling is said to be equal to 120*l*. sterling; this latter sum, turned into Jamaica currency at 40 per cent. makes a bill for 100*l*. sterling require about 168*l*. currency. Gold—Doubloons, equal to 16 dollars; half doubloons, 8 dollars; pistole, 4 dollars; Joe, 16½ dollars; half joe, 8½ dollars; dollar, 1 dollar; sovereign, 5 dollars; half sovereign, 2½ dollars; half pistole, 2 dollars. Silver—Dollar equal to 6*s*. 8*d*. currency; half dollar, 3*s*. 4*d*.; maccaroni, 1*s*. 8*d*.; shilling sterling, 1*s*. 8*d*.; sixpence sterling, 10*d*.; half crown sterling, 4*s*. 2*d*.; two bits piece, 1*s*. 3*d*. tenpenny piece.

10*l.*; fivepence, 5*d.*; bit, 7½*d.* No copper coins in circulation in this island, silver and gold alone. Paper currency.—Amount in circulation bearing interest, none. Amount in circulation not bearing interest, 239,518*l.* stg. Metallic currency estimated at 100,000*l.*

The distribution of the certificates in circulation, from 1822 to the year 1832, is as follows:—Of 1822, 645*l.*; 1825, 6535*l.*; 1826, 41,203*l.*; 1827, 79,928*l.*; 1828, 61,741*l.*; 1829, 39,965*l.*; 1830, 96,499*l.*; 1831, 10,825*l.*; 1832, 12,000*l.*; and of 1832, comprising 1*l.* 2*l.* and 3*l.* certificates in circulation, was 49,864*l.*

Amount of paper money in circulation in 1833:—Certificates not bearing interest (A.) (checks for circulation of various denominations as low as 1*l.* currency, purporting to be payable in cash to bearer on demand at the public treasury of the island. There is, however, no specie in the chest to cover any part of the sum.), 285,713*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; certificates bearing interest (B.) (certificates of 50*l.* currency each, issued under the authority of commissioners. They bear interest at 6 per cent., but have no time specified for payment.), 32,700*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*; certificates bearing interest (C.) (certificates of loans which have fallen due, and are payable to bearer on demand at the public treasury.) 24,857*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*; total, 343,271*l.* 1*s.* sterling. The legal rate of interest is six per cent.; the Government borrow at five.

Course of Exchange paid on Merchants drafts on London, at 90 days, during the year 1836. In January, 16 per cent. premium; February, 15 to 16; March, 14 to 15; April, 14; May, 13½; June, 13½; July, 12 to 13; August, 12 to 13; September, 16; October, 16½; November, 16½ to 17; December, 19.

The Colonial Bank for the West Indies, which has its head quarters in Jamaica, was incorporated by charter on the 31st May, 1836, with a capital of 2,000,000*l.* sterling, in 20,000 shares of 100*l.* each, 25 per cent. paid up before commencing business. Its management is confided to a chairman, vice-chairman, thirteen other directors, and three auditors.

Five directors and one auditor retire in rotation annually, each however being eligible to be re-elected. Five shares give one vote; ten shares two votes; twenty shares three votes; forty shares and upwards four votes, for a director, &c.; and twenty shares form the qualification for a director.

All the business and proceedings of the bank managed and directed under the immediate orders of these directors, at yearly stated meetings, and at public general meetings of the proprietors, called by at least twenty days' notice in the public newspapers in London. Special general meetings may be called in a similar manner by any ten subscribers, each possessing 1000*l.* stock or upwards. Subscribers entitled to vote may vote by proxy, but which proxy must be a subscriber, and produce a written authority to the secretary for that purpose. The practical banking operations of the Colonial Bank are confined to the British West Indies, and its capital can only be applied to the legitimate and defined system of banking. The words of the charter itself, which are—

"To carry on the business of bankers, by dealing generally in bullion, money, and bills of exchange, and lending money on commercial paper and government securities, and in such other lawful ways and means as are usually practised among bankers; but it shall not be lawful for the said corporation to lend or advance money on the security of lands, houses, or tenements, or upon ships, nor to deal in general wares or merchandise of any nature or kind whatsoever;" moreover, "and further, that the said corporation shall be bound to make up and publish in some newspaper or newspapers, circulating in each of the colonies, where a bank shall be established, and also in the London Gazette, once in every year, an account or statement shewing the whole amount of its debts and assets at the close of the past year, and shewing also the amount of its notes payable on demand, which had been in circulation during such month of every year, together with the amount of specie, distinguishing each kind, and other assets immediately available in every such month for the discharge of such notes; and that the said corporation shall furnish copies of such yearly amount or statement to the respective Governors of such Island or Colony, in which a principal bank or banks shall be established."

According to the terms of the charter, the bank is allowed to possess lands, houses, and tenements, and ships, so far as may be necessary for carrying on the business of the establishment every where, but for that purpose only; and of course it has the power to purchase and to sell the same.

The shares are of course transferable, and the charter lays down simple rules in order to save expense in this operation. Silver, not gold, is taken as the standard of value. The notes of the bank are payable "in silver of acknowledged weight and fineness," and dollars are taken as the foundation and medium of payment, those being the almost universal currency of the whole Western World. The lowest note that the bank can issue is to the value of five dollars. The head quarters of the bank is in London.

The system upon which the bank is established is wholly that which is designated the Scotch system. One peculiar feature of which is lending money at legal interest in what is denominated cash credits, granted on adequate personal security; these credits are not things of a day, a month, or a year, they exist for a life time at the will, or on the life and the solvency of the individual holding them, or of his securities. If a security dies or becomes insolvent another is required and procured, and the credit proceeds. It is gone about thus: the individual in any business or in any station requiring such a credit, comes to the bank and says, I want a cash credit for 100*l*, for 1000*l.* or for 10,000*l.*, and here with my own personal security, is that of two or more friends to your satisfaction. Satisfied with the security offered, a simple bond is entered into, the credit is granted, and from that moment the individual operates upon it; he draws out as he wants, and he pays in as he is able, and at the end of the year if the balance is against him, he is merely charged the interest for that sum, according to the time in which such balance has arisen.

The rate at which the Colonial Bank discount mercantile bills, and advance money on loans, is five per cent. per annum. Besides this, the bank allow interest on deposit accounts, according to the Scotch system, which is of two kinds—First, money deposited by any one to-day, and which may be drawn out to-morrow, or when the depositor pleases, in order to meet his engagements; Secondly, sums lodged on receipt accounts, which it is generally known will run for a year, when the depositor comes and receives his interest, adds it, and probably more or less to the sum, deposits the whole, and gets another receipt, bearing interest. This system is most extensively followed by the peasantry and labouring population in Scotland, beginning from 5*l.* or 10*l.*, and running up to 200*l.* In 1826 it was ascertained that the amount of money thus deposited in banks by this portion of the population of Scotland was upwards of 13000000*l.* sterling. On such deposits a higher rate of interest than the other can be allowed.

The following are the stations where the Colonial Bank have already established branches:—Head branches, Barbadoes, St. Thomas, Jamaica; Minor branches, Demerara, Tobago, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincents, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts, Santa Croix, and Porto Rico. There are four dependant or minor branches in Jamaica, besides the head branch in Kingston, viz. Montego Bay, Falmouth, Savannah la Mar, and St Thomas in the East. It is intended to establish branches in Cuba, at Havannah and St. Jago de Cuba. There are agents in New York, Quebec, Halifax, and St. John's New Brunswick, &c.

This bank is chiefly indebted to Mr. James Mc Queen for its projection, and to James Irving, Esq., for its establishment. It is calculated to effect great good in the West Indies.

There are two local banks in Jamaica.

XIII. At an early period the sugar cane was extensively cultivated by the Spaniards in Jamaica; and in 1671 Traphan speaks of the numerous complicated sugar works, like a town or village, in various parts of the island. In 1788, M. Martin, a French botanist, introduced the Otaheite cane into Cayenne and Martinico, from the Isle of France, whither it had been brought by Bougainville.

Although the Spaniards at first attended to the cultivation of sugar, it was subsequently neglected. In the year 1743, the chief productions of Jamaica were cocoa, indigo, and hides; the cultivation of sugar had not re-commenced. The increase in the growth of the staple article of the island has been as follows:—1722, 11,000 hogsheads were exported; 1739, 33,155; 1744, 35,761; 1768, 55,000; 1774, 78,304; 1790, [illegible],400; 1802, 140,000; 1832, 1,200,000 cwts. Gov. Knowles's calculation, in 1755, was 2,128,431 acres granted, out of which 400,000 are plantable; of these, 100,000 are fit for growing sugar, and the rest for coffee; the remaining 1,728,431 consist of barren mountains, &c. A return was made about the year [illegible], of properties in the parish of St. Andrew's, and their produce, to the Board of Trade. In this, an estate called Norbrook, the property of Charles Long, Esq., is thus entered:—"2222 acres, 55 hogsheads of sugar, nine puncheons of rum; five acres in coffee, producing 2972 cwt.; 100 acres in provision ground; [illegible] in pen and pasture; five servants, 153 negroes, and 36 head of cattle. Indifferent land—some parts rocky and mountainous." This estate, in the return of 1793, is put at sixty hogsheads. The cultivation of Jamaica in 1818, according to Mr. Robertson's survey, was, in sugar plantations, 639,000 acres; in breeding farms or pens, 280,000; and in coffee, pimento, [illegible], &c. 181,000. Total, 1,100,000.

The quantity of sugar now made in Jamaica is very great, and the importations into great Britain have for some years averaged 1,400,000 cwts.; which, rated as low as 21*s.* per cwt., would give nearly *one million and a half sterling*. The Jamaica sugar is of a very fine quality; and by the improved systems of culture and manufacture coming into operation, there is little doubt but that the quantity and quality may yet be more extended. The quantity of rum made from the sugar is also very great; the annual average exportation to England may be taken at 3,500,000 gallons, which may be estimated in value at 1,000,000*l.* sterling. The Jamaica rum is an excellent spirit. Of coffee, and that too of excellent quality, the quantity grown in Jamaica is very great; and the importation into Great Britain nearly 20,000,000 lbs. yearly, which, at the low value of 1*s.* per pound, is *another million sterling*. The coffee-plant was first introduced into Jamaica by Sir Nicholas Lawes, in 1728, where it was cultivated on an estate called Temple Hall, in Liguanea. An act of legislature of the island was passed, to encourage its growth; and in 1732, coffee was advertised in a Jamaica paper at a pistole a pound. In 1752, there were exported 60,000 lbs.; and in 1775, 440,000 lbs. Until 1788, little attention was paid to this singular berry. In the four years ending 30th September, 1794, the average exportation of coffee was 1,603,066 lbs.; in 1804, it amounted to 22,000,000 lbs.; and during three years ending 30th of September, 1807, the average exportation was more than 28,500,000 lbs., which, at 6*l.* per cwt., its cost in Jamaica, produced more than 1,700,000*l.*

The coffee plant thrives in almost every soil about the mountains of Jamaica, and in the very driest spots has frequently produced very abundant crops. The produce of sugar, coffee, &c., may be seen under the head of exports.

Cotton, indigo, and cocoa were at one time extensively cultivated; but they have principally given place to sugar and coffee. Blome, who published a short account of Jamaica in 1672, mentions the existence of sixty cocoa walks. At present there can scarcely be said to be a plantation in the whole island. Various drugs, dye stuffs, and spices, are of excellent quality. Aloes, cochineal, spikenard, canella, liquorice root, castor oil nut, vanilla, peppers, arrow root, ginger, ipecacuanha, scammony, jalap, cassia, euphorbia, senna, &c., all attest the fruitfulness and capabilities of the soil and climate. The cultivated vegetables of Europe arrive at great perfection. Maize is the principal corn grown, and together with calavances, the yam and sweet potatoe, cassava, &c., form the chief food of the negroes. Various grasses thrive, but Guinea grass abounds; and, in consequence of its indispensable importance in feeding the cattle which supply manure for the sugar plantations, it is considered next in importance to the sugar cane. It was introduced into the island in the early part of the last century by accident, having been forwarded with some Guinea birds that were sent as a present. The birds died, the seed was thrown away, the grass sprung up, and the cattle were observed to devour it eagerly. Attention was accordingly paid to the subject. It now grows all over the island, thriving in the most rocky places, and rendering (like sainfoin) lands productive that were heretofore considered barren, and making good hay, if salted or sprinkled with sea-water when being ricked. The native and exotic grasses are excellent for cattle and horses; in particular that called the Scotch grass, which vegetates rapidly, and grows to the height of five or six feet, with long and juicy joints. Five horses may be fed for a year on an acre of this vegetable, allowing each, every day, 56 lbs. of grass.

Of vegetables, potatoes (Irish and sweet), yams, cassava, peas and beans of every variety, artichokes, beet-root, carrots, and parsnips, cucumbers and tomatoes, radishes, celery, choco, ochro, Lima beans, Indian kale, calalue, various salads, cabbage trees (200 feet high!) &c., all flourish in abundance; and indeed, it may be said that autumn is perpetual in Jamaica, for every month presents a fresh collation of fruits and vegetables, and some species are at maturity all the year round. The bread-fruit tree, cocoa-nut, plantain and banana, alligator pear, the delicious mellow fig, pine, cashew, papaw, and custard apples, orange, lime, lemon, mango, grape, guava, pomegranate, soursop, shaddock, plums, tamarind, melon, wall and chestnut, mulberry, olive, date, citron, and many other delicious fruits, all arrive at perfection.

The following is a summary for 1833 of the number of stock, or horned cattle, and the quantity of land in cultivation and pasture; these returns are given in on oath:—

County Middlesex.

Parishes.	Stock.	Acres of Land.
St. Catherine	5976	64768
St. Thomas in the Vale	3127	79668
St. John	985	62060
St. Dorothy	3358	40149
Vere	3630	69086
Clarendon	5999	183891
Manchester	9872	170377
St. Anne	23569	243761
St. Mary	8900	122726
Total	65416	1026486

County Surrey.

Parishes.	Stock.	Acres of Land.
Kingston	345	3612
Port Royal	405	26008
St. Andrew	2183	79183
St. Thomas in the East	6362	132395
St. David	1771	45858
Portland	1682	13557
St George	3707	89773
Total	16455	390386

County Cornwall.

Parishes.	Stock.	Acres of Land.
Hanover	14583	115741
Trelawney	25557	168947
St. Elizabeth	8152	216542
St. James	17034	145456
Westmoreland	18047	172166
Total	83373	818852

The Jamaica Almanac for 1833, whence I derive this statement, is so imperfectly printed that whole columns are illegible, and even the summings up are incorrect; I have endeavoured to complete the return by a reference to the returns for 1832.

Prices of Produce in 1836. [B. B.]—Horned cattle, 20*l.* each; sheep, 3*l.*; goats, 2*l.*; swine, 2*l.*; milk, 1*s.* 3*d.* per quart; salt butter, 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb; cheese, 1*s.* 8*d.*; wheaten bread, 7½*d.* 17 oz.; beef, 10*d.* per lb; mutton, 2*s.* 1*d.*; pork, 1*s.*; rice, 10*d.* per quart; coffee, 1*s.* 8*d.* per quart; tea, 15*s.* per lb.; sugar, 10*d.*; salt, 5*d.*; wine, per bottle, from 3*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.*; brandy, 1*l.* per gallon; beer, 1*s.* 8*d.* per bottle; tobacco, 5*l.* per cwt.

Wages for Labour. [B. B.]—Domestic, per week, 16*s* 8*d.*; predial, per day, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; trades, 5*s.*

It is difficult to form a definite idea of the amount of property in any place. Mr. Colquhoun, in 1812, estimated Jamaica thus:—Negroes, 19,250,000*l.*; cultivated lands, (809,450 acres) 16,189,000*l.*; uncultivated, (1,914,812 acres) 1,914,812*l.*; buildings, utensils, &c., on estates, 12,709,450*l.*; stock on estates, 4,800,000*l.*; houses, stores, merchandize and furniture, 2,000,000*l.*; colonial shipping, 42,000*l.*; metallic money, 220,000*l.*; forts, barracks, &c., 1,000,000*l.*;—total, 58,125,298*l.* sterling. The same authority estimated the productions *annually* raised, including cattle, esculents, &c., at 11,169,661*l.*; exports to the United Kingdom, 6,885,339*l.*; and to the other places, 384,322*l.* It will be observed, therefore, that in the following statement I have undervalued the yearly creation and total amount of property in Jamaica.

Nature and value of property annually created, moveable and immoveable, in sterling money (1834).

Mr. Bridges estimates the 'internal value and intrinsic cost of Jamaica,' in 1826, thus:—"Slaves, 24,000,000*l.*; lands, patented, 18,000,000*l.*; forts and barracks, 1,000,000*l.*; private buildings, 12,000,000*l.*; stock, &c., 5,000,000*l.*; gold and silver coin, 200,000*l.*; total, 60,200,000*l.* sterling." There seems to be no calculation for roads, wharfs, bridges and other items.

Property annually created or prepared.—Sugar, 1,500,000 cwt. at 20*s.* 1,500,000*l.*; rum, 3,000,000 gallons, at 1*s.* 6*d.*, 225,000*l.*; molasses, 50,000 gallons, at 10*d.* 2,083*l.*; coffee, 20,000,000 lbs., at 7*d.*, 500,083*l.*; pimento, 5,000,000 lbs., at 4*d.*, 83,000*l.*; cotton, 50,000 lbs., at 6*d.*, 1250*l.*: vegetable food, at 3*l.* per annum each [I take the total population of Jamaica at 40[illegible], some say it is nearer 500,000.] 1,200,000*l.*; an[illegible] food and fish, at 5*l.* per annum each, 2,000,[illegible]. Domestic manufactures — Carpentering, tailoring, smithing, &c., 2,000,000*l.*; income and sundries, 1,000,000*l.*

Property moveable and immoveable.—**Land**: Acres cultivated or patented [There are 2,235,732 acres of land in Jamaica for which quit rents are paid to the crown. Mr. Burge thinks that at least 2,000,000 acres are cultivated.] 2,240,000, at 10*l.*, 22,400,000*l.*; acres ungranted, or waste, 2,000,000, at 5*s.*, 500,000*l.* Public property, viz., forts, barracks, roads, wharfs, hospitals, gaols, buildings, &c., 10,000,000*l.* Domestic property: dwelling houses, stores, furniture, plate, clothes, equipages, &c., 5,000,000*l.* Horned cattle, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, &c., 1,000,000*l.* Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing implements, ships, boats, roads, &c., 5,000,000*l.* Metallic money in circulation, 100,000*l.*

Total amount annually created property, 8,581,[illegible]. Total amount of moveable and immoveable property, 44,900,000*l.* Taking the number of slaves in the island, in round numbers, at 300,000, and valuing them at 30*l.* each, there would be a sum of 9,000,000*l.* to add to this. Happily, however, it is no longer necessary to make such calculations.

XIV. The Caymans which are a dependency of Jamaica are three small isles, in lat. 19. 20. N.; from thirty to forty leagues N. N. W. from Point Negrill, on the westward of Jamaica, the Grand Cayman being the most remote. Cayman-braque and Little Cayman lie within five miles of each other, and about 34 miles N. from the Grand Cayman, which is about one mile and a half long, and one mile broad, and containing about 1,000 acres. Grand Cayman (the only island inhabited) is so low that it cannot be seen from a ship's quarter-deck more than 12 or 15 miles off, and at some distance the lofty trees on it appear like a grove of masts emerging from the ocean. It has no harbour, but the anchorage on the S.W. coast is moderately good; on the other, or N. E. side, it is fortified with a reef of rocks, between which and the shore, in smooth water, the inhabitants have their *craals*, or pens, for keeping turtle in. The soil towards the middle of the island is very fertile, producing corn and vegetables in plenty, while hogs and poultry find ample provender.

Columbus discovered these islands on his return from Porto Bello to Hispaniola, and observing the coast swarming with turtle, like ridges of rocks, he called them *Las Tortugas*.

The Caymans were never occupied by the Spaniards, but became the general resort of adventurers or rovers, (chiefly French,) for the sake of the turtle.

In 1655, when Jamaica was taken by England, the Caymans were still uninhabited. Mr. Long states them to have reckoned in 1774 to the number of 106 white men, women, and children. The bishop of Jamaica in 1827 estimated the inhabitants at 1,600.

The present race of inhabitants are said to be descended from the English Buccaneers, and, being inured to the sea, form excellent pilots and seamen: they have a chief or government officer of their own choosing, and they frame their own regulations; justices of the peace are appointed from Jamaica, but in no other way are the inhabitants interfered with by the authorities in the chief settlement to which they undoubtedly belong.

CHAPTER II.—TRINIDAD.

SECTION I.—Trinidad extends from Lat. 9.30 to 10.51 N. and Long. 60.30 to 61.20 W. separated from the province of Cumana, on the S. American continent, by the gulf of Paria; 90 miles long by 50 broad, with an area of 2400 square miles, or 1536000 acres.

II. Christopher Columbus, was the discoverer of this fertile isle, on the 31st July, 1498, during his third voyage. According to some, it was named *Trinidad* by Columbus, while distant 13 leagues S. E. from it, on account of the three mountain tops seen in that position: according to others, in conformity to the piety of the times, in honour of the Holy Trinity. The island was then densely peopled by Caribs of a mild disposition, of much industry, finely formed, and of a lighter colour than the aborigines or inhabitants of the other islands. These people remained unmolested until the Spaniards took possession of Trinidad in 1588, when they fell a sacrifice to the cupidity and religious bigotry of the Castilians, who, as in Jamaica, drafted off to the mines those who escaped a more sanguinary death by fire or the sword; but a few, indeed, were saved by the apostle of the New World—the benign, the eloquent, the heroic Las Casas. The occupying Spaniards forced the Indians to cultivate, as servants, that which they once held as masters, and negroes were brought in from Africa to aid their labours. Sir Walter Raleigh visited Trinidad in 1595, and states that the inhabitants then cultivated excellent tobacco and sugar canes. The Spaniards, to divert his attention, described to him the El-Dorado, where the rivers were full of gold dust; but, on Raleigh's return from exploring the Orinoco, he entered into a treaty with the Indians (then at mortal enmity with the Spaniards), marched with them, attacked and carried by assault the capital of San Josef, and put the garrison of 30 men to the sword: the English Government disowned this action of hostilities. Spain paid little attention to her valuable possession, being then fully occupied with conquests on the contiguous continent. In 1676 Trinidad was captured by the French, but almost immediately restored to Spain. The population and trade of Trinidad were subsequently almost extinguished, and, in 1783, the island contained but a very small number of inhabitants considering its long settlement; viz. whites 126, free coloured 295, slaves 310, and Indians 2,032; while its whole commerce consisted in bartering cocoa and indigo for coarse cloths and agricultural implements with the smugglers from St. Eustatia.

The number of inhabitants, as will be seen under the head of *population*, rapidly increased; and, as a mixed society, containing the germs of so many evil passions, required vigorous control, a strong government was formed under Don Josef Chacon, a naval captain, one of whose earliest measures was the expulsion of the dissolute monks, the prevention of the demoniacal inquisition, the granting of fertile lands to new colonists, with advances from the royal treasury to purchase cattle and implements of husbandry, and the providing freedom and safety for mercantile speculations. The revolution in France, and the disturbances in her colonies, added numbers and wealth to Trinidad: the whole face of the island was changed; and, in four years, the magnificent capital of *Port of Spain* usurped the place of a few miserable fishers' palm-leaved huts. Trinidad was then a sixth dependant on the government of Caraccas.

On the 16th of February, 1797, Admiral Harvey, with four sail of the line, appeared off Trinidad; the Spanish Rear Admiral, Apodaca, who then anchored at Chagaramus with three first rate ships of the line and a fine frigate; instead of giving battle to Harvey, *burned his ships*,—and retreated to Port of Spain. General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, with 4,000 men, marched to Port of Spain, and, after a few discharges of artillery, Trinidad became a British colony.

The following is a list of the Governors of Trinidad since its occupation by the British:—1801. General (then Colonel) Sir Thomas Picton. 1802. Three Commissioners for the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief,—Colonel Fullerton, General Picton, and Commodore Hood. 1803. Major-General Hislop. 1812. Sir R. Woodford, Bart. 1828. Major-General Sir L. Grant. 1833. The Right Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, Bart. [The appointment of three Commissioners in 1802 did not succeed as was expected, for they soon disagreed in the measures necessary to carry on the government.]

III. Trinidad appears, at a distance, like an immense ridge of rocks along its whole N. front: but, on entering the Gulf of Paria, one of the most magnificent, variegated, richly luxuriant panoramas that nature ever formed, is presented to the eye of the voyager; To the E. the waves of the mighty Orinoco dispute for the empire of the ocean with contending billows; the lofty mountains of Cumana rise from the bosom of the horizon in stupendous majesty; and on the W. appear the cape, headlands, mountains, hills, vallies and plains of Trinidad, enamelled with eternal verdure, and presenting a *coup d'œil* of which the old world affords no parallel. The view from the block-house is magnificent, the deep blue waters of the gulf with the white-sailed light canoes in the distance; to the left the splendid capital of Trinidad, in front the mountains of Cumana; and, on the right, the picturesque valley of Diego Martin, extending across the island to the Atlantic, with its carefully cultivated fields and deep foliaged woods. The batteries of Fort George rise in succession from the gulf shores to the barracks, 1,200 feet above the level of the sea,—a range of slightly elevated mountains occupy the N. coast; a group of finely wooded flat or round topped hills the centre; and a chain of fertile evergreen downs the S. coast of the island. The fecundity of the soil, its gigantic and magnificent vegetation, (compared with which the loftiest European trees are like dwarfish shrubs, and our loveliest flowers appear pale and inanimate,) its beautiful rivers, enchanting slopes, forests of palms, groves of citrons, and hedges of spices and perfumes,—its succulent roots, delicious herbs and fruits, abundant and nourishing food on the earth, in the air, and in the water;—in fine its azure skies, deep blue seas, fertile glades, and elastic atmosphere, have each and all combined to crown Trinidad with the appellation of *The Indian Paradise.*

Puerto D'Espana, or *Port of Spain*, the capital of Trinidad, embosomed in an amphitheatre of hills, is one of the finest towns in the West Indies. The numerous buildings are of an imposing appearance, and constructed of massive cut stone. No houses are allowed to be erected of wood, or independent of a prescribed form: the streets are wide, long, (shaded with trees), and laid out in parallel lines from the land

to the sea, intersected, but not intercepted by cross streets, thus catching every breeze that blows; and as in most tropical countries, there is a delightful embowered public walk. Among the principal buildings the Protestant church stands conspicuously and beautifully situate, with a large enclosed lawn in front, surrounded on two sides by the best houses of the capital; the interior of the church is superb, and at the same time elegant, its sweeping roof and aisleless sides being variegated with the various rich woods of the island, tastefully arranged; there is also a splendid Roman Catholic church, and well situate; and an extensive market-place, with market-house and shambles, all built since the burning of the town in 1808, of handsome cut stone.

The Port of Spain is divided into barrios or districts, each under the superintendance of alcaldes or magistrates and officers, who are responsible for the cleanliness of the streets, for the regulating and order of the markets, and for the due execution of the law in their several divisions; hence the policy and good order established in the capital is admirable. The St. James' barracks for the accommodation of 600 men are substantially, and I may add, beautifully erected, on a fine plain, about a mile from the capital.

Fort George commands the pass leading to Diego Martin's valley, and in the event of war, a few judiciously disposed fortifications at the other entrances to the interior of the country would render the island impregnable. The entrenchments are elevated along several ridges and round backed divisions, with a variety of surface: some parts of which are sufficiently flat for the erection of military works, and on the best of these, at the elevation of 1000 feet, is the Blockhouse barracks, calculated for 200 men. Fort George is inaccessible from behind, and not commanded by any hill in its neighbourhood, it is admirably fortified by batteries that are disposed, as it were, along the two sides of an acute angled triangle terminating on a point at the Blockhouse redoubt, each commands the other, according to the situation in which they are placed.

The highest range of land (about 3,000 feet) is to the N. near the sea; in the centre of the isle is a less elevated group of mountains, to the S. a series of lovely hills and mounds appear in delightful contrast to the northern shore; and as on the contiguous coast of Cumana, the chain of mountains in the N. of Trinidad runs E. and W. Las Cuevas has a double summit, with a magnificent platform in the centre, from which there is a view of the ocean E. and W.; four delightful vallies, watered by numerous rivulets, add beauty to this charming landscape.

On the W. coast the principal navigable streams are the *Caroni, Chaguanas, Barrancones, Couva, Guaracara, and Sissaria*; the first is navigable from its mouth in the gulph, to its junction with the *Aripo*, (also navigable) a distance of six leagues; the *Guanaba*, like the *Aripo*, flows into the *Caroni*, but has less water; there are many other streams on the W. coast, which being navigable for small trading vessels, afford great facilities for the cultivation of land, and the transport of its produce. The N. and E. coasts are well furnished with rivers and rivulets of pure and crystalline water; the principal on the E. coast are the *Rio Grande, Oropuche, and Nariva*, (called by the Creoles *Mitan*, from its flowing through a grove of cocoa trees). This latter has been sailed up seven and a half leagues, and found navigable for a 250 tons ship, at less than a league from its source. *Guataro*, to windward of the island, is large, but not navigable to any great extent, for more than small boats; f ther S. is the fine river *Moruga*, while in ev direction limpid brooks run murmuring over pebb beds to the ocean, through lofty forests and the m picturesque scenery.

The gulf of Paria, formed by the W. shore of Tri dad, and the opposite coast of Cumana (which 30 leagues long and 15 ditto from N. to S.), may said to form one vast harbour, as ships may anch all over the gulf in from three to six fathom wat on gravel and mud soundings. The principal p are, first, the harbour of Port Royal, *Chagaram* on the N.W. peninsula of the island, at the entran of the N. mouth, three leagues W. of Port of Spai and comprehending a space of about seventy squa miles; it is esteemed the best and safest port in t island, is capable of receiving the largest ships of wa has from four to 40 fathoms soundings of grav and mud, or ouze, with bold and steep norther shores.

Port of Spain, on the W. coast, which gives name to the capital, is the next best harbour, and h one of the most extensive bays in the world; th surrounding fortified heights completely comman the town, and a fine stone quay, running several hun dred yards into the sea, has a strong battery at it extremity. All the W. coast is a series of bays wher vessels may anchor in safety at all times. The Ca reenage, not having more than from two to fou fathoms, is only fit for small vessels; and Gaspe Grande is an islet within the mouths, where the Spa nish ships of war were wont to anchor under the safe guard of a battery intended for the protection of th passage. The N. and E. coasts are not equally wel furnished with harbours and roadsteads, which is the more to be regretted, as the wind blows for three fourths of the year from the E. and N. The principal ports to the N. are the Maqueribe and Las Cuevas, (where fort Abercrombie is situate); to the N. E. are the ports of Rio Grande, Toco, and Cumana; on the E. is Balandra Bay, or Boat Island, where safe anchorage may at all times be found for small vessels; further E. are Guiascreek and Mayaro Bay; the safest port on the E. coast is Guaiguaire, from its being sheltered by a point of land against E. winds, and its entrance to the S. from which the winds are neither frequent nor violent.

Trinidad, as viewed from the Gulf of Paria, presents an alluvial country in an active state of formation; the primitive foundations of the land arranged in a form nearly semilunar, incline as with outstretched arms to receive into their bosoms the greater portion of the alluvies from the mouths of the mighty Orinoco; the currents, deeply charged with this alluvial soil, drive along the cliffy sides of the northern ridge and southern shores, (from which they borrow in their course), to deposit their lading at the bottom of the gulf where the metropolis, at the base of its beautiful mountain stands. The tides, (which there rise higher by several feet than in any other part of the West Indies,) flow muddy and foul, and ebb with clear waters, which may be seen at some distance from the shore; each extent of new formation being marked by muddy banks of Mangrove bushes; in this way Port of Spain—like, as Dr. Ferguson says of the ancient Ostia, that was built upon the sea, may become in time an inland city, the metropolis of many other towns erected on the fertile and flourishing country. It has been observed, that the land encroaching on the sea on the coast S. W. of Trinidad increases the territorial extent of the island; and, at

some distant day, the Gulf of Paria will be a mere channel for the conveyance of the waters of the Orinoco and Guarapiche to the ocean.

IV. The island (as also Tobago) is evidently a section of the opposite continent, formed either by a volcanic eruption or oceanic eruption—the same strata of earth, the same rocks, fossils, &c. are common to both. The nucleus of the mountains is a very dense argillaceous schistus, becoming laminated and friable when exposed to the atmosphere, and changing to the micaceous schistus in the inferior layers and near the beds of rivers; in the interstices of which latter, particularly to the northward, are found great quantities of sulphureous pyrites in cubic crystals. There is no granite on the island (while the Caribbean chain of mountains are principally composed of that substance); but blocks of milky quartz, of different sizes, are found in every valley, beneath which there is frequently to be found a light layer of sulphate of iron: on the precipitous sides of the mountains, washed by the torrents, may be seen layers of a coarse quartz, mixed with ferruginous sand. Thus the absence of calcareous masses in Trinidad, Tobago, and Cumana offers a strong geological contrast to the Antilles, or Caribbean Mountains. Gypsum and limestone are rare in Trinidad. One quarry of calcareous carbonate, situate at the foot of a hill near the Port of Spain, is mixed with veins of silex and heterogeneous substances. Considerable quantities of decrepitating feldspar are found on the rising ground, washed by the rains, near the Guapo mouth and on the left banks. The micaceous schistus has sometimes a transition into talcous schistus; thus giving an unctuous appearance to the soil. Near the coast are found rocks of a bluish calcareous nature, veined with white calcareous carbonate, chrystalized, rather hard, and resting on coagulated clay, with pebbles of primitive rocks. The magnetic needle indicates the presence of iron in many rocks; but volcanic convulsions have produced different effects from similar eruptions in Europe: thus gypsum is found abounding in sulphur and pyrites, mingled with granite. No vestiges of organic bodies have been discovered; maritime and land shells (many of unknown and extinct species) are found in the great alluvial plains; and, although madrepore are drifted on the coast, no coral banks exist. On the surface of the soil of the vallies where rivers run, rounded pebbles are observed; but in the plains they disappear: this is particularly the case on the E. and very rare on the W. coast. There are several extensive vallies and plains of a deep and fertile argillaceous vegetative earth, without a rock or even pebble to be seen.

There are several craters in Trinidad. S. of Cape La Brea is a submarine volcano, which occasionally breaks up, and discharges a quantity of petreolum; at the E. part of the island and Bay of Mayaro is another, which, in March and June, gives several detonations resembling thunder,—these are succeeded by flames and smoke, and, some minutes after, pieces of bitumen, as black and brilliant as jet, are thrown on shore. Near the forest of point Icacos, on the summit of a hill of argillaceous clay, M. Levyasse found a great number of little mounds, about two feet high, whose truncated and open-coned tops exhaled a gas smelling like sulphurated hydrogen; one cone, of six feet high, on the most elevated part of the hill, continually discharged whitish matter, of an aluminous taste; a sound was heard, indicating a fluid in a continual state of agitation, and globules of an elastic gas evaporated continually; the scum at the top was cold; four poles, measuring sixty feet, did not touch bottom, and disappeared on being let go. There is neither stone nor sand within the circumference of a league of the cone; but handsome rounded pebbles were found round the hill, together with small calcareous stones, encrusted with sulphur of a prismatic form. Contiguous to this crater, and encompassed by a marsh of mangroves, which communicate with the sea, is another hillock, with a circular shallow cavity full of a boiling liquid like alum; a dull subterraneous sound was heard, the earth was found to tremble under the feet of the explorers, and two poles pushed into the crater disappeared in an instant; detonations like distant cannon are heard every year in the month of March. It is remarkable that earthquakes, felt violently in the Antilles in 1797, were not perceived at Trinidad or in Cumana, and when the latter province was shortly after desolated by terrible earthquakes, the shocks were slightly felt in Trinidad, but not at all in the Antilles.

Forty miles S. of the Pitch Lake are several mud volcanoes, in a plain not more than four feet above the general surface; the largest is about 150 feet in diameter, and has boiling mud constantly bubbling, but never overflowing, remaining constantly within the surface of the crater. When the old craters cease to act, new ones invariably appear in the vicinity; thus resembling the mud volcanoes witnessed by Humboldt. Some of the mud volcanoes throw out salt water, heavily loaded with argillaceous earth:—during the *hottest* months of the dry season, *cold* mud is thrown to the height of thirty feet, and the volcano is unapproachable to within fifty paces.

The precious metals have not been found in Trinidad, but the magnet discovers iron in the greater part of its rocks and pebbles; a very brilliant white metal, (specific gravity ten), more ductile and malleable than silver has been found, and M. Vauqueline thought it either a new metal or composed of several others; crystals of sulphate of copper have been found encrusted with alum among flints, as also arsenic with sulphurated barytes for a matrix; schistose plumbago has been discovered, and near it a mine of coal, about five miles from the sea-shore; but the most remarkable mineral phenomenon is the *Asphaltum*, or *Pitch Lake*, situate on the leeward side of the island, on a small peninsula, jutting into the sea about two miles, (opposite the Parian Mountains on the Continent,) and elevated 80 feet above the level of the ocean. The headland on which it is situate, when seen from the sea, resembles a dark scoriaceous mass; but, when more closely examined, it is found to consist of bituminous scoriæ, vitrified sand, and earth, all cemented together. In some places beds of cinders are found; and a strong sulphureous smell pervades the ground to the distance of eight or ten miles from the lake, and is felt on approaching the shore.

The lake is bounded on the N. W. by the sea, on the S. by a rocky eminence, and on the E. by the usual argillaceous soil of the country; it is nearly circular, and better than half a league in length, and the same in breadth, occupying the highest part of the point of land which shelves into the sea, from which it is separated by a margin of wood; the variety and extrordinary mobility of this phenomenon is very remarkable, groups of beautiful shrubs and flowers, tufts of wild pine apples and aloes, swarms of magnificent butterflies and brilliant humming birds enliven a scene, which would be an earthly representation of Tartarus without them. With regard to *mobility*,

where a small islet has been seen on an evening, a gulf is found on the following morning, and, on another part of the lake, a pitch islet is sprung up to be in its turn adorned with the most luxuriant vegetation, and then again engulphed.

The usual consistence and appearance of the *asphaltum*, (except in hot wheather, when it is actually liquid an inch deep,) is that of pit coal, but of a greyish colour, melting like sealing wax; ductile by a gentle heat, and, when mixed with grease, oil, or common pitch, acquiring fluidity, and well adapted for the preserving the bottoms of ships against the destructive effects of the worm termed the *teredo navalis*. Sometimes the Asphaltum is found jet black and hard, breaking into a dull conchoidal fracture, but, in general, it may be readily cut, when its interior appears oily and vesicular.

Deep crevices or funnels, inclining to a conic form, and sometimes six feet deep, are found in various parts of the *asphaltum*, (pitch), filled with excellent limpid running water, and often containing a great quantity of mullet and small fish. Alligators are said to have been seen in these extraordinary chasms. The bottom of some of these canals are so liquid that marked poles thrust in disappear, and have been found a few days after on the sea shore. Near Cape La Brea, to the S.W. (the place where this lake is) Capt. Mallet observed a gulf or vortex, which, in stormy weather, gushes out, raising the water five or six feet, and covering the surface, for a considerable space with the bituminous substance. A similar gulf is said to be on the coast, at the bay of Mayaro.

Pieces of what was once wood, are found completely changed into bitumen; and the trunk of a large tree, on being sawn, was entirely impregnated with petreolum; where the petreolum mixes with the earth it tends greatly to fertilize it, and the finest fruits in the colony come from districts bordering on this singular lake; the pine apples, in particular, being less fibrous, larger, more aromatic, and of a deeper golden colour than are to be had any where else. [For a detailed account of the pitch lake, and mud volcanoes see Vol. VI. of my Colonial Library.]

V. The dry and rainy seasons into which the tropical year is distinguished is more marked in Trinidad than in the Antilles. The dry season commences with the month of December, and ends with that of May, the E. N. E. and N. winds then become less cool; the heat increases and it is at its height by the end of June, storms commence and augment in frequency and violence during August and September, and in October they occur almost daily, accompanied by torrents of rain; there is seldom any fall of rain during the night, but a heavy shower without wind usually precedes sun-rise by half an hour during the season. Hurricanes are unknown in Trinidad or Tobago.

The hygrometer varies much in different seasons; during the rainy season it is usually between 85 and 90,—in the spring between 36 and 38 in the day, and about 50 at night; on an average there falls about sixty-two inches of water during the winter, and about ten inches (including the heavy dews, which may be estimated at six inches) during the spring. The October rains are very gentle; in November they are less frequent and more slight; and from the end of December to the beginning of June of some years, there does not fall a drop of rain during the day: as the island has become cleared, the quantity of rain falling has diminished.

During even the hot and stormy season the thermometer rarely stands at Port of Spain before sun-rise, so high as 74 and in the country occasionally as low as 68; from sun-rise to sun-set 84 to 86, falling in the evening to 82 or 80; in August and September, when the air is saturated with moisture, the mercury rises sometimes to 90—rarely above that height. When during the winter there is wind with the rain the mornings are less hot, as are also the evenings when the rain has been preceded by thunder during the day; but the temperature of the whole island varies with the elevation above the sea and the aspect of the place, especially in spring, when the thermometer descends to 60, and sometimes to 50, in places of moderate elevation; on the whole it is less moist than Guyana, and not so dry as Cumana, and being an island, the winds are more constant, and the atmosphere therefore more frequently renovated; the vallies of Santa Anna, of Maraval, Diego Martin, Aricagua, and the heights of St. Joseph, to the N.W. as also the vallies on the N. coast, enjoy a mild temperature, and their inhabitants breathe during nearly the whole year a fresh, pure, and very elastic air, by reason of the simultaneous action of the evaporation of rains, dews, and winds, on the well-known eastern principle, by which liquids are cooled, and even ice formed, by solar evaporation or exposure to a current of air. From the coolness of the night, it is the ordinary custom to have a blanket folded up at the foot of the bed to draw up when necessary, during a residence in the country or in the high lands. The beneficial and abundant dews (arising from the numerous rivers of the island and surrounding ocean) cool and invigorate the atmosphere, and give a vigorous luxuriance to the vegetation of an isle, which were it otherwise, would be nearly barren. The following table affords a Meteorological Register of Port of Spain:—

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

MONTHS.	THERM.	WINDS.	OBSERVATIONS.
January....	81 to 72	E.E.N.E. and E.S.E.	Cloudy and rainy.
February ..	83 – 70	E. and E N.E.	Ditto, nights dewy.
March	84 – 71	Ditto	Fine, dry and pleasant.
April	84 – 73	E.N.E.	Invigorating breezes.
May	81 – 74	S.E. E.N.E.	Strong ditto, some thunder.
June	82 – 74	E.S.E. and E.N.E.	Close and rainy, ditto.
July	84 – 74	E.N.E.	Stormy, lightning, rainy.
August	85 – 74	E.S.E.	Squally, ditto.
September..	86 – 72	E.S.E.	Heavy rains, thund. & lightng.
October....	84 – 73	E.S.E.	Strong breezes.
November ..	85 – 73	E. and E.N.E.	Fine, hot occasionally.
December ..	82 – 71	E. and E.N.E.	Cool, sometimes chilly.

VI. When Trinidad was first discovered by Europeans it had a dense Indian community, who, on its occupation by the Spaniards, were murdered or transported to the Hispaniola mines, to make room for the new occupiers, who seized on the lands of those they had slain or sent into a captivity worse than death. In 1783, the number of mouths was only—whites, 126, coloured free, 295, slaves, 310, and Indians of all ages, 2,032; total, 2,763. The population thus increased since the British occupation of the island.

Abstract of the Annual Population Returns.

Years.	WHITE.					COLOURED.					INDIANS.					Chinese.*	Slaves.	Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Total.			
1797	994	590	301	266	2151	1196	1624	898	756	4474	301	401	190	186	1078		10009	17712
1799	930	606	301	291	2128	1281	1601	859	853	4594	345	242	273	283	1143		14110	21975
1800	1010	711	327	311	2359	1241	1620	807	740	4408	344	217	211	299	1071		15012	22850
1801	978	626	292	267	2153	1347	1740	925	888	4900	291	354	297	270	1212		15964	24229
1802	1061	625	275	261	2222	1504	1896	956	919	5275	321	311	274	260	1166		19709	28372
1803	961	637	266	259	2123	1494	1751	827	740	4812	327	320	271	236	1154		20138	28227
1804	1228	662	329	342	2561	1709	2198	1171	1024	6102	387	427	293	309	1416		20925	31004
1805	1164	652	301	317	2434	1606	2101	1094	1000	5801	488	543	372	330	1733		20108	30076
1806	1073	589	296	316	2274	1502	1980	1047	872	5401	397	478	383	349	1607		21761	31043
1808	1150	649	359	312	2470	1729	2272	1310	1167	6478	396	483	390	366	1635		21895	32478
1809	1212	669	360	348	2589	1683	2212	1289	1200	6384	412	484	377	374	1647		21475	32095
1810	1147	654	344	342	2487	1680	2195	1240	1154	6269	404	472	404	379	1659		20728	31143
1811	1165	725	389	338	2617	1790	2380	1456	1417	7043	422	476	415	403	1716		21841	33217
1812	1222	716	434	393	2765	1778	2426	1497	1365	7066	433	479	459	433	1804			
1813	1250	749	445	452	2896	2089	2675	1685	1653	8102	312	346	308	299	1265		25717	37980
1814	1272	863	523	469	3127	2216	2926	1823	1749	8714	351	374	252	259	1236			
1815	1288	869	531	531	3219	2482	3103	2045	2023	9653	318	342	249	238	1147		24329	38348
1816	1333	1000	585	594	3512	2863	3513	2215	2064	10655	267	337	315	222	1141	24	25871	41203
1817	1461	1071	629	632	3793	3124	3902	2487	2343	11856	324	361	279	193	1157	33	23828	40667
1818	1254	881	533	553	3221	3040	3708	2246	2343	11337	244	264	238	193	939	28	22380	37905
1819	1463	1060	584	609	3716	3571	4210	2385	2319	12485	223	257	190	180	850	30	23691	40772
1820	1455	1074	600	578	3707	3999	4679	2594	2693	13965	267	254	209	180	910	28	22738	41348
1821	1345	972	534	589	3440	3728	4418	2635	2607	13388	240	268	237	211	956	23	21719	39526
1822	1311	942	553	535	3341	3742	4430	2669	2551	13392	218	234	222	219	893	20	23227	40873
1823	1397	955	523	511	3386	3857	4500	2526	2464	13347	200	259	229	184	872	16	23110	41288
1824	1328	955	514	516	3313	4024	4884	2657	2430	13995	209	219	192	163	783	12	23117	41220
1825	1302	1020	490	498	3310	4503	5066	2740	2674	14983	183	201	195	148	727	12	23230	42262
1831	1289	926	581	523	3319	4398	5314	3335	3238	16285	202	218	187	155	762	7	21302	41675

* These natives of the eastern hemisphere were brought to the west for the purpose of cultivating rice, perhaps with the idea of forming a free labouring population; no Chinese women were induced to accompany them; the men soon became discontented, and there now remain but a few of them as fishermen.

The Slave Population, according to a Parliamentary Return, was in numbers, from 1816 to 1828, as follow:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase by Birth. Males.	Increase by Birth. Females.	Decrease by Death. Males.	Decrease by Death. Females.	Decrease by Manumission. Males.	Decrease by Manumission. Females.
1816 ..	14133	11411	25544	—	—	—	—	—	—
1819 ..	13155	10382	23537	739	669	1417	1352	151	235
1822 ..	13052	10336	23388	757	731	1303	1101	190	277
1825 ..	17435	11017	24452	812	824	1063	692	182	259
1828 ..	12591	11185	23776	710	759	1079	767	177	241

General Return of the Population of Trinidad for the Year 1831 :—

TOWNS and QUARTERS.	WHITE.				COLOURED.				SLAVES.—PLANTATION.						SLAVES.—PERSONAL.						Total Number of Slaves.	Grand Total
									Africans		Creoles.				Africa		Creoles.					
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Boys.	Girls	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Boys.	Girls.		
Aricagua	17	4	4	9	18	23	12	15	89	70	75	85	64	63	6	12	12	15	9	13	513	6
Arima	13	8	9	12	59	59	45	48	40	26	48	53	53	33	2	8	71	6	9	7	303	1
Bocas	19	11	3	6	27	28	16	11	35	20	21	35	35	31	4	8	6	16	9	23	243	3
Carenage & Cuesse	14	9	6	4	46	84	53	53	65	61	86	92	57	49	6	5	6	6	4	12	449	7
Caroni	11	3	8	11	46	39	28	31	16	22	34	35	27	19	3	2	2	4	1	5	170	3
Cedros and Couvas	19	10	6	2	80	59	26	35	93	68	102	84	56	44	1	2	6	12	3	3	474	7
Chaguanns	14	3	2	1	44	22	10	12	110	83	153	98	77	62	2	5	2	11	6	5	620	7
Chaguaramas	10	6	7	2	76	77	39	41	15	16	21	19	18	16	3	4	3	3		3	121	3
Cimaronero	4	3	5	2	25	34	13	15	42	22	19	28	29	31	3	9	8	10	13	8	222	3
Carapichaima	27	3	10	8	111	94	73	80	233	203	190	205	200	153	4	1	12	12	5	8	1226	16
Diego Martin	11	8	2	1	80	98	75	79	89	87	89	124	82	77	14	6	13	27	15	4	627	9
Erin	7	2			133	106	75	77	7	11	29	25	13	12	7	3	4	5	3	3	122	5
Eastern Coast	13	2	3		251	46	32	39							1	3	1	3		3	11	3
Guanapo	31	28	33	7	214	144	126	130	52	24	39	42	41	33	3	6	9	12	8	14	283	10
Guapo	14	4	1	4	15	18	9	14	58	37	63	58	34	25	5	3	10	11	4	4	309	3
Hicacos	8	2		4	38	53	24	22	13	6	5	9	11	9	3	7	11	16	9	7	106	2
Irois	1	1	1		12	8	4	5	12	5	14	18	4	1			1	1			56	[illegible]
La Brea	10	3	3	2	31	34	27	28	54	29	43	45	39	19	4	8	16	14	9	6	286	4
Las Cuevas	1				21	25	23	16	1	5	1		2	5		1	2	4	3	2	26	11
La Ventille	20	23	14	10	173	213	131	87	11	14	8	10	9	5	20	21	13	23	17	14	165	6
Maraval	9	6	2	4	123	141	100	88	45	41	79	64	43	51	8	8	10	29	21	20	419	[illegible]
Mayaro & Guayre	10	2		1	41	42	30	20	83	76	127	113	53	61	1	2	11	15	6	3	551	69
Mucurapo	15	9	5	6	18	13	6	6	3	5	23	23	8	10	4	2	11	4	7	9	109	1
Maracas Valley	30	29	13	17	128	134	122	122	42	23	21	31	51		3	4	6	7	5	8	254	8
North Naparima	68	22	8	4	128	168	103	105	215	154	205	199	136	53	19	40	65	80	42	48	1340	19
Oropuche	12				48	33	25	32	79	58	73	87	40	143	7	2	9	10	5	4	409	59
Pointe-a-Pierre	25	13	8	7	35	44	20	24	169	115	181	202	124	35	7	8	15	27	15	13	1018	119
Savonetta	23	2	4	3	10	15	10	8	185	119	157	162	146	142	2		3	4	9	3	696	97
South Naparima	58	10	6	9	56	67	40	40	346	238	456	453	346	106	55	52	99	100	101	71	2699	29
St. Ann's	19	14	10	13	128	154	100	118	15	16	30	17	22	382	15	22	24	38	19	18	245	80
Santa Cruz	20	21	19	22	179	189	128	122	52	42	64	54	58	9	10	10	18	18	17	12	398	110
St. Joseph	17	13	4	4	29	38	22	22	89	66	59	61	63	43	5	2	15	15	11	9	455	6
Savannah Grande	25	3	3	1	462	297	395	372	108	97	110	101	103	60	24	7	87	100	75	72	987	277
Tacarigua & Arouca	38	14	11	10	95	85	75	86	219	148	230	229	103	93	10	12	28	19	16	19	1291	170
Toco and Cumana	5	2	1		67	60	38	47	3	2	3	2	1	181	3	4	9	10	7	7	51	41
Tragarete	10	7	2	2	16	25	9	11	33	20	40	31	14		13	8	21	33	11	18	261	34
Valley of Caura	17	21	7	12	76	84	74	66	13	8	7	17	11	19		1				1	69	45
Town of St. Juan's	3	5		1	28	75	26	24						11	3	10	5	15	14	1	57	21
St. Joseph	9	17	10	6	22	39	21	32			1	3			3	10	8	21	14	10	76	23
St. Arima	18	22	10	9	20	42	19	23							1	4	3	7	7	16	27	48
Port of Spain	584	568	341	307	1173	2305	1131	1032							199	365	635	985	598	576	3358	1060
	1289	926	581	523	4398	5314	3335	3238	2740	2037	2906	2915	2241	2086	483	687	1236	1758	1127	1086	21302	4167

No. of Indians :—men, 202 ; women, 218 ; boys, 187 ; girls, 155 ; total, 762. Chinese, 7.

Trinidad Population in 1835 (new division of districts.) From B. B. for 1835, page 119.

District.	Area in Square miles.	Whites.		Free Blacks.		Slaves.		Total.		Aliens and Resident Strangers.	Population to the square mile.	Persons employed in			Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
		Ml.	Fm.	Ml.	Fm.	Ml.	Fm.	Ml.	Fm.			Agri.	Manf.	Com.			
Port of Spain	40	837	810	3638	5063	1389	1871	5864	7749	2903	340	101	588	457	272	118	180
Western	47¼	66	41	473	521	539	583	1078	1145	108	27	342	3	34	33	1	17
St. Joseph	57	185	162	1084	1171	768	739	2037	2072	466	72	355	3	23	88	32	68
Tacarigua	225	350	296	898	872	565	765	2117	1928	618	18	452	13	12	88	14	80
Eastern	35	100	72	523	345	295	256	618	673	427	45	52	38	2	29	..	39
Chaguannas	24	10	1	70	40	298	231	378	272	68	27	76	2	..	8	..	18
Carapichama	63	70	29	316	320	933	806	1319	1155	132	39	210	10	2	34	3	48
North Naparima	32	100	24	449	530	1006	975	1555	1529	177	96	53	20	7	24	2	46
South Naparima	53	210	128	602	572	1532	1377	2340	2077	331	83	32	4	..	53	..	85
La Brea	31	51	32	195	166	463	355	709	553	107	30	11	5	..	30	1	21
Cedros	35	39	19	451	425	342	301	832	745	296	45	348	42	4	42	7	42
Unappropriated Land	1378																
Total	2020¼	2018	1614	8699	10025	8430	8259	19147	19898	4633	..	2032	728	541	701	178	644

The following return shews the number of Slaves for whom Compensation has been claimed, and of the Number of Claims preferred for such Compensation, and of the Amount of Compensations awarded in each of the classes of Prædial-attached, Prædial-unattached, and Non-Prædial. [Parliamentary Return to the House of Lords, March, 1838.]

Divisions.	Classes.	No. of slaves in each class.	Compensation value of each class.	Total.
Prædial Attached.	Head People ..	1100	£92009	No. of Slaves, 12244. Amount £681098.
	Tradesmen	345	25462	
	Inferior ditto ..	333	20679	
	Field Labourers	8018	434533	
	Inferior ditto ..	2448	108413	
Prædial Unattached.	Head People....	86	7193	No. of Slaves, 1529. Amount £82991.
	Tradesmen	51	3645	
	Inferior ditto ..	34	2155	
	Field Labourers	1101	54187	
	Inferior ditto .	357	15809	
Non-Prædial.	Head Tradesmen	92	6819	No. of Slaves, 3766. Amount £209353.
	Inferior ditto ..	220	14071	
	Head P. employed on wharfs, shipping, or other avocations	59	3773	
	Inf. People ditto	133	7227	
	Head Domestic Servants	1678	107400	
	Infr. Domestics	1584	70059	
	Children under six years of age on the 1st August, 1834..	2246	49823	
	Aged, diseased, or otherwise non-effective	872	10725	

Number of claims having reference to each division. Prædial attached, 559; Prædial unattached, 410: Non-prædial, 1387.

VII. Churches, Livings, &c. of Trinidad, in 1835. [B. B.]

Name of the Parishes, in what County or Distr.	Value of Living.	Parsonage House.	No. of Persons the Church will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.	No. of Persons the Chapel will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.	Whether Protestant or Roman Catholic.
Port of Spain .	£638	one	about 1000	500	..	..	Prot.
St. Joseph's .	230	..	500	200	..	.	R. C.
St. John's . .	179	..	800	160			
Carenage . .	133	..	400	300			
Arima . . .	162	..	400	200			
Sav. Grande .	130	..	500	100			
Port of Spain .	..	..	..	..	600	400	
San Fernando	..	..	..	..	150	100	
Couva . . .	..	..	..	..	70	60	
Port of Spain .	310	one	4000	1000 to 500	..	..	R. C.
Naparima . .	180	..	100	300			
Liparia . . .	130	..	500	50 to 100			
Erin and Cedros	130	..	Erin 300 Cedros 400	Erin 100 Cedros 200			
Toco	130	..	400				

Note.—There are two places of worship (R. C.), one in Port of Spain, designated St. Mary's Chapel, congregation from 10 to 1200 persons; and one in Carenage, designated St. Peters, congregation about 1200.

VIII. Return of the number of Schools in Trinidad in 1835.† [B.B.]

Name of the Parish, and in what County or District.	Public or Free School.	No. of Scholars			Mode of Instruction.	If supported by Government or voluntary contributions.		Remarks.
		Male	Fm.	Totl.		Governmnt.	Vol. Con.	
Port of Spain	Public & Free.	87	..	87	General.	..	Vol. Con.	There are likewise 23 private schools.
	—	3	41	44	Ordinary.	..	..	
	Free.	27	..	27	Bell's.	Cabildo.		
	—	..	110	110	—		£50 from theBishp. of Barbadoes.	
	—	..	40	40	—	£80.		
	—	33	46	79	—			
	—	109	..	109	—			
St. Joseph .	—	21	..	21	—	Local Funds		
	—	36	..	36	General.	*		
Cedros . .	—	10	..	10	Ancient.		Vol. Con.	
Arima . . .	—	20	..	20	General.	*		On Sundays, Thursdays, and Saturdays upwards of 400 are instructed in the church, for want of school room, and 96 apprentices labourers on Sunday.
	—	..	22	22	—	*		
Carenage . .	—	12	..	12	Lancasterian.			
St John's .	—	23	..	23	—			
St. Fernando	Sunday.	10	18	28				
	Public.	20	5	25				
N. Naparima	Sunday.	5	5	10				
Pointe a Pierre	—	22	22	44				
		222	243	465				
Port of Spain	Sunday.	24	..	24	Lancasterian.			
Liparia . .	—	2	3	5	—			

* Monthly payments by each of 10*s*.

† The Blue Book for 1836 not received.

IX. Prisoners of Trinidad throughout the Year. [B. B. Colonial Office.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1828	44	11	55	1	2	3	23	9	32	18	1	19	42	8	50	2	3	5	1
1829	59	9	68	13	2	15	33	3	36	16	1	17	37	4	41	12		12	1
1830	50	8	58	4	1	5	16	6	22	2		2	28	6	34	15	2	17	3
1831	75	14	89	8		8	9		9	20		20	36		36	16	3	19	2
1832	48	6	54	1		1	7	3	10	5		5	15	3	18	33	3	36	2
1833	45	9	54	7	1	8	9	7	16	10		10	21	7	28	10		10	
1834*																			
1835	55	5	60	1		1	18	1	19	20	2	22	48	5	53	7		7	2
1836*																			

* No Returns.

X. The administrative functions are vested in a Lieutenant-governor and an executive and legislative committee. The executive council consists of three *official* members (viz. the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, and Attorney-general), selected from the legislative councils; they have no powers, and no other functions than counsellors of the Governor, who may follow their advice or not, as he pleases. The legislative council consists of twelve members, six of whom are styled official, holding offices and salaries at the pleasure of the Crown, viz. the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-general, Colonial Treasurer, Public Prosecutor, and Collector of Customs, and six are styled *non-official*, selected from amongst the inhabitants, the whole removable at the pleasure of the Crown. The Governor presides at the board, has a vote, and a casting vote in addition, and no measure can be introduced or proposed at the board which he objects to.

The Cabildo, in its authority and functions, resembles our municipal corporations; it has power to raise revenues which are derived from licenses to the dealers in spirituous liquors, to hucksters, &c., and from a tax on carts, and on meat and fish sold in the town of Port of Spain, thus realizing about 10000*l*. per annum, with which the streets and market-house are kept in repair, and the salaries of the police officers paid. All other salaries are paid out of the Colonial Treasury. The laws are principally Spanish, executed after the Spanish form, with some modifications; the titles of Alcalde, Alguazil, &c., are always used instead of the corresponding terms in English.

The Cabildo is composed of the Governor, two Alcaldes in Ordinary, the Procurator Syndic, and ten Regidors. Of the latter two are perpetual; the remaining eight serve in succession as the Alcaldes, four going out of office annually. After having (in conjunction with the remainder of the Cabildo) elected four others as their successors, whose names are then submitted to the Governor for his approval. The office of Coroner does not exist. There is no power of arrest in the colony upon *mesne* process except on the authority of the Roman Law, when a person is *suspectus de fuga*. Every individual about to leave the island must obtain a pass from the Governor, and advertize his intention to leave; any creditor may then apply to the Colonial Secretary's Officer, and stop the pass.

The *Alguacil*, Mayor or Provost Marshal, is appointed by the Governor, and removable by him. He gives security in 2000*l*. He executes processes, &c. by deputies, and receives fees according to a tariff. In each district there are *Alcaldes de Barrio* elected by the Cabildo Board from among the freeholders for one year. They receive no salary or emoluments, entertain civil causes or pleas of debt to the amount of 20 dollars (with an appeal to the Chief Judge if made with five days after sentence), and they are also entrusted wi the government of the police of their respective district There is no jury in the "Court of Criminal trial" which h under its jurisdiction all criminal offences committed in tr island with the exception of petty thefts, &c. The Court composed of the Chief Judge (with a salary of 2000*l*. pe annum) as President; of the Assessor of the Governor; t the *Alcaldes* in ordinary, and the *Escribanos* (Secretaries of the civil tribunal (who act in the same capacity herein The Attorney General prosecutes; counsel is heard for th prisoner, the Chief Judge sums up the evidence, and take the opinion of each member of the Court individually, be ginning with the junior member. The judgment in all case is final, excepting death sentences, when an appeal lies t the Governor in Council.

Every freeman of the island is enrolled in the militia, which is composed of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, with a very numerous staff. Their appearance on the great plain before St. Anne's is really superb; the muster is about 4500, and a more efficient state of discipline is kept up than perhaps in any of the other islands. The Governor is of course Commander-in-Chief; there are two Brigadiers-Generals, an Adjutant, Commissary, Paymaster, Mustermaster, Provost-Marshal, and Judge Advocate-*General*, with deputies to each; Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary General; and of Field Officers, two Colonels, twenty-one Lieutenant-Colonels, twelve Majors, and fifty-seven Captains.

The militia strength for 1835 was as follows [B. B. Colonial Office]: 1st. Division.—Cavalry, 23 staff, 13 officers, 25 non-commissioned officers and privates. Infantry, 85 officers, and 1485 non-commissioned officers and privates. 2nd Division.—Cavalry, 5 staff, 3 officers, 31 non-commissioned officers and privates. Infantry, 40 officers, and 856 non-commissioned officers and privates. 3rd Division.—Cavalry, 4 officers, and 28 non-commissioned officers and privates. Infantry, 11 officers and 271 non-commissioned officers and privates. 4th Division.—Cavalry, 10 officers and 36 non-commissioned officers and privates. Infantry, 11 officers and 225 non-commissioned officers and privates. 5th Division.—No Cavalry. Infantry, 3 officers and 61 non-commissioned officers and privates. Total. Cavalry, 28 staff, 30 officers, 120 non-commissioned officers and privates. Infantry, 150 officers, 2898 non-commissioned officers and privates.

The uniforms are various and splendid. The artillery is blue, with red facings and gold lace; the royal Trinidad light dragoons blue, facings buff, and lace silver; mounted chasseurs and light infantry, green

No

uniform; and the sea fencibles blue, with white facings; and so on through the whole of the other corps. The fines for non-attendance on parade, agreeably to the resolutions for the government of the militia forces of this island are—A Colonel, 80 dollars; Lieut. Colonel, 50 dollars; Major, 40 dollars; Captain, 12 dollars; Lieutenant, Ensign, Surgeon, Adjutant, and Quarter-Master, 8 dollars; Sergeant-Major and Quarter-Master Sergeant, 8 dollars; Sergeant, 6 dollars; Corporal, 5 dollars; Private (first offence) 4 dollars; second, 6 dollars; and for the third renders himself liable to be brought to trial by a general regimental court martial, which court is empowered to pass sentence of fine and imprisonment; not, however, exceeding twenty dollars, and forty-eight hours confinement. And should a fourth offence occur, any private so offending, is liable, on conviction before a court martial, to be removed from the colony, as being inimical to the regulations established for the security and good order thereof. Besides the militia, there are the head quarters of a European regiment of the line, and part of a West India regiment.

XI. *Duties, taxes, &c.*—3½ per cent. on importations, ad valorem; 3½ per cent. on exportations, ad valorem; 7 per cent. on wines, ad valorem; 3½ per cent. and [illegible]d. per gallon on strong waters, ad valorem. Taxes.—On houses, 5 per cent. on assessed rent; on slaves, 8s. 8d. sterling each per annum. On transient traders, 2½ per cent. ad valorem. Testamentary duty on bequests and inheritances, according to degree. Duties on bequests by will made in Trinidad: In the ascending line, 2 per cent.; collateral line of the first degree, 2½ per cent.; of the second degree, 3½ per cent.; of the third degree, 4½ per cent.; to illegitimate or natural children, 6 per cent.; to all other persons, 7 per cent.; bequests from the fifth, 6 per cent.; and on all legacies, or inheritances paid to persons, residents of a foreign colony or state (except in the descending line) an addition of 2 per cent. On Shipping.—A duty of sixpence sterling per ton, upon vessels entering and clearing with a cargo, and being above 50 tons. An additional duty of 1s. per ton upon vessels above 25 tons; not to be exacted more than twice in one year upon vessels above 25 tons and not exceeding 50 tons. On lands.—A quit rent of 1s. 3d. 6–10 sterling per quarrée (3 1–5 acres) upon lands granted by the crown. Wharfage.—Lumber of all kinds, staves and shooks, bricks and tiles, per 1000 feet, 10d. 4–10 sterling; coals and lime, per hogshead, 10d. 4–10 sterling.

The revenue in 1824 was 36280l., and the expenditure 37587l.; in 1825, revenue 44332l., expenditure 35958l.; in 1826, revenue 54921l., expenditure 44589l.; in 1827, revenue 50080l., expenditure 54015.

Revenue and Expenditure of Trinidad in Sterling Money.

Revenue.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836
3½ per cent. ad val. on imports	6495l.	8046l.	7902l.	4755l.	5080l.	4096l.	4620l	4971l	5354l.	
3½ per cent. ad val. on exports	14586	15563	14678	6470	7942	9067	11101	12822	12052	
On foreign imports (from collector of H. M. customs)	11498	7959	5100	4618	3876	1837	2944	3193	2783	
On wines and strong waters	669	1384	932	391	360	461	886	882	637	
On houses . . .	2411	2499	2558	2135	1923	1299	1052	1032	1235	
On slaves . . .	9365	9449	9253	6837	7133	5390	5142	5282		
Arrears of On houses .	844	61	334	134	853	689	995	1039	1030	
Arrears of On slaves .	1620	436	265	175	1582	1488	1638	1583	4898	
Miscellaneous . .	2592	3911	2174	504	3076	2692	6742	10607	14441	
Total	50080	49308	43196	26019	31825	27019	35120	41411	42430	
Expend. Civil Government . .	14197l.	13546l.	15407l	11659l.	11787l.	12974l.	14354l.	13023l.	10756l.	
Expend. Judicial Establishment .	6838	6838	6837	6764	7214	4646	10358	8638	8649	
Expend. Ecclesiastical Do. . .	3399	1977	2889	3142	2849	2425	4022	3348	3428	
Expend. Miscellaneous . .	29957	18582	11451	28073	15877	16846	3633	10145	9116	
Total .	54391	40943	36584	49638	37727	36891	32367	35154	31949	

Recapitulation of the Establishment of Trinidad in 1835, paid by the Colony. [B. B. p. 115.] Civil Establishment, including special police, 15375l.; contingent expenditure, 1368l. Judicial establishment, [illegible]03l.; contingent expenditure, 1371l. Ecclesiastical establishment, 3480l.; contingent expenditure, 52l. Miscellaneous expenditure, 1748l. Pensions paid in the Colony, 225l.; paid in England, 1866l. Chargeable on British Treasury and other sources for customs, 4809l. Total 38797l.

Commissariat Department, Trinidad, 1835, *paid by England.*—Provisions, forage, received from England, [illegible]42l.; purchased in the command, 4513l.=8655l. Fuel and light, received from England, 203l.; purchased in command, 425l.=628l. Miscellaneous purchases, 3l.; transport, 479l.; pay of extra staff, 420l.; military allowances, 1359l.; special services, 214l.; contingencies, 288l.; ordnance, 2666l.; ordinaries, 10319l.; pay of commissariat officers, 570l.=25604l. Deduct repayments. Ration stoppages, 238l.; sales by the commissariat, 27l.; ordnance, 349=614l.; nett charge, 24989l.

Ordnance Department. [From B.B. for 1835, p.46.] Disbursements for construction and repairs of barracks and military buildings, 631l.

The trade of the Island may, to a great extent, be judged of by the quantity of produce raised in it, as given at page 34. The quantity of the principal articles exported from Trinidad is thus shewn,—

XII. Exported Produce of Trinidad from 1821 to 1837.

Years.	Sugar.			Molasses.		Rum.	Cocoa.	Coffee.	Cotton.		Indigo.	Source
	Hogshds	Tierces.	Barrels	Hhds.	Tier.	Punch.	lbs.	lbs.	Bales.	Seroons.	Seroons	
1821	20412	576	7999	2730		1208	1214093	199555	268			Blue Book.
1822	20051	714	7908	2932		761	1780379	347399	222			Blue Book.
1823	23662	510	7038	6245		566	2424703	299404	460			Blue Book.
1824	23362	882	6856	7409		471	2661628	284637	352			Blue Book.
1825	22512	16370	7890	7896		68	2760603	177348	492	567		Blue Book.
1826	25541	1358	8075	8672		353	2951171	321254	107	2811		Blue Book.
1827	26075	1320	7618	9694		589	3696144	373424	201	2368		Blue Book.
1828	29605	1067	6634	11320	306	285	2582323	266754	148	2915	50	Blue Book.
1829	30629	877	5184	10686	596	559	2756603	199015	123	1234	10	Blue Book.
1830	91812	480	3781	4846	163	258	1646531	197860	50	1010	7	Blue Book.
1831	23756	449	5500	8297	94	853	1888852	19994	31	250	12	Blue Book.
1832	25912	774	6895	10977	504		1530990	150966	40	498	11	Blue Book.
1833							2400196	151727				
1834	No	returns.					2315957	131871				
1835						65						
1836	23956	1367	4928	9562	782	59	3188870	219994	42	815		Trinidad Gazette.
1837	22925	1078	3622	8842	666	11	2507483	194740	38	1243		Trinidad Gazette.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TRINIDAD.—B. B. Colonial Office.

YEARS.	From Gt. Britain.			From West Indies	From North America.			From United States.			From Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1822	170605	40	9421	11530	32173	175	13614	8836	12	1788	18605	50	3308	246092	277	28131	2238
1823	277322	74	16375	12860	24153	172	10577	26564	51	6583	4480	45	2446	351095	275	35981	2909
1824	503312	*	*	9559	19868	*	*	33145	*	*	8012	*	*	285750	*	*	*
1826	297293	77	18305	61	403	151	10532	..	..	..	101467	214	19399	460163	442	210236	4212
1827	287178	83	18697	24955	36584	185	11845	..	..	..	79607	158	11043	428849	426	41585	..
1828	326285	102	22361	11895	36906	151	12884	..	..	..	72023	176	11371	447109	429	46619	..
1829	316106	99	24333	13587	38289	179	17058	..	..	..	66848	206	14324	434830	484	55715	..
1830	152816	59	13865	13099	29620	174	13681	..	..	..	53908	148	10619	250555	381	38165	..
1831	182856	88	21611	11404	39793	189	14860	34684	31	4245	31830	72	5071	300567	380	45787	3078
1832	179092	73	16722	15260	30248	163	12903	16301	22	3311	19291	91	5924	260192	349	38860	2641
1833	207060	73	17587	20628	38092	137	11390	16324	31	4396	24971	76	4030	307075	317	37403	2553
1834	220426	87	20024	8754	32331	143	11565	22533	34	5250	24134	74	4310	308178	338	41149	2851
1835	233681	82	18886	16024	34081	165	12062	21272	39	5799	29656	75	4216	334714	361	40963	2810
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

From Elsewhere, value, 1822, 4344*l*; 1823, 5715*l*; 1824, 11852*l*; 1827, 525*l*; 1830, 1110*l*.

EXPORTS OF TRINIDAD.

YEARS.	To Gt. Britain Val. £	No.	Tons.	To West Indies Val. £	To North America Val. £	No.	Tons.	To United States Val. £	No.	Tons.	To Foreign States Val. £	No.	Tons.	Total Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1822	238095	58	12812	4012	23941	169	12184	2994	9	1354	1852	43	2296	29958	279	28645	2448
1823	265881	68	15958	3319	15326	174	10694	17425	50	6613	3461	43	2430	362965	33:	35695	2836
1824	261437	*	*	4325	18965	*	*	19639	*	*	623	*	*	365197	*	*	*
1826	327332	76	16920	361	94	167	1039	..	..	..	89788	178	17368	453314	421	44327	..
1827	352912	87	19823	10764	30099	217	15139	..	..	..	11276	124	11380	448813	428	46342	..
1828	416521	109	23928	11057	20279	218	15986	..	..	..	26319	102	8435	478870	429	48349	..
1829	401965	101	23804	9548	23064	245	19171	..	..	..	12774	135	11104	451628	481	54079	..
1830	167657	71	17755	9178	14769	216	17191	..	..	..	7478	123	10235	199082	410	45161	..
1831	202057	73	17807	11198	19230	218	16034	6027	34	4854	5880	44	3420	244392	369	42115	2888
1832	230014	84	19113	10669	23281	209	14302	4102	18	2729	10941	44	4047	279007	355	40191	2824
1833	288794	68	18214	11683	19666	190	14097	1336	20	2988	16816	59	4591	341571	337	39893	2763
1834	333090	87	19942	8993	21202	150	8958	6927	20	3172	24329	70	6424	394541	327	38496	2712
1835	297641	82	18405	11541	17990	233	14480	41779	24	4299	1906	62	6166	370857	401	43350	3080
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

To Elsewhere, value, 1822, 28660*l*.; 1823, 57551*l*.; 1824, 60167*l*.; 1827, 43762*l*.; 1828, 4694*l*.; 1829, 4245*l*.; 1833, 3276*l*.

Note.—Those marked with an asterisk show that no returns have been received.

XIII. The following are the Spanish Weights and Measures, and the proportion they bear to English.

Weights—The Fanega = 112 lbs. English; the Quintal, = 100; 1 Aroba, =25.

Measures.—

Varas.		Estadale.		Solare.		Suerte.		Fanega.
100	=	1						
2500	=	25	=	1				
10000	=	100	=	4	=	1		
40000	=	400	=	16	=	4	=	1

The Vara of Castille = English Inches.. 32-952
Seville 33-127
Madrid 39-166

The measures used in surveying in Trinidad is the quarrée, containing 18526¼ varas of Castile, or 3 and 1-5th English acres; consequently 100 quarrée are equal to 320 acres.

The side of a square of a quarrée, or 3 and 1-5th English acres, is equal to 373 8-11ths English feet; 408¾ Spanish ditto; 350 French ditto, or 136 and 1-10th Spanish varas.

Trinidad Coins.—British Coin of the Realm. In Silver: The half crown 2*s*. 6*d*.; shilling 12*d*., sixpence 6*d*. British Colonial Coin.—Silver: The quarter dollar 1*s*. 1*d*., eighth 6½*d*., sixteenth 3¼*d*.; Foreign Coins in Gold: The doubloon, value in currency [illegible], value in sterling £3. 9*s*. 4*d*., half do. £4. do. £1. 14*s*. 8*d*, quarter do. £2., do. 17*s*, 3*d*., eighth do. £1., =8*s*. 8*d*., sixteenth 10*s*.,=4*s*. 4*d*. In silver: The dollar 10*s*., value in sterling 4*s*. 4.*d*., half dollar 5*s*.,= 2*s*. 2*d*. Peceta Mexicana 2*s*. 6*d*.,=1*s*. 1*d*., real 1*s*., =5*d*. 4-5ths, half do. Mexican plate, 6*d*.=2½*d* 2-5ths, (few in circulation.) In base Silver: the Peceta or provincial pistareen 2*s*. value in sterling 10*d*., the real or provincial plate or bit 1*s*.=5*d*., the real vellon or half bit 4½*d*.,=2*d*.

XIV. The vegetation of Trinidad is of the same splendid character as that found on the main land. Botanists specify on the island aspen rush, or *Cyperus haspan*—*Commelina hexandra, panax chrysophilla*—*Vitex capitata, Justicia secunda, solanum hirtum, cestrum latifolium, Allamanda cathartica, Macroeneum coccineum, frœlichia paniculata, spathodea corymbosa, robinia rubiginosa lupinis villosis, glycine picta, Bigonia unguis, tabernæmontana undulata, Zapogomea tomentosa, croton gossypifolium, tragia corniculata, tontelea scandens, &c. &c.* The forests contain the finest wood for ship building and for ornamental purposes, amongst which the red cedar, and a great variety of palms are conspicuous. The nutmeg, cinnamon and clove, have been introduced into the island and flourish, particularly the former. The cacao, or cocoa, whence the delicious thea broma, or divine beverage is made) is indigenous to the new world; in Mexico, the beans served, even in Humboldt's time, for small coin, as cowries do in India—six beans being equivalent to one halfpenny English; and the Castilians, whether in America or Spain, soon learned to consider chocolate a necessary of life,—indeed, it was seriously disputed for some time among the churchmen of Rome whether it were lawful to consume so nourishing a beverage on a fast day; but the inclinations of the palate naturally prevailed over scruples of conscience, and it was even finally served to the Creole ladies by their slaves in the chapels of Mexico during divine service. The cocoa tree somewhat resembles that producing the English cherry, fifteen feet in height, delighting in a new and productive soil near the margin of a river, and requiring shelter from strong sunshine or violent winds, for which purpose the plantain trees, *Musa Paradisiaca*, or coral bean tree, *Erythrina*, (which the Spaniards call *Madre di Cacao*,) are planted between every second row, giving a most luxuriant appearance to a plantation, the long bare stems of tropical trees being strongly contrasted with the rich green of the cacaos below, and here and there brilliant and burning with the golden foliage of the *Bois immortel*, a lofty umbrageous tree, which in the flowering season is covered with clusters of scarlet blossoms of exceeding brightness, and shining like radiant velvet in the sun-rays; while the lovely butterfly plant (so called from its perfect similitude to the insect) fluttering on its almost invisible stalk, adds beauty and variety to the prospect.

As it would be advisable to extend the cultivation of cacao to Ceylon and other of our Eastern settlements, the following description of the cultivation of this nutritious nut is given. Seedling plants should be raised in the dry and sheltered spots of a nursery ground. The seeds are sown in small raised mounds, at regular intervals, two seeds being deposited in each mound, lightly covered with mould, and sheltered from the scorching sun with plantain leaves, or some other cool and umbrageous canopy. If the season be dry *moderate* watering should be used, and if both seeds germinate, the weakest plant must be destroyed. When the shrub attains fifteen or eighteen inches in height, (which will be the case in ten or twelve weeks) its transplantation to the fixed location is necessary. The plants must be arranged in straight rows, in a quincunx form, with a distance between each of sixteen feet, should the soil be rich, and of not less than thirteen if less fertile. Transplantation in dry weather, earth removed with the plants and the tap root deep set when replaced. The cacao delights in the shade; a vertical sun destroys it, therefore it is imperatively necessary to plant between every second row either the plantain tree or the coral bean tree, (erythrina). When the tree is about two years old it usually puts forth from five to seven branches from the top, all beyond five are cut away; in about six months more flowers commonly appear, which must be also destroyed; indeed, it is usual to repeat this abscision annually, until the fifth year, in order that the productive power of the tree may be finally perfected in greater strength. A great number of flowers fall without fructifying; the fruit, while growing, is green, but as it ripens the pod changes to a bluish red, approaching to purple, with pink veins; in some varieties the fruit pod becomes of a delicate yellow or lemon colour. When over ripe the pods sometimes burst, and the seeds fall from their gelatinous pulp. The crop may be said to last throughout the year, but the principal gatherings of the fruit are in June and towards the end of December. No unripe pods must be gathered. The ripe pods are broken with a mallet or cut open, and the seeds separated from the pulp with a wooden spatula; to separate the seeds entirely from the pulp, they are placed in a hole with some dry sand, and left until a very slight fermentation comes on the sand, being frequently stirred and replenished to absorb the moisture from the seeds; when at the end of three or four days the process is completed by spreading out the cacao nuts on rush mats, or upon a platform in the sun to dry, care being taken to prevent rain reaching the seeds. When quite dry and hard the nuts may be lightly packed in bags or boxes, and kept in a dry or airy place for use or exportation.

The following calendar of the fruits of Trinidad for the year, will demonstrate the variety of delicious food which this valuable colony yields. January produces sappidilloes, pomegranates, sour-sops, plantains, bananas, papas, or papaws. The vegetables are—okros, capsicums of all kinds, which indeed are common every month in the year; cocoa nuts, which are seldom used but for cakes and puddings, ground down; pigeon or Angola peas, sweet potatoes, yams of different sorts, and tanias. February, the vegetable called chicon, or christophini comesan. March, grenadilloes are added to the former list. April, Java plums, mangoes, mamme sapoetas, pines of several varieties, the Otaheitan gooseberry, Jamaica plums, cerasees, and bread fruit. May, water-melons and cashew apples. June is much the same in her productions; pigeon peas are now nearly out of season. In July, the avocado pear comes in; it is also known by the name of the alligator pear, or subaltern's butter, from its inside resembling very yellow fresh butter both in consistence and colour.

In August, the only new fruit is the yellow hog plum; the other fruits in season are the mamme sapoetas and avocado pears. September produces

sugar and custard apples, sea-side grapes, and Portuguese yams. The fruit and vegetables of October are nearly the same as September; and the only difference in November is the bread-fruit being ripe again. December brings in guavas, and that most excellent production, sorrel. This plant has a succulent stalk, and grows from three to four feet high. There is a blossom, not unlike the common English columbine; there are two varieties, white and red; the blossoms, when slightly fermented, produce a delightful beverage, or, stewed with sugar, make tarts or jam. All the orange and lemon tribe, shaddocks, and forbidden fruit, plantains, and bananas, may be had every month in the year, but they abound most from April to September. Mountain cabbage is always in season, and is a most delicious vegetable.

Previous to 1783 the whole produce of Trinidad was a very small quantity of cocoa, vanilla, indigo, arnotto, cotton and maize, not more than sufficient to employ a small schooner two or three times a year for its conveyance to St. Eustatia. In 1787 the first sugar plantation was formed, and in 1802 the cultivation and produce of some of the principal articles was as follows:—192 sugar plantations yielding 15461 hogsheads; (the hogshead in 1802 weighed 1200 lbs.; it has since been made to contain 1400 to 1500 lbs.) 128 coffee ditto, 358660 lbs; 57 cocoa ditto, 97000 lbs.; 101 cotton ditto, 263000 lbs.; employing shipping annually to the amount of 15000 tons. In 1807 there were exported to England, British America, and to the United States, 18235 hogsheads of sugar, or 21234600 lbs.; 460000 gallons of rum; and 100000 gallons of syrup; there were made besides in the same year, 500000 lbs. of coffee; 355000 lbs. of cocoa, and 800000 lbs. of cotton.

Produce of Trinidad from 1799 to 1837.

Years.	Sugar.	Cocoa.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Rum.	Molasses.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	gallons.	gallons.
1799	8419859	258390	335913	323415	170671	142636
1800	9895634	284170	449614	317395	194488	128507
1801	15461912	324720	328666	262997	343113	173369
1802	14164984	138669	278271	190210	350049	143237
1803	16014056	361070	185658	178046	344292	214120
1804	18595416	503210	304138	164069	371544	355877
1805	29438276	527690	286379	256792	426469	564558
1806	29045439	588805	418049	167700	399122	649432
1808	25950928	668993	387028	139200	940564	606100
1809	24856973	719230	264330	134190	539081	477262
1810	21746775	726173	295443	114980	463870	82163
1811	18513302	640732	276243	159136	426691	324942
1812	20971580	1375539	282460	130390	548014	366070
1813	22288145	1029512	540716	184400	666761	301795
1814	21604038	1158163	382888	148505	487142	262098
1815	25075281	1065808	262289	115150	523632	682718
1816	24122415	1056662	119974	93710	449067	373873
1817	22784767	1341461	215190	65951	371422	351234
1818	23200326	1232685	224972	109070	439663	415251
1819	30205731	1506445	258220	131990	534626	545406
1820	30714363	1744465	211555	96545	524316	471001
1821	31127803	1648114	222809	52871	496817	430092
1822	35595932	1809730	205586	64300	555878	488125
1823	37032618	1892195	245567	91550	391528	658870
1824	36855946	2443388	245592	45750	344074	798814
1825	36280347	2835935	274735	58189	346543	855814
1826	43154456	2640969	275226	58030	417794	995201
1827	*					
1828	48795962	2682719	241697	36200	397118	1405490
1829	50089421	2206467	226123	25230	400321	1362605
1830	33331988	1446293	92096	8000	322578	654815
1831	36421875	1146344	75754	6500	344602	835260
1832	40881482	1388656	148221	11300	217473	1138643
1833	37681572	2400196	151727	11300	231125	1065649
1834	*					
1835	44732430	2315957	131871	3300	305528	1288157
1836	*					
1837	*					

* No Returns.

The annals of no country present such an extra dinary increase of cultivation, and consequent p duction of wealth.

The resources of the island are in fact very gre the mountainous portion which cannot be cultiva forms less than one thirtieth of the surface; b measurement in 1799 it was found that there may formed on the territory 1313 sugar, 945 coffee, 3 cocoa, and 158 cotton—plantations of 100 squares, 320 acres each.

Return of the Produce, Stock, &c. of Trinidad in 1835. [B.B.]

Name of District.	No. of Acres of					Land in each crop.		No. of Stock.				Nature and Quantity of Produce.								
	Sugar Canes.	Cocoa.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Provisions.	Pasture.	Total No. of acres in crop.	No. of acres of uncultivated land.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Mules.	Goats.	Lbs. of Sugar.	Lbs. of Cocoa.	Lbs. of Coffee.	Lbs. of Cotton.	Gallons of Rum.	Gallons of Molasses.	Barrels of Manioc.	Corn.	Rice.
Port of Spain	1023	640	591	..	1253	621	4128	6450	73	338	166	104	1618815	135739	58682	..	24710	40974	966	1152	..
Western	1285	221	307	32	1310	884	4069	8864	19	208	171	19	1476936	17300	30885	1500	7954	52184	592	906	8
St. Joseph	1113	3971	181	..	3247	1313	9825	16082	88	498	284	152	1628751	934318	28300	..	7425	60618	2369	3093	31
Tacarigua	1993	4228	46	..	2559	1359	10201	28123	55	727	287	254	3320025	1861682	2904	..	111137	53840	1321	2711	898
Eastern	707	117	14	16	1232	511	2597	6731	40	262	196	619	1262196	8890	300	1800	13900	34360	48	516	1587
Chaguanas	1398	461	..	..	537	438	2834	4083	9	120	163	42	2175297	93210	..	..	6400	50821	..	206	..
Carapichamma	3982	248	18	..	1842	1469	7559	9957	59	698	564	65	7042372	22552	2600	..	40016	174833	20	345	122
N. Naparima	4734	79	34	..	1597	1060	7504	6490	86	400	707	138	6540989	16400	6750	..	59330	188095	214	573	..
S. Naparima	7976	130	3	..	1731	1149	10989	9775	61	323	1530	98	14509990	..	150	..	19416	468327	30	378	..
La Brea	1980	..	3	..	643	870	3696	5950	11	263	354	72	3568128	..	100	..	..	118535	42	313	..
Cedros	1714	373	22	.	773	501	3383	5574	19	314	327	307	1588931	25866	1200	..	15279	45900	41	378	18
Total	27905	10468	1219	48	16954	10175	66785	108079	540	4151	4740	1807	44732430	2313937	111871	3300	305528	1288157	[illegible]	10571	2658

One four horse power steam engine at Beos Bay, East coast, for turning stone rollers to bruise the pulp of the cocoa nut, and hydraulic press, to extract the oil, 8000 gallons of oil made in 1835, value 1560*l.* A small tile manufactory on the Coroni river, 25000 tiles, value 87*l.* Ditto at Barancon, 70000 tiles, value 243*l.* There are nine boats employed in the whale fishery; 30 whales were caught this year, value 1170*l.*

Situation and extent of the crown lands, in acres, Trinidad in 1827:—Arima, 11439; Carenage and [illegible]sse, 6221; Caroni, 30858; Cudros, 2135; Chaguanas, 8010; Coura, Savanetta, &c. 22269; Diego Martin, 2427; Erin, 1491; Guanapo, 52317; Hica- [illegible] 3017; Irios, 6474; Labrea and Guapo, 6474; [illegible] Cuevas, 4502; Maraval, 4021; Maraccas Valley, [illegible]; Mayaro, 7685; Oropuche, 3175; Point a Pierre, [illegible]; South Naparima, 5902; Santa Cruz, 406; [illegible]nas Grande, 733; Jacarique and Arauca, 9763; [illegible] and Cumana, 2765; Valley of Caura, 2955: land in the interior undefined in its boundaries, 881658. Total of crown lands in Trinidad, 1080500 acres.

In 1831 there were in the island 12 water, 8 wind, [illegible] cattle, and 83 coffee mills; 40 steam engines. [illegible] mounted boilers. 134 stills of 35980 gallons. [illegible] carts and 243 boats. The number of quarrees (quarree contains three and one fifth English acres) [illegible] and in cultivation in the island were—In Canes, [illegible], cocoa, 2972; cocoa trees, 2,464,426; in coffee, [illegible], cotton, 68; negro grounds, 3151; estates' provisions, 1689; pasture, 3462; total in cultivation, [illegible]612; not in cultivation, 35,718; Total held by proprietors, 56,330. The crop in 1831 was:—sugar, [illegible]0,960 lbs.; cocoa, 1,479,568; coffee, 99,373; cotton, 6800; rum, 390,536 gallons; molasses, 974,031. The stock in 1831 was:—horses and mares, 908; mules, 5088; asses, 226; cows and calves, 2139; bulls and oxen, 2128; sheep, 720; goats, 742

Estimated value of property annually created, and moveable and immoveable, in Trinidad. *Property annually created:*—Sugar, 357,143 cwts. at 20*s.* 357,143*l*; rum, 400,000 gallons at 1*s.* 6*d* 30,000*l*; molasses, 1,000,000 gallons at 10*d.* 41,666*l*; cocoa, 1,500,000 lbs. at 6*d.* 37,500*l*; coffee, 1,000,000 at 7*d.* 29,166*l*; cotton, 25,000 lbs. at 6*d.* 625*l*; vegetable food, &c. at 3*l.* per annum each, 126,000*l*; animal food and fish, at 5*l.* per annum each, 210,000*l*; manufacturers, income and sundries, 500,000*l.* *Property moveable and immoveable:*—Land, cultivated, 400,000 acres at 10*l.* 4,000,000*l*; uncultivated and ungranted, 1,000,000 acres at 5*s.* 250,000*l*; public property, roads, buildings, wharfs, cannon, timber, &c. 1,000,000*l*; private property, dwelling houses, stores, furniture, clothes, &c. 1,800,000*l*; roads, wharfs, machinery, boats, &c. 500,000*l*; horses, cattle, mules, goats, &c. 100,000*l*; Bullion or coin in circulation, 60,000*l*; total property annually created, 1,332,100*l*; total property moveable and immoveable, 7,710,000*l.*

CHAPTER III.—TOBAGO.

SECTION I.—Tobago is situate in 11. 16 N. lat. [illegible] 30 W. long. the western end distant but six miles from Trinidad, and the eastern 24 leagues from Grenada; it is the most southerly of the Caribee islands; in length it is about 32 miles, in an E.N.E. direction; and in its greatest breadth 12 miles, embracing a mountainous area of 44 square miles.

II. Tobago, or *Tobacco*, was discovered by Columbus in 1496, and thus named after the pipe used by the islanders in smoking the herb now so extensively used in the Old World, and then termed *Kohiba.*—When first visited it was found to be peopled by a race since well known under the denomination of Caribs, who were continually at war with another nation called Arrawaaks, residing on the main land. The Tobagians sometime after left the island and retired from the pursuit of the Arrawaaks to St. Vincent; where, it is said, they lived in peace with the Indians inhabiting that isle. In 1580, the British flag was planted on the island; in 1608, James the First claimed its sovereignty; no effectual colonization however then took place. A small British Colony is said to have settled on the island from Barbadoes, in 1625; but it was subsequently abandoned. A description of Tobago is said to have suggested the story of Crusoe's Island to De Foe. The isle was granted to the Earl of Pembroke in 1628, by Charles the First. Some Dutch navigators visited Tobago on their return voyage from the Brazils, and, struck with its advantageous situation for trade with the continent, as also with the beauty of its climate and the richness of its soil, a company of Flushing traders formed an establishment on the almost deserted isle in 1632, founding the colony with 200 persons, and naming it New Walcheren in honour of their native home; but, in 1634, before the Hollanders had time to fortify themselves, the jealousy of the Spaniards of Trinidad was roused, and, aided by some native Indians, the Dutch were attacked, and those that escaped the onslaught were conducted as prisoners to Trinidad, the rising walls of the fortress of New Walcheren razed, the cannon and stores carried off, and the plantations utterly destroyed. Eor nearly 20 succeeding years, the island remained untenanted, but occasionally frequented by seamen from Martinique and Guadaloupe to fish for turtle, or by the Indians of St. Vincent and the other Antilles, who touched there on their frequent expeditions against the Arrawaaks of the Orinoco. Some say that the Courlanders arrived on the N. coast of Tobago, in 1648.

In 1654, some merchants at Flushing, named the Lampsins, obtained a charter from the government of the United Provinces, authorising the occupation of Tobago, for their sole use, with the privilege of appointing a Governor and Magistrates, but giving a veto to the Dutch government at home, on the nomination of the former. The spirit of commerce was then at its height in Holland, and Tobago, and New Walcheren, soon became not merely an agricultural colony, but one of the most thriving commercial emporiums in the West Indies. Shortly after the Dutch occupation, a vessel arrived at Tobago with colonists from Courland, James the First of England having previously granted Tobago to his godson the Duke of Courland. Nearly 100 families were thus landed on one of the most beautiful parts of the island termed Courland Bay; in a few days the contending colonists came to blows, but the belligerents at length agreed to leave each other quiet until their respective governments at home should decide to whom the island belonged. The Courlanders were neglected, partly owing to the Duke being imprisoned and deprived of his territories by the King of Sweden, while the Lampsins strongly re-inforced their friends; the re-

sult was that, in 1659, the latter forced the Courlanders to relinquish Fort James, which they had built in Courland Bay. The efforts of the Duke of Courland to recover Tobago, on the restitution of his states, were ineffectual, notwithstanding the manifesto of Charles II. in his favour, 17th November, 1664, when declaring war against Holland;—the Lampsins therefore remained in peaceable possession for some years. No mention was made of Tobago at the treaty of Breda; and during the interval of the first and second war between England and Holland, the Governor, Hubert de Beveren, and the colonists, amounting to 1200, placed Forts James and Lampsinberg in a good state of defence, while the commerce and cultivation of the island rapidly increased.

Nevertheless Tobago was shortly afterwards plundered, and sacked by Sir Tobias Bridges, at the head of the Barbadian privateers, and subsequently the Dutch having declared war against the French, the Duke D'Estrées attacked and defeated Admiral Binkes, in Scarborough Bay, and pillaged the island. Four months after D'Estrées again appeared off Fort Lampsins, landed his infantry, and attacked Binkes in the fortress, who, after a gallant defence was, together with a great part of his little garrison, blown up by the explosion of a powder-magazine, and on the 24th Dec. 1677, the Hollanders were compelled to abandon a colony which they had commenced under such favourable auspices, in 1654. In 1678, the Duke of Courland renewed his pretensions, and for many years strenuous, but unavailing efforts were made to induce colonists to settle in the island. In 1737, the house of Kettler, sovereigns of Courland, being extinct by the death of Ferdinand, son of James, England claimed the reversion of Tobago. In 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, it was stipulated that St Lucia should belong to France, and that Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent, and Dominica should be considered as neutral islands, that the subjects of all European powers should have the right to establish themselves, and carry on commerce in and with those islands, but that none of the contracting parties should place garrisons in them. Whether Tobago was then inhabited or not, it is hard to say. The chroniclers of the island assert, that, in 1757 the ship *Stirling Castle*, touched at Tobago; and on Mr. Thompson, a midshipman, landing, he found an old French hermit on the island, who had been living alone on it for 21 years.

At the peace of 1763, Louis the XV. ceded Tobago in perpetuity to England, and on the 20th of May, 1765, a commission was appointed for granting lands on the island. The prosperity of the island dates from this period, large capitals were invested by enterprising British colonists, and agriculture and commerce rapidly progressed; but the miseries of war had not yet terminated; during our contest with North America, in 1781, Tobago was captured by the Marquis de Bouillé, and ceded to France by the treaty of Versailles, in 1783. While Tobago remained in the possession of France, a few French settlers established themselves in the island, and on the breaking out of hostilities between England and France, General Cuyler, in March, 1793, at the head of 2,000 men, took possession of the island for great Britain, in whose possession it has ever since remained.

III. Tobago has been termed the "*Melancholy Isle*," because when viewed from the N. it seems to be only a mass of lofty, gloomy, mountains, with black precipices, descending abruptly to the sea; on nearer approach the island exhibits a very irregular aspect; it is principally composed of conical hills of basaltic formation, and of ridges which descend fro the interior, (where they rise in a distinct mann from a common base or dorsal ridge 1,800 feet hig and running 20 miles out of the 32 that the islar is long,) toward the sea, terminating sometimes i abrupt precipices; the ravines are deep and narro and end generally in small alluvial plains. The N. W part is the least mountainous, terminating in the N in abrupt precipices, with the dark island of Litt Tobago, and the dangerous rocks called St. Giles' The S. terminates in broken plains and low lands, th whole aspect, like Trinidad, being calm and magni ficent, with occasional beautiful mounds of isolate hills, so close that few levels for marsh or swamp present themselves, the delightful vales everywher exhibiting the effects of a rotatory and undulatin motion of vast currents of water, and forming wit the contiguous mountains truly picturesque scenery The island is well watered by rivulets and stream arising in the interior, and passing over the low land to the coast, where they are occasionally obstructed which however a little attention would prevent.

Scarborough, the principal town, is situate on the S. W. side of Tobago along the sea shore, (at the base of Fort George Hill), and extends, with little uniformity, easterly towards the Fort, the distance from the latter place being upwards of half a mile. On the S. and S. W. the descent to the sea is gradual, and at the base of the hill approaching the town are several scattered country houses. Fort George Hill, (the road to which is steep and towards the W.) rises to the height of 422 feet, of a conical shape, and crowned by "Fort King George," the chief military station in the island. On the windward side are numerous excellent bays, and on the northward is situate "Man-of-War Bay," capacious, safe, and adapted to the largest ships. At Courland Bay (on the N. side, six miles from Fort King George), which approaches the leeward extremity, the hills, covered with rich forests, are bolder and more abrupt than on the S. side, and consequently, the cultivation more scattered: the "Richmond," a large river, passes through the district. Extending from Courland to Sandy Point, on the S. side, are several estates on the low lands in good cultivation, owing to the number of rivulets watering the shore. Sandy Point district (or as it may be termed Garden), forms the western extremity of the island, and is the only level land of any extent in Tobago. The eastern district is chiefly composed of high mountains, clothed with noble trees, and but thinly cultivated.

Man of War, Courland, Sandy Point and King Bays, are adapted to the largest sized ships; Tyrrells, Bloody, Mangrove, Englishman's, and Castara's Bays, have good anchorage for vessels up to 150 tons bur then; Halifax Bay admits vessels of 250 tons—but a shoal at the entrance requires a pilot.

IV. On a complete view of the island, as compared with the adjacent continent, the observer is impressed with the belief that it formed, at some distant day, a bold promontory of main land, from which it has been violently dissevered. There is, in fact a general physiognomical resemblance between Tobago and Trinidad, except that there are not seen those large blocks of hyaline quartz in the former that are found almost everywhere in the latter, on the summits of mountains as well as on the plains; the rounded pebbles found in the beds of rivers are generally of quartz or freestone, some of hyaline quartz, others of amphiobolic schistus, &c. Neither sulphur nor corbonate of lime have been seen. The hill above Scarborough appears to be a bed of basalt and schistose rock, with a loose

and heavy super-stratum. The soil is a rich dark mould, and resembles (particularly in the E. part) that of its neighbouring isle, with the advantage of the vegetative earth being deeper on the hills of Tobago.

V. Though moist, by being impregnated with saline particles, Tobago is not unhealthy, particularly if proper attention were paid to preventing the exits of the mountain streams. The rainy season begins in June, and gradually becomes heavy until September, the violence of the rains then abate, showers continuing, at intervals, to the end of December or beginning of January, when the season termed "croptime" begins. The island is out of the usual range of hurricanes—the winds are S.E. and S. during the greater part of the year; in December and January they prevail from the N.—often very strong and cold. So decidedly salubrious are the high lands of the interior, that Dr. Lloyd the principal medical officer, reported to Sir James M'Gregor, in 1827, "that on some of the estates in the interior, no European resident had been ill for upwards of *ten years*."

The currents round the island are very uncertain, especially in the Trinidad channel. At new and full moon the rise of the tide is four feet. The N. E. trade blows all the year about the island. The island being seen towards evening, the mariner cautious of approaching, should stand under easy sail to the southward, as the current sets to the N. W.; coming from the E. steer for the S. coast, and keep well to the southward to stem the N.W. current, which always sets round the lesser Tobago. On entering any of the bays to leeward, ships may approach quite close to St. Giles's rock There is nothing to fear at the S.W. Bay of Courland but rocks above water, except the Chesterfield rock. Tobago is free from hurricanes, though Grenada, the most southward of the Antilles, and only 30 leagues from the continent, is as much under the influence of squalls as the other Antilles.

VI. In 1727, Tobago had it is said a population of 2,300 whites, and 10,000 negroes; in 1776, 2,397 whites, 1,050 free negroes, and 10,752 slaves; in 1787, whites, 1,397, free-coloured, 1050, slaves, 10539, and the import of slaves, in a medium of four years, 1,400; in 1805, whites 900, coloured people 700, slaves, 14,883; in 1830, the whites were estimated at 450, the free coloured, males 477, females 686, slaves 12,556. The following Table shows the numbers, increase and decrease, of the slave population from 1819 to 1832.

The Slave Population, according to a Parliamentary Return, was in numbers, from 1819 to 1832, as follows:—

Years.	No. of Slaves Registered. Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase by Birth. Males.	Females.	Decrease by Death. Males.	Females.	Decrease by Manumission. Males.	Females.
1819 ..	7633	7837	15470						
1820 ..	7384	7679	15063	141	163	416	384	1	5
1821 ..	7107	7474	14521	178	155	370	306	1	2
1822 ..	6952	7363	14315	159	158	367	303	10	12
1823 ..	6812	7263	14074	151	167	232	211	5	16
1824 ..	6558	7098	13656	166	157	371	290	9	14
1825 ..	6532	7151	13683	154	157	213	191	4	2
1826 ..	6391	7034	13428	168	160	362	328	7	10
1827 ..	6138	6861	12999	170	163	213	185	3	7
1828 ..	6088	6807	12895	178	191	289	249	4	7
1829 ..	5966	6757	12723	178	196	283	248	2	6
1830 ..	5872	6614	12556	165	155	288	220	4	12
1831 ..	5769	6601	12370	170	171	274	241	4	11
1832 ..	5603	6488	12091	145	161	298	253	13	21

The large proportion of deaths to births throughout the whole or the period is very remarkable.

In 1833,—whites, males, 248; females, 56. Free blacks, males, 506; females, 760. Slaves, males, 5371; females, 6257. Total, males, 6125; females, 7073. Baptisms, 868; marriages, 8; burials, 27. In 1834, the return was, whites, males, 250; females, 30. Free black, males and females, 3000. Apprenticed labourers, males, 5373; females, 6348.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—[B. B. 1836]. Established Churches—Blacks, Births 612; Marriages, [illegible], Deaths, 27. Coloured, Births 39; Marriages 4; Deaths 13. Whites, Births 13; Marriages 3; Deaths [illegible]. Moravian—Births 29; Marriages 9; Deaths 25. Wesleyans—Births 22; Marriages 0; Death 10. Total, Births 715; Marriages 65; Deaths 132.

A statement of the Number of Slaves for whom Compensation has been claimed, and of the Number of Claims preferred for such compensation, and of the Amount of Compensations awarded in each of the classes of Prædial-attached, Prædial-unattached, and Non-Prædial. [Parliamentary Return to the House of Lords, March, 1838.]

Divisions.	Classes.	Number of Slaves in each class.	Compensation value of each class.	Total.
Prædial Attached.	Head People....	209	£8060	No. of Slaves, 8108. Amount, £198,200.
	Tradesmen	350	15185	
	Inferior ditto ..	248	7173	
	Field Labourers	3734	99001	
	Inferior ditto ..	3567	68779	
Prædial Unattached.	Head People....	6	250	No. of Slaves, 158. Amount, £3885.
	Tradesmen	5	202	
	Inferior ditto ..	5	144	
	Field Labourers	74	1957	
	Inferior ditto ..	68	1330	
Non Prædial.	Head Tradesmen	40	2121	No. of Slaves, 812. Amount, £24,660.
	Inferior ditto ..	19	732	
	Head P. employed on wharfs, shipping, or other avocations.........	66	3199	
	Inferior People ditto	55	1578	
	Head Domestics	316	9650	
	Inferior ditto ..	316	6676	
	Children under six years of age on the 1st August, 1834.	1479	7130	
	Aged, diseased, or otherwise non-effective	1032	Nil.	

Number of Claims having reference to each Division. Prædial Attached, 99; Prædial Unattached, 14; Non-prædial, 259.

VII. *Churches, Livings, &c. of Tobago in* 1836.—2 Churches, 1 at Scarborough, in the parish of St. John, having a congregation generally of 300 persons.—1 at St. Paul; valued £400 per annum; having accommodation for about 500 persons.—There are also 2 chapels; 1 at Plymouth, which will contain about 400 persons; of whom 300 generally attend: 1 at Goldsbro; which will contain about 300 persons, 200 generally attend. There are likewise 5 dissenting places of worship. Note.—The congregation varies much at Scarborough, and still more in the country, according to the state of the road and the weather, and the number of children to be baptized; at Scarborough, in absence of the rector, divine service is performed only twice in the month; at Plymouth once, at Goldsborough once; in fine weather the chapel at Plymouth is insufficient for the congregation. [B. B.]

VIII. Number of Schools, &c., of Tobago, in 1836. [B. B.]

Parish.	Public or Free School, and where situate.	No. of Scholars. Male.	Fm.	Totl.	Mode of Instruction	Salary of Schoolmas. or Mistress	Expense of each School
St. Andrews*	Scarborough	113	57	170	Bell's.	£200	£255
St. David†	Plymouth	Sunday. 35	45	80	Bell's.	60	75
		W. D. 12	8	20			
St. Patrick	Sandy Point	25	10	35	Bell's.	100	115
St. Mary	Goldsbro	Sunday. 10	20	30		£30, with board and lodging.	70
		W. D. 6	6	12			
		201	146	347		£	£415

* This School is supported by a grant of 20*l*. from the Island Legislature, and 72*l* voluntary contributions. † Allowed 60*l* by Soc. Prop. Gospel F. P.

There are besides the above, four private schools, one connected with the Moravians in Sandypoint; one with the Wesleyans in Scarboro'; another with the Wesleyans at Mr. St. George's, and a school at Mr. Pelier's estate, open to all, supported at the expence of the estate.

At Plymouth and Goldsbro', and Sandy Point, the scholars are generally apprenticed labourers on Sundays, and the children of apprenticed labourers on week days, about 15 apprenticed, belonging to Golden Grove Estate attend the school there in the evening, evening school is not yet kept at Plymouth and Goldsbro', for want of lamps; the number at Plymouth varies from 20 to 120 on Sundays. The estates in the neighbourhood have contributed £40 to the enlargement of Plymouth school. [B. B. for 1836.]

IX. Number of Prisoners in the Goals of Tobago throughout each year. [B. B.]

Years.	Total number of Prisoners. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of Debtors. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of Misdemeanours. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of Felons. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of tried Prisoners. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of untried Prisoners. Male	Fm.	Totl.	Deaths.
1828	107	13	120	3	0	3	92	11	103	12	2	14	4	2	6	6	0	6	0
1829	126	24	150	10	1	11	98	17	115	17	3	20	16	3	19	1	1	2	0
1830	88	28	116	0	1	1	77	25	102	11	2	13	4	2	6	7	1	8	0
1831	106	20	126	2	1	3	88	15	103	10	2	12	6	2	8	100	18	118	1
1832	103	31	134	4	6	10	92	27	119	11	4	15	14	5	19	89	26	115	1
1833	109	41	150	20	10	30	80	27	107	9	4	13	5	1	6	104	40	144	0
1834	132	56	188	20	1	21	99	52	151	13	3	16	12	3	15	1	0	1	1
1835	143	84	227	12	0	12	113	81	194	19	3	22	18	2	20	1	1	2	2
1836	169	123	292	12	0	12	142	120	262	15	3	18	13	3	16	3	0	3	0

X. Tobago is ruled by a Lieut.-Governor, and by a Council of 9, and House of Assembly of 16 members, whose powers and authority are similar to those of Jamaica, &c.

Militia of Tobago in 1836.—Staff.—1 Colonel; 1 Lt. Colonel; 2 Majors; 1 Adjutant; 1 Quarter Master; 3 Surgeons. Troop of Cavalry.—1 Captain; 1 Lieut. 1 Quarter Master; 2 Sergeants; 14 Rank and File. Artillery.—1 Captain; 2 Lieutenants; 1 Surgeon; 2 Serjeants; 34 Rank and File. St. Andrews Company.—1 Captain; 1 Lieutenant; 1 Ensign; 2 Serjeants; 2 Drummers and Fifers; 27 Rank and File. St. George's Company.—1 Captain; 1 Lieutenant; 1 Serjeant; 20 Rank and file. 1st Scarborough Company.—1 Captain; 1 Lieutenant; 1 Ensign; 2 Serjeants; 2 Drummers and Fifers; 44 Rank and File. 2d. ditto ditto—1 Captain; 1 Lieutenant; 1 Ensign; 2 Serjeants; 2 Drummers and Fifers; 40 Rank and File. 3rd. ditto ditto.—1 Captain; 1 Lieutenant; 1 Ensign; 1 Serjeant; 2 Drummers and Fifers; 35 Rank and File. St David's Company.—1 Captain; 1 Lieutenant; 1 Serjeant; 26 Rank and File. St. Patrick ditto.—1 Captain; 1 Lieutenant; 1 Serjeant; 26 Rank and File. St. Mary's ditto.—1 Captain; 1 Lieutenant; 1 Serjeant; 1 Drummer and Fifer; 13 Rank and File. St. Paul's ditto.—1 Captain; 1 Lieutenant; 1 Serjeant; 17 Rank and File. St. John's ditto.—1 Captain; 1 Lieutenant; 1 Serjeant; 1 Drummer and Fifer; 15 Rank and File. Total, 1 Colonel 1 Lieutenant-Colonel; 12 Captains; 13 Lieutenants; 4 Ensigns; 1 Adjutant; 2 Quarter-Masters 4 Surgeons; 17 Serjeants; 10 Drummers and Fifers; 311 Rank and File. Note.—There are now no military posts or works in the control or charge of the militia of the island, and consequently no expense incurred. The batteries, houses, guns and carriages have gone to decay, from the inability of the colony to defray the expense of keeping them in repair.

XI. Revenue of Tobago, 1828, 5710*l*; 1829, 8685*l*; 1830, 8632*l*; 1831, 7360*l*; 1832, 6911*l*; 1833, 5320*l*; 1834, 4242*l*; 1835, 1506*l*; 1836, Poll Tax 7771*l*; House Tax 528*l*; Tonnage Duties 1119*l*; Merchant's Tax 324*l*; Tippling Act 100*l*; Police Bill 21*l*; Militia Fines 62*l*; Court of King's Bench 3*l*; Porter's Act 4*l*; Transient Trader's Tax 41*l*; Miscellaneous 1734*l*; Total 11708*l*.

Expenditure of Tobago, 1828, 5641*l*; 1829, 9997*l*; 1830, 8419*l*; 1831, 8024*l*; 1832, 7764*l*; 1833, 4696*l*; 1834, 4580*l*; 1835, 5281*l*; 1836, Salaries of Public Officers 1350*l*; Civil Services 3234*l*; Judicial Establishment 321*l*; Total 4905*l*. [B. B.]

Recapitulation of the Establishment, 1836.—Civil Establishment, salaries, sterling money, 5150*l*., paid by Great Britain. Judicial Establishment 321*l*., paid by the Colony. Ecclesiastical Establishment 550*l*., ditto. Miscellaneous Expenditure 7570*l*., ditto. Pensions 21*l*., ditto. Total 9281*l*., paid by the Colony, and 5150*l*. paid by Great Britain.

XII. Principal Articles of Export.

Years.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Rum.
	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Puncheons.
1822	7509	442	5111
1823	8760	850	4667
1824	8681	401	5053
1825	8110	757	5484
1826	8760	300	5477
1827	5419	138	4136
1828	8685	812	5450
1829	7570	183	4154
1830	6687	48	4220
1831	8453	133	5171

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TOBAGO. [B. B. and Parliamentary Return.]

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1822	25000	21	5300	13000	31500	48	3594	850	1	107	5000	10	559	75350	80	9560	658
1823	40686	29	7067	10644	5337	37	2549	5745	11	1289	11007	7	175	73419	84	11080	778
1824	40642	22	6027	9593	7936	37	2603	12771	19	2407	1936	4	331	72878	82	11368	854
1825	41224	30	8141	9029	9706	27	2376	12471	12	1067	2374	8	478	74804	77	12062	652
1826	42136	25	6525	12055	11906	56	4186	14472	10	1166	2174	8	526	81293	99	12403	894
1827	50563	27	6461	32014	42426	79	5657	..	..	..	6108	16	833	132307	102	12951	1037
1828	52871	29	6818	16391	20678	81	5565	..	..	..	9991	20	4379	99932	130	13762	1035
1829	62479	37	9002	16574	15881	94	6589	..	..	..	13256	20	1588	108192	151	17179	1307
1830	40963	23	5892	12352	11969	97	6228	..	..	..	11828	26	1825	77114	146	1394[illegible]	1072
1831	54530	28	7127	41908	16053	108	6647	..	..	..	4750	20	1478	117242	156	15252	1213
1832	59217	32	8178	31054	8813	111	7171	..	..	..	6628	17	1632	105712	160	16981	1248
1833	38250	26	5820	22779	7530	91	5143	..	..	..	6867	14	1450	75427	131	12413	927
1834	40350	27	6699	17613	5384	79	3644	3391	4	641	750	8	650	67489	118	11634	872
1835	40567	27	6264	15973	10796	68	3776	..	..	..	5610	11	1601	72946	106	11641	824
1836	40100	24	5532	15389	7726	67	4748	..	..	..	6998	17	1675	70213	108	11955	939

From Elsewhere, 1827, 1196*l*.

EXPORTS OF TOBAGO.

Years.	Great Britain Val. £	No.	Tons.	West Indies Val. £	North America Val. £	No.	Tons.	United States Val. £	No.	Tons.	Foreign States Val. £	No	Tons.	Total Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1822	131500	27	6265	3150	3200	51	4391	..	..	..	1100	13	696	138950	91	11352	763
1823	147160	30	6943	3870	6630	22	1876	6717	10	1075	1542	8	434	166279	70	10328	631
1824	172539	23	6323	5595	3137	27	2651	10155	13	1586	1784	19	2073	193210	82	12933	786
1825	192342	22	6410	2073	14750	15	1383	3401	11	1090	1574	3	181	214140	51	9064	492
1826	153061	27	6456	2225	4976	56	3714	4396	6	548	..	2	68	164633	91	10786	851
1827	114183	18	4849	6117	2300	77	6266	..	11	499	2537	21	1521	125137	127	13135	1016
1828	198375	32	7758	4040	7265	85	5094	..	..	..	620	15	1171	210301	132	11923	1127
1829	138574	25	6528	6878	4991	105	8711	..	..	..	1909	15	1037	152352	145	16276	1260
1830	100661	26	6917	6318	3043	121	8590	..	..	..	767	11	717	110790	158	16224	1414
1831	144384	28	7385	12587	3099	119	7377	..	..	..	220	8	582	160291	155	15344	1204
1832	112950	27	6914	7833	1960	109	7402	..	..	..	753	7	333	123496	143	14649	1096
1833	81810	25	6233	5567	1674	107	5735	..	..	..	1032	8	749	90083	140	12717	1005
1834	104693	24	5884	7636	1933	85	4441	..	3	467	..	7	400	114262	119	11192	836
1835	102707	22	5114	302	1159	73	4569	..	..	..	..	10	1314	104228	105	10997	631
1836	105065	31	7263	1785	241	78	4045	..	..	..	403	12	1455	108291	121	12763	1059

To Elsewhere, 1823, 260*l*.

XIII. Produce of Tobago [B. B.]

Years.	HHds. Sugar.	Punchs. Molasses.	Punchs. Rum.
1828	8490	775	5418
1829	7480	181	4154
1830	6500	48	4220
1831	8234	173	5197
1832	7724	1354	3611
1833	6378	1335	2955
1834	5393	1171	2960
1835	5059	435	3294
1836	7397	1816	3906
1837			

This return of produce is derived from the Exports as the Colonists refused to make any return to the Colonial Office. There are 72 sugar estates worked by steam, water, and wind mills.

Prices of Produce and Merchandize during 1836, *in Tobago.*—Horned Cattle 13*l.* each; Horses, 30*l.*; Sheep, 1*l.* 4*s.*; Goats, 1*l.*; Swine, 1*l.* 5*s.*; Milk, 8*d.* per quart; Fresh Butter, 4*s.* per pound; Salt Butter, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Cheese, 1*s.* do.; Wheat Bread, 4*d.* do. Beef, 9*d.* do.; Mutton, 1*s.* do.; Pork, 8*d.* do.; Rice, 1*l.* 12*s.* per cwt.; Coffee, 1*s.* per pound; Tea, 7*s.* do.; Sugar, 1*l.* 5*s.* per cwt; Salt, 6*s.* per bushel; Wine, 50*l.* per pipe; Brandy, 8*s.* per gallon; Beer, 6*l.* per hhd. Tobacco, 2*l.* 8*s.* per cwt.

Wages for Labour.—Domestics, 1*l.* 12*s.* per month. Prædial, 1*s.* 4*d.* per day; Trades, 4*s.* per day. [B. B.] There is no paper currency, and but little coin in the island.

Almost every kind of plant that grows on the Antilles, or on Trinidad, flourishes at Tobago. The orange, lemon, and guava, pomegranate, fig, and grape are in perfection; the two latter yield fruit twice a year, (if pruned three weeks after the fruit has been gathered) and all the culinary plants of Europe arrive at perfection. The cinnamon and pimento (some say also the nutmeg) trees grow wild in different parts of the island—and the cotton of Tobago is of excellent quality.

CHAPTER IV.—GRENADA.

SECTION I. Grenada, the most southerly of the Antilles, is situated between the parallels of 12.20 and 11.58 N. Latitude. and 61.20 and 61.35 W. Long., nearly equi-distant from Tobago (60 miles) and the nearest point of the continent of South America; its greatest length, N. and S. about 25 miles, (and at either extremity narrowing to a point)—in its greatest breadth 12, in circumference 50 miles, and containing about 80,000 acres.

II. Christopher Columbus, during his third voyage in 1498, discovered Grenada, and found it fully occupied by a warlike race, (the Charibs) among whom the Spaniards never attempted to form a settlement, and who remained for a century after in peaceable possessesion of their native home. In 1650 the French Governor of Martinique, Du Parquet, collected 200 hardy adventurers, for the purpose of seizing on the island, which from the manly character of the natives, was considered an enterprize of difficulty and danger.

The natives received and entertained the French with the utmost kindness and cordiality, who pretended to open a treaty with the chiefs of the Charibs for the purchase of the country; "*some knives and hatchets, and a large quantity of glass beads, besides two bottles of brandy for the chief himself were given to the Charibs;* and it was then asserted that the island was fairly ceded to the French nation, by the natives themselves, in lawful purchase!

Du Parquet thus established a colony in Grenada, built a fort for its protection, and left the government of the island to a kinsman, named Le Compte. Within eight months after this period we find a war of extermination carried on by the French against the Charibs. Du Parquet, sent a reinforcement of 300 men from Martinique, with orders to extirpate the natives altogether; but Le Compte seems not to have wanted any incitement to acts of barbarity; for Du Tertre admits that he had already proceeded to murder, without mercy, every Charib that fell into his hands—not sparing even the women and children.

The manner in which the unfortunate aborigines were destroyed may be judged of by a circumstance which Father Du Tertre relates of *one* expedition. 'Forty of the Charaibes were massacred on the spot. About forty others, who had escaped the sword, ran towards a precipice, from whence they cast themselves headlong into the sea, and miserably perished. A beautiful girl, of twelve or thirteen years of age, who was taken alive, became the object of dispute between two of our officers, each of them claiming her as his prize; a third coming up put an end to the contest, by shooting the girl through the head. The place from which these barbarians threw themselves into the sea, has been called ever since *le Morne de Sauteurs*, (Leapers' Hill.) Our people, having lost but one man in the expedition, proceeded in the next place to set fire to the cottages, and root up the provisions of the savages—and having destroyed or taken away every thing belonging to them, returned *in high spirits*.' No wonder that the whole native population was soon extirpated. Du Parquet sold the island to Count Cerillac for 30,000 crowns.

It may well be imagined that cultivation made but little progress. So late as 1700 the island contained no more than 251 whites and 525 blacks, who were employed on three plantations of sugar and fifty-two of indigo.

After the peace of Utrecht, the government of France began to turn its attention towards her West India possessions. Grenada, however, for many years, partook less of its care than the rest. By a smuggling intercourse with the Dutch, the Grenadians changed their circumstances for the better—increased their numbers—and a great part of the country was settled. In 1762 Grenada and the Grenadines are said to have yielded annually, in clayed and muscovado sugar, a quantity equal to about 11,000 hogsheads of muscovado of fifteen cwt. each, and about 27,000 pounds of indigo.

Grenada surrendered on capitulation in February, 1762, and, with its dependencies, was finally ceded to Great Britain, by the definitive treaty of Paris, on the 10th of February, 1763—St. Lucia being restored at

the same time to France. The chief stipulations in favour of the inhabitants, as well by the treaty as by the articles of capitulation, were these:—First, That as they would become, by their surrender, subjects of Great Britain, they should enjoy their properties and privileges, and pay taxes, *in like manner as the rest of his Majesty's subjects of the other British Leeward Islands.* Secondly, With respect to religion, they were put on the same footing as the inhabitants of Canada—viz. liberty was given them to exercise it according to the rites of the Romish Church, *as far as the laws of Great Britain permitted.* Thirdly, Such of the inhabitants of Grenada as chose to quit the island, should have liberty to do so, and eighteen months allowed them to dispose of their effects.

A Legislative assembly was granted by England, and the Grenadians resisted the imposition of the 4½ per cent. duties. The Crown, however, persisting in its claim, and the inhabitants in opposing it, issue was joined before the judges of the Court of King's Bench in England. The case was elaborately argued at Westminster-hall four several times; and in Michaelmas Term, 1774, Lord Chief Justice Mansfield pronounced judgment *against the Crown.* The consequence was, that the duty in question was abolished not only in Grenada but also in Dominica, St. Vincent and Tobago.

On the 2nd. of July, 1797, a French armament, consisting of a fleet of twenty-five ships of the line, ten frigates and 5000 troops, under the command of the Count D'Estaing, appeared off the harbour and town of St George: the whole force of the island was composed of 90 men of the 48th regiment, 300 natives of the island, and 150 seamen from the merchant ships; and its fortifications consisted chiefly of an entrenchment, which had been hastily thrown up round the summit of the Hospital-hill. This entrenchment the Count D'Estaing invested the next day, at the head of 3000 of his best forces, which he led up in three columns, and, after a desperate conflict and the loss of 300 men carried the lines. Never did so small a body of men make a nobler defence against such inequality of numbers. The governor (Lord Macartney) and the remains of his little garrison immediately retired into the old fort at the mouth of the harbour, which, however, was wholly untenable, being commanded by the Hospital-hill battery, the guns of which, having been most unfortunately left unspiked, were now turned against them. At day break the French opened a battery of two twenty-four pounders against the walls of the old fort. In this situation, the governor and the inhabitants had no alternative but an unconditional surrender; and the Count d'Estaing became master of the island.

Grenada and the Grenadines were restored to Great Britain, with all the other captured islands in the West Indies, (Tobago excepted) by the general pacification which took place in 1783. In 1795 an insurrection, fermented it was said by the French Revolutionists, broke out March 1795, which was not finally terminated until July 1796. During the continuance of the disturbance the greatest distress prevailed, and the most horrid murders were perpetrated by the infatuated rebels; wherever they appeared devastation followed them; and from the direful effects of their cruelty and rapine Grenada has never recovered the flourishing state which it had previously enjoyed.

List of Governors, Lieut.-Governors, &c. who have held the Government of Grenada, since the cession of the Colony to Great Britain, in the year 1763:—Brig.-Gen. Robert Melville, Capt.-Gen. Commander-in-Chief in and over the southern Charibbee Islands of Grenada, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago, 1764; Ulysses Fitzmaurice, Sen. Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent, 1768; Brig.-Gen. R. Melville, again, 1770; F. Corsar, Esq. President, 1771; U. Fitzmaurice, Lieut.-Gov. of St. Vincent, again, 1771; Brig.-Gen. W. Leybourne, Gov. S. C. Islands, 1771; F. Corsar, Esq. President again, 1775; W. Young, Lieut.-Gov. Tobago, 1775; Sir G. (afterwards Lord) Macartney, K. B. Gov. 1776; Lieut.-Gen. E. Matthew, Gov. 1784; W. Lucas, Esq. Pres. 1785; S. Williams, Esq. Pres. 1787; J. Campbell, Esq. Pres. 1788; S. Williams, Esq. again Pres. 1789 to 1793; N. Home, Esq. Lieut.-Gov. 1793; K. M'Kenzie, Esq. Pres. 1795; S. Williams, Esq. again Pres. 1795; A. Houston, Esq. Lieu.-Gov. 1796; Col. C. Green, Gov. 1797; S. Mitchell, Esq. Pres. 1798; Rev. S. Dent, Pres. 1801; G. V. Hobart, Esq. Lieut.-Gov. 1802; Rev. S. Dent, again Pres. 1802; Maj.-Gen. W. D. M'Lean Clephane, Lt.-Gov. 1803; Rev. S. Dent, again Pres. 1803; A. C. Adye, Esq. Pres. 1804; Brig.-Gen. F. Maitland, Gov. 1805; J. Harvey, Esq. Pres. 1807; A. C. Adye, Esq. again Pres. 1808 to 1809; Major-Gen. F. Maitland, Gov. 1810; A. C. Adye, Esq. again Pres. 1810 to 1811; Col. G. R. Ainslie, Vice-Gov. 1812; J. Harvey, Esq. Pres. 1813; Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Shipley, Gov. 1813 to 1815; G. Paterson, Esq. Pres. 1815; Maj. Gen. Phineas Riall, Gov. 1816; A. Houstoun, Esq. Pres. 1817 to 1819; Maj.-Gen. P. Riall, (resumed) Gov. 1821; G. Paterson, Esq. Pres. 1821 to 1823; Sir J. Campbell, K.C.B. Gov. 1826 to 1831; A. Houstoun, Esq. Pres. 1829; F. Palmer, Esq. Pres. 1831.

III. The general aspect of Grenada is extremely lovely, but mountainous and picturesque; the interior and N. W. coast consist of successive piles of conical hills or continuous ridges, rounded in their outline, and covered with vast forest trees and brushwood; from N. to S. the island is traversed by one continued though irregular range, rising in some places to a very considerable elevation, often to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, but everywhere accessible. From this chain, but particularly from one very remarkable and magnificent spot in the centre of the island, N. E. of St. George's called the *Grand Etang*, numerous small rivers and streamlets have their source irrigating the country in every direction. One of the most prominent features in this wild romantic district is Mount St. Catherine (Morne Michel) which, clothed with a splendid vegetation, towers to an altitude of 3,200 feet above the ocean level. Several mountain ridges extend from the great chain towards the windward or S. E. side, forming rich and picturesque vallies, but nearly the whole of the windward coast from the S. termination of the range of mountains at Point Callevigny, about five miles from St. George, till it reaches the leeward boundary, loses the rugged and precipitous features and deep bold shore (as seen on the leeward side), and consists of a level alluvial plain with numerous coral reefs.

The rivers, as before observed, are numerous, but not large; the principal are those of Great Bucolet, Duguisne, and Antoine on the windward, and St. John's and Beau Sejour, on the leeward. Several hot chalybeate and sulphurous springs exist, the former being the most numerous; one of these, at Annandale in St. George's parish, is very remarkable for its heat and strong metallic impregnation; the mercury rises to 86, and since the earthquake of 1825, both the temperature and impregnation have been very sensibly increased. A hot spring in St. Andrew's

parish emits considerable quantities of carbonic acid gas, possessing analogous qualities to the famous *grotto del cane:* it contains iron and lime, and possesses a strong petrifactive quality. Some of the warm sulphurous springs in the hilly parishes of St. Mark and St. John's are hot enough to boil an egg. Near the centre of the island, at an elevation of 1,740 feet, amidst the mountain scenery, is situate the *Grand Etang*, an almost perfectly circular fresh water lake, two mile and a half in circumference, and fourteen feet deep, with a bottom composed of a superstratum of soft mud, arising from decayed vegetable substances, (especially Loti, which grow in great profusion around the margin, over a light cold argillaceous bed). Around this singular lake is a superb sylvan amphitheatre of mountains, clothed in all the verdant grandeur of a tropical forest. Another lake (Antoine) of nearly similar size, (covering sixty English acres), and form, is situated on the E. coast only half a mile from the sea, and but 43 feet above its level. It is about 50 feet in depth, having no communication with the sea, constantly increasing towards the centre, in the shape of an inverted hollow cone, and increasing in size for the last sixty years: from these circumstances, and the formation of rocks, and the quantity of scoriæ found near its brink, there is every reason to suppose it the crater of an exhausted volcano. The inhabitants state that there are subterraneous communications between this lake and different parts of the island, and that during the great eruption of the Souffriere in St. Vincent, in 1812, the waters of Lake Antoine were not only in continual agitation and undulation, but that considerable quantities of lava and sulphur were thrown upon the surface of the water from beneath. On the S. shore, near Point Saline, there are extensive salt ponds.

This island is divided into six parishes or districts, Sts. Patrick, Andrew, John, Mark, David and George. The three first named are the least mountainous, and the most productive in sugar, cocoa and coffee. St. John and Mark are mountainous; and the two latter named rather less so. St. George contains the capital of that name, and the fortifications and military posts of Richmond Hill, Fort King George, Hospital Hill. and Cardigan Heights; it is also the chief seaport, the residence of the Governor, and the station of the Courts of Judicature, &c. The district is situate on the S. and W. part of the island embracing 26 square miles, and extending along the King's high-road 11 miles and 28 chains from the river Douce to the river Chemin. It has 28 sugar estates, 20 coffee settlements and eight coffee plantations. The population of the capital and parish is about 10,000. *St. David's* lies towards the S. E., and forms several points and some bays capable of receiving small craft; it extends from the river Chemin to the river Crochu nine miles and 50 chains along the King's high road, and contains 12 sugar and several provision estates. *St. Andrew's*, situate on the E. side, extends from the river Crochu to the river Antoine, 11 miles and 66 chains along the high-road, it comprises the town and port of Grenville, formerly called La Baye, and contains 37 sugar plantations, and eight coffee and cocoa settlements. *St. Patrick*, situate on the N. E., containing 16 square miles, extends nine miles and 44 chains along the high road, from the river Antoine to the river Duguesne. In this parish is the town of St. Patrick, formerly, and now known by the name of Sauteurs; it contains 26 of the richest sugar plantations in the island.. *St. Mark*, the smallest and least considerable in the island, is situate on the N. W. extending four miles and 43 chains along the high-road, from the river Duguesne to the river Maran, which separates it on the S. side, from the parish of St. John. *St. John's*, on the W. side, extends from the river Maran, to the river Douce, six miles and 36 chains; Charlotte town is situate in this parish, which is the next in magnitude and population to the town of St. George. It contains sixteen sugar estates, and eleven cocoa and coffee settlements. *St. George*, the capital, is situate within an amphitheatre of hills. Were it not for the military works on Richmond Hill, which are seen at a great distance, it would be difficult to ascertain from the sea where George Town and harbour are placed, but on approaching the base of the fortified hills an opening is discerned into a spacious and excellent harbour. The houses are well and tastefully built of stone or brick, with sashed windows and tiled roofs, with the streets well ventilated, and a spacious handsome square in the centre, and the shops equal to many in London. The town is divided into upper and lower, the latter or carénage, being principally occupied with stores, ship-yards and wharfs. The streets leading from the one to the other are extremely rugged and steep. *Constitution Hill*, leading to the market-place, is at an angle not far removed from the perpendicular. The carénage of Grenada is one of the best that can be conceived both for the convenience and securing of shipping; it is completely land-locked; there is a sufficient depth of water and good holding-ground; it is protected by the batteries on shore, and it is exempt from hurricanes. The harbour is said to be capable of containing 1,000 ships, of 350 tons each secure from storms. The military posts and works under the controul of the Ordnance Department, consist of *Fort George*, and its citadel, which protects the anchorage in in the Bay, defends the entrance into the harbour, and commands the Town. *Hospital Hill*—A position to the N. of the town, fortified by three redoubts which defend the approaches from that direction and overlook Fort St. George. *Richmond Hill*, a chain of forts to the E. in rear of *Fort George*, viz., *Fort Mathew*, *Fort Frederick* and its citadel, *Fort Lucas*, *Fort Adolphus*, and *Cardigan Buff*, which defend the approaches to the town from the E. and S. and also from the town to Richmond Hill.

The following public work was commenced in 1836: Water Works for supplying the Town of St. George, the water rising in the glebe land commonly called the Priest's Spring, brought in cast iron pipes to town, the shipping to be supplied at Prince's Wharf, and the inhabitants by branch cast iron pipes, street wells, and fountain at the market-square, with a reservoir at the spring heads, and a reserve cistern near the long room. The estimated expense is 4,600*l*. currency, or 1,840*l*. sterling. The amount of expenditure up to the present date is about 600*l*. sterling. The work is in an advanced state, the main pipe laid, the shipping receiving supply, and wells supply the inhabitants on the carénage side of the town, on 31st December 1836. [B. B. p. 51.]

The population consists of 4,000. of whom 320 are whites, and 2,000 free coloured. The dependencies of Grenada are, the island of Carriacou, and such of the small islands called Grenadines, as lay between it and Grenada. Carriacou constitutes a parish, containing, according to estimate, 6,913 acres of land; it is about 19 miles in circumference. In the town of Hillsborough is a church and rectory. The island is, in general, fertile, and well-cultivated.

Cotton was formerly the chief article of cultiva-

tion, and about 1,000,000 lbs. annually exported. Eight of the principal estates are now cultivated in sugar; and the average produce of that article in a good season, is upwards of 2,000,000 lbs. The island is, however, greatly exposed to suffer from droughts, which mars the best efforts of industry. The chief cause of this calamity is supposed to be the want of wood, which has gradually become exhausted, without proper means having been used to renew it by planting.

IV. The geology of the island, (according to Dr. Simpson in his Report to the Army Medical Board,) is very complicated and irregular; the mountains, and different parts of the low lands, so far as they have been examined, consist of strata, or rather mingled portions of red and grey sandstone, greywacke, irregular alternations of hornblende, hard argillaceous schist, and a variety of gneiss. In various spots (as at Richmond Hill) an imperfect species of granite, or nodules of the same, interbedded in a coarse loose red sandstone are frequently met with, and sometimes in argillaceous schist; a very coarse porphyry is also sometimes seen; immediately behind Richmond Hill, on the estate of Mount Parnassus, limestone is found, and a quarry was at one time worked for agricultural purposes. Basaltic rocks are met with on the N. W. coast, and it is said magnesian limestone also. At Point Salines (the extremity of the island) fuller's earth, of the very finest quality, is procurable in abundance; and at *La Fortune*, in the parish of St. Patrick, numerous specimens of the natural magnet; sulphur in its native state, but not crystallised, is almost everywhere met with. In fine, it may be said that the great mass of mountains consist of sandstone, greywacke, hornblende, and argillaceous schist, but the stratification is so diversified, and the face of the country so rugged and abrupt, as to bid defiance to any regular definition. In one place they are horizontal, in another vertical, and in almost all they are suddenly and abruptly intersected by each other—appearing as if they had been separated and again mingled together by some great convulsion of nature. One remarkable cliff on the river St. John, about one mile and a half from St. George's presents a curious arrangement, which Dr. Simpson is inclined to ascribe to volcanic origin; immediately under the soil is a stratum of pudding-stone—to that succeeds one of iron pyrites, (exhibiting regular prisms), then one of alluvial formation, and lastly one of brown sandstone; in some of the less elevated situations, the strata are extremely thin, numerous, and more regular; in one cliff near Government House, (not more than 25 feet high,) are seen running from S. E. to N. W., at a very obtuse angle with the horizon, at least 60 distinct strata of white, grey, and brown sandstone, alternating with loose sand and gravel, and near the surface mixed with alluvial soil. The bed of the sea on the S. W. point of the island is composed of phosphate of lime or a species of coralline, but its effects are not observable on the surface of the water. No shells are found in any of these formations; but the red sandstone of *Grand Mal* and *Callevigny*, in the parish of St. George (which is much used for building), is thickly studded with beautiful chrystals of carburet of iron; and in the Callevigny sandstone vegetable remains, such as the leaves and stalks of trees, are not uncommon. Neither the sandstone, nor the very imperfect species of granite found effervesce with acids. The soil varies with the external features of the country: in the low lands, consisting of rich black mould on a substratum of light-coloured clay, while in the high and central situations the soil is of a dingy red or brick colour.

V. Locality, as may be supposed, influences materially the temperature and health of Grenada; 82 F. may be considered the medium heat throughout the year in the *low* country; but in the *high* lands the mercury, which at St. George, stands at 86, will be 10 degrees lower at the Grand Etang at the same moment. The quantity of rain which falls is very considerable, and throughout the year showers are frequent: hurricanes are comparatively mild and unfrequent, but earthquakes, or shocks, are sometimes felt. The climate is much improved in common with the whole of the West Indies of late years.

Rain Gauge, Belle Vue, Parish of St. Andrew.

	1835.		1836.		1837.	
January ..	8 in.	23 pt.	2 in.	61 pt.	3 in.	06 pt.
February ..	2	09	4	28	2	57
March	4	72	5	97	1	29
April	3	48	5	61	4	65
May......	10	24	9	24	11	91
June......	16	47	6	66	14	72
July......	16	48	9	92	9	57
August ...	8	32	10	72	10	82
September	5	61	13	22	7	27
October ..	11	50	8	41	9	19
November	31	10	11	31	22	47
December	7	32	7	54	4	45
	125	56	95	69	101	97

Average, 107 7-10th inches.

Range of the Thermometer and Barometer, and total quantity of rain fallen during the month of December, 1837.

1837.	Thermometer			Range of Thermo.		Barometer.			Pluv.	
Dec.	morn.	noon.	night.	high.	lowst.	morn.	noon.	night.	ins.	pts.
Highest	79.0	83.5	81.3	83.6	75.4	29.97	30.04	30.00	3	99
Lowest	76.0	79.0	78.3			29.80	29.85	29.81		

Recapitulation of the register of the Thermometer, Symsiometer, and Pluviameter, &c., for the year 1837.

Highest range of the thermometer in the morning was, on the 24th May	81 01
Ditto at noon was on the 16th May . .	86 06
Ditto at night was on the 15th August .	84 04
Mean 84 00 nearly.	
Lowest range of the thermometer in the morning was, on the 10th March . .	71 02
Ditto at noon was on the 26th June .	75 07
Ditto at night was on the 26th June .	75 06
Mean 75 00 nearly.	
Highest range of the symsiometer in the morning was, on the 19th February .	30 08
Ditto at noon was on the 17th February .	30 07
Ditto at night was on the 14th February .	30 06
Mean 30 07 nearly.	
Lowest range of the symsiometer in the morning was, on the 24th and 29th Novr.	29 78
Ditto at noon was on the 22nd May and 21st July	29 80

Ditto at night was on the 25th October . 29 76
Mean 29 78.

Highest range of the thermometer during the year 86 06
Lowest ditto 74 03
Highest ditto of the symsiometer ditto . 30 08
Lowest ditto ditto . 29 76

Number of days in which no rain fell during the year 1837.—January, 17; February, 11; March, 27; April, 17; May, 14; June, 2; July, 5; August, 11; September, 11; October, 10; November, 6; December, 9. Total, 140. Number of days on which rain fell, 225. Total quantity of rain fallen in each month, viz. January, 1 in. 88 pts.; February, 2 34; March, 0 30; April, 2 98; May, 4 85; June, 9 18; July, 7 11; August, 8 71; September, 5 79; October, 4 03; November, 12 62; December, 3 99. Total quantity of rain fallen during the year 63 in. 78 pts., being 7 in. 48 pts. more than that of the preceding year. The greatest quantity of rain fell on the 29th November, viz. 1 in. 99 pts.—*Grenada Free Press.*

VI. In 1700, there were but 151 whites, 53 blacks or mulattoes, and 525 slaves. In 1753, there were 1262 whites, 175 free negroes, and 11,991 slaves. In 1779, the slaves were rated at 35,000. In 17[illegible], 996 whites, 1,125 free coloured, 23,926 slaves. In 1805, 1,100 whites, 800 free coloured, 20,000 slaves. The next data shew that, in 1827, the island contained 29,168 mouths, namely—of whites, 834; free blacks and coloured, 3,892; total, 4726. Slaves, agricultural, 21,652; slaves, domestics and artizans, 2,790: total, 24,442.

Population of Grenada and the Grenadines in 1834.

Division.	Whites.		Free Blacks.		Slaves.		Total.		Aliens and Resident Strangers.	Persons employed in		
	Male	Fm.	Male	Fm	Male.	Female	Male.	Female		Agrict.	Manfc	Comm.
Town of St. George .	128	82	655	871	653	767	1436	1720	94			55
Parish of ditto .	76	22	309	277	2645	1844	3030	2143	45	3986		
" St. John .	34	13	177	198	887	847	1098	1058	22	1944		4
" St. Mark .	26	17	61	67	604	673	691	757	3	1477		
" St. Patrick	72	8	67	101	1782	1971	1921	2080	14	4217		
" St. Andrew	91	14	108	143	1970	2022	2169	2179	23	4444		4
" St. David .	30	6	111	110	774	832	915	948	11	1912		
Island of Carriacou .	33	9	187	245	1333	1470	1553	1724	12	3465		4
Total	490	171	1675	2012	10648	10426	12813	12609	224	21445		67

Note.—The apparent decrease which occurs in the Slave Population Return of 1834, contrasted with that of 1833, is attributed to the children under six years of age, who, under the provisions of the Abolition Act, became emancipated on the 1st August, 1834.

The white population was, in 1829, town of St. George, 177 males, 107 females; parish of St. George, 90 males, 28 females; St. John's, 38 males, 34 females; St. Mark, 25 males, 10 females; St. Patrick, 84 males, 3 females; St. Andrew, 94 males, 8 females; St. David's, 38 males, 11 females; Carriacou Isle, 50 males, 4 females. Total, white males, 596; females, 205. Coloured males, 1562; females, 2,224.

The progressive decrease of the Slave Population was, from 1817 to 1831, as follows:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase by Birth.			Decrease by Death.			Decrease by Manumission.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1817 ..	13737	14292	28029	212	239	451	478	424	902	38
1818 ..	13328	14087	27415	305	352	657	538	532	1070	54
1819 ..	13155	13905	27060	339	375	714	585	584	1169	99
1820 ..	13007	13892	26899	311	330	641	485	410	895	41
1821 ..	12398	13269	25667	352	330	682	506	422	928	62
1822 ..	12355	13231	25586	371	350	721	364	316	680	63
1823 ..	12258	13052	25310	361	358	719	398	426	824	104
1824 ..	12101	12871	24972	353	324	677	392	332	724	97
1825 ..	12057	12840	24897	337	340	677	399	360	759	122
1826 ..	11896	12685	24581	320	340	660	397	397	794	91
1827 ..	11841	12632	24473	369	335	704	360	309	669	79
1828 ..	11777	12565	24342	355	332	687	376	337	713	95
1829 ..	11711	12434	24145	377	359	736	372	358	730	95
1830 ..	11572	12306	23878	385	349	734	503	476	979	71
1831 ..	11432	12172	23604*	348	336	684	500	428	928	115

* Of Africans, males, 2,226; females, 2,075.

Population of Grenada, in 1836, [B. B. p. 118.]

County, District, or Parish.	Free		Apprenticed Labourers.		Total.		Persons employed in	
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Agric.	Comm.
Town of St. George,	767	970	486	560	1253	1530		62
Parish of St. George,	223	181	1483	1647	1706	1828	3023	
Parish of St. John,	217	249	819	807	1036	1056	1506	4
Parish of St. Mark,	74	69	575	607	649	676	1177	
Parish of St. Patrick,	137	127	1673	1847	1810	1974	3434	1
Parish of St. Andrew,	230	219	1841	1928	2071	2147	3679	4
Parish of St. David,	156	137	715	787	871	924	1521	
Island of Carriacou, &c.	225	225	1234	1307	1459	1552	2495	1
Total	2029	2167	8826	9490	10855	11687	16835	72

N.B. The Africans captured by H.M.'s ship *Vestal*, and landed from the Portuguese Schooners, "Negrinha," and "Phœnix," 819 in number, are not included in this Return.

A statement of the number of Slaves for whom compensation has been claimed, and of the number of claims preferred for such compensation, and of the amount of compensation awarded in each of the classes of prædial-attached, prædial-unattached, and non-prædial. [Parliamentary return to the House of Lords, March, 1838.]

Divisions.	Classes.	No. of slaves in each class.	Compensation value of each class.	Total.
Prædial Attached.	Head People ..	1164	£48052	No. of Slaves, 16560. Amount, £503985.
	Tradesmen	741	30590	
	Inferior ditto ..	278	9563	
	Field Labourers	8649	297543	
	Inferior ditto ..	5728	118235	
Prædial Unattached.	Head People ...	10	412	No. of Slaves, 380. Amount, £11566.
	Tradesmen	21	866	
	Inferior ditto ..	10	344	
	Field Labourers	214	7362	
	Inferior ditto ..	125	2580	
Non-Prædial.	Head Tradesmen	95	3921	No. of Slaves, 2069. Amount, £55181.
	Inferior ditto ..	125	4231	
	Head P. employed on wharfs, shipping, or other avocations	28	1155	
	Inf. People ditto	498	13705	
	Head Domestics	350	12040	
	Inferior ditto ..	975	20125	
	Children under six years of age on the 1st August, 1834.	3320	34265	
	Aged, diseased, or otherwise non-effective	1309	11257	

Number of claims having reference to each division. Prædial Attached, 263; Prædial Unattached, 99; Non-prædial, 693.

On the 31st December, 1837, the population was—Town of St. George, 994 males, 1,219 females. Parish of St. George, 1,541 males, 1,661 females. St. John, 971 males, 988 females. St. Mark, 626 males, [illegible]3 females. St. Patrick, 1,718 males, 1,859 females. St. Andrew, 2,009 males, 2,088 females. St. David, [illegible] males, 885 females. Carriacou, 1,404 males, 1,530 females. Total, 10,111 males, 10,883 females. Of [illegible], 1,840 males, 1,964 females. Of apprenticed labourers, 8,271 males, 8,919 females.

VII. Number of Prisoners in the Goals of Grenada throughout each year.

Years.	Total number of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors			No. of Misdemeanours.			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1828	9	3	12	1	..	1	..	1	1	8	2	10	2	2	4	6	1	7	..
1829	10	1	11	3	1	4	4	..	4	3	..	3	6	..	6	1	..	1	..
1830	12	4	16	2	2	4	4	2	6	4	..	4	6	1	7	..	..	..	..
1831	16	1	17	10	1	11	..	..	..	4	..	4	5	..	5	1	..	1	2
1832	11	1	12	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	3	..
1833	25	2	27	1	1	2	..	..	..	4	..	4	3	..	3	1	..	1	..
1834	31	10	41	3	2	5	11	8	19	14	..	14	26	8	34	2	..	2	..
1835	20	13	33	..	..	..	13	13	26	6	1	7	19	13	32	1	..	1	..
1836	424	101	525	4	..	4	393	101	494	27	..	27	306	94	400	118	7	125	2

Note.—Although not stated in the Blue Books, the last year alone, it is presumed, gives the aggregate of all the gaols in the island. The former years furnish only the returns of the gaol at the capital.

VIII. Number of the Established Church, Livings, &c. in Grenada, in 1836. [B. B]

Name of the Parish, and in what County or District.	Extent in square miles.	Population of each Parish.	Sterling value of Livings.	No. of Persons the Church will contain.	Number of Persons generally attending.	No. of Persons the Chapel will contain.	Number of Persons generally attending.	Dissenting Places of Worship.	Remarks.
Town of St. George, in the Parish of St. George . .	26	6244	£277	780	550	now bdg.	11	4	There is a Parsonage house to this living, and about 20 acres of Glebe land.
United Parishes of St. John's and St. Mark in the Island of Grenada		[Free & appr. Labourers.] 2600 1500	264	160	100	now bdg.			There is one Presbyterian Kirk, one Wesleyan Chapel, and two R. Catholic Chapels.
Parish of St. Patrick	16¼		200	400	200				£60 annually allowed for house rent.
St. Andrew's and St. David's . .			264		300	100	50		An allowance for Parsonage house.
Carriacou, a Parish and Island in the government of Grenada .		4000	290	400	300				There is a Parsonage house and about 16 acres of glebe.
St. George . .						570	500	Wesleyan	
Ditto . .						200	150	Wesleyan	
Ditto . .							200	Wesleyan	

Note.—This return is rather confused in the Blue Books at the Colonial Office; but it is the best statement to be found on the subject. The population return does not entirely agree with the census under the population section.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Town of St. George		2800 R. C. 1600		900		In order to extend the blessings of religion as generally as possible, under all the disadvantages we are placed in, the missionary makes regular rounds of pastoral visits to the several parishes in due order. Upon these visits the greater part of the Sabbath is occupied in inculcating religious instruction amongst the numerous attendants who consist almost wholly of apprenticed labourers. The hearers
Parish of St. George		3500 R.C. 11–12ths	No regular chapel. Divine service in a house rented by the pastor for the purpose.		800	
United Parishes of St. John and St. Mark		3500 R.C. 11–12ths				
Parish of St. Patrick		3800 R.C. 11–12ths	Ditto.		1500	
Parish of St. Andrew		4200 R.C. 11–12ths	Ditto.		1500	
Parish of St. David .		1800 R.C. 11–12ths			900	

are taught to repeat the Ap. creed, the commandments, and other elementary prayers by heart, before and after the celebration of the liturgy. Then immediately follows a sermon, which is delivered both in English and French, inculcating the moral precepts of the gospel. After the sermon, one hour is devoted to catechetical teaching, in which the pastor is assisted by competent members of the congregation. Finally, the religious duties close by the performance of the baptisms and marriages.

The number of baptisms during the year was 374, the great majority of persons baptized being the children of apprentices. The number of marriages was 37, of which 27 took place amongst the apprentices. With regard to marriages, the R. C. pastor deems it right to observe that there is no doubt it would tend much to facilitate and encourage the increase of marriages amongst the apprentices, if a law was passed empowering the clergy of the different denominations to administer the marriage rite to the members of their congregations respectively.

Even though Roman catholic priests can now perform this rite legally, still it does not secure civil rights to the parties; and Roman catholics are consequently obliged to have their marriages solemnized both by the rectors of the established church and their own pastors, which operates as no small obstacle to the general reception of this religious rite, which is one of the best promoters and supporters of all moral feeling. [B. B. for 1836.]

IX. Schools of Grenada in 1836. [B. B]

Name of the Parish, and in what County or District.	Public or Free School, and where situated	Salary of Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress in £ stg.	No. of Scholars.			Mode of Instruction.	If supported by Government or voluntary contributions, and amouut of each.		Expense of each School.
			Male	Fm.	Totl.		Governmt.	Vol. Con.	
St. George, Island of Grenada	Central school for the gratuitous education of boys & girls	£132 schoolmaster, £26 schoolmistress	112	43	155	Bell's	Col.Gov.an. grant 200*l*. c.=80*l* stg.	389*l*. cry. =160*l*. s.	Salary of Mr. and Ms. only.
	Infant school	£25	36	32	68	Inf. Sl. system	Mistrs. paid by Bishop.		Rent 26*l*. st.
	Sunday school					Bell's	no remuner.		
United Parishes of St. John and St. Mark, in the Island of Grenada*	Free school & Infant school	£40	40	30	70		Governmt.		
	Ditto		38	26	64				
	Free school		34	29	63				
St. Andrew & St. David	Parochial sch. one in each	1st £40	95	36	131	Bell's	Govern.40*l*.		
		2nd £50	54	24	78		Govern.40*l*.	30*l*. stg.	
Parish of St. Patrick	Free school		75	55	130	Bell's	Govern.40*l*.		
Carriacou,† a parish and island in the government of Grenada	Parochial sch. in the town of Hillsboro'	£50 from the bishop of the diocese.	84	80	164	Bell's		Sup. with books by the B. S.	Books 5*l*. stg. per an.
Grenada,‡ its dependencies	No established R.C. school in Grenada.					various modes.			

* There are eight private schools. There are also twelve estate schools, one other private school, and a Sunday school. † At present there are no day schools established in Carriacou.

‡ There are here two private schools. There is regularly a Sunday in the Presbytery open to all classes, and Sunday schools would be opened in every parish if there were some means.

X. The people are ruled by a Lieutenant-Governor, Council and House of Assembly, whose powers are similar to those described under Jamaica, &c. The Council consists of 9 members, and the Assembly of 27. A freehold, or life estate of 50 acres in the country, and of 50*l*. house rent in the capital, qualifies for a representative. An estate of ten acres in fee, or for life, or a rent of 10*l*. in any of the country towns; and a rent of 20*l*. out of any freehold, or life estate in the capital, gives a vote in the election of the representatives. The law courts, besides those of Chancery, in which the Governor presides, are the Court of Grand Session of the Peace, held twice a year, in which the person first named in the commission of the peace presides; the Court of Common Pleas, in which a professional judge, with a salary of 600*l* presides; the Court of Exchequer, lately fallen into disuse; the Court of Admiralty, and the Court of Error, composed of the governor and council, for trying appeals. In all cases the common statue law of England is the rule of justice, unless when particular laws of the island interfere.

The Revenue of Grenada for 1836 as regards internal taxes and levies on property, was as follows:—Fixed taxes raised per money bill, viz. on 3750 unattached apprentices at 3*s*. 4*d*. = 625*l*..; 338 saddle-horses and mules at 29*s*. 4*d*. = 495*l*.; 18696*l*. rents of houses at 2½ per cent,=421*l*. 20,369,805 lbs. sugar, valued at 162,958*l*.; 733,087 gallons of rum, 24,562*l*.; 238,183 gallons of molasses, 7939*l*.; 13,714 lbs of coffee, 457*l*.; 215,567 lbs. of cocoa, 2,395*l*.; 43,840 lbs. of cotton, 731*l*.; total, 207,062*l*. Taxed at 2¼ per cent. 4659*l*. Total out of 7,017*l*. fixed revenue, 6,200*l*.

There are seven regiments of Militia, viz:—St. George's consisting of 21 Officers and 389 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates. St. John's, 14 Officers and 108 Non Com. Officers and Privates. St. Patrick, 14 Officers and 70 Non Com. Officers and Privates. St. Andrews, 15 Officers and 94 Non Com. Officers and Privates. St. David, 15 Officers and 68 Non Com. Officers and Privates. Carriacou, 11 Officers and 68 Non Com. Officers and Privates. Troop of Light Dragoons, 7 Officers and 29 Non Com. Officers and Privates; Total 97 Officers and 826 Non Com. Officers and Privates. The Militia meet for exercise once a month. They retain possession of their arms and accoutrements, and in case of attack or alarm, would at once assemble by regiments, in their different parishes, and be available in aid of the regular troops. The Island Treasurer has charge of the ammunition, which is deposited in a magazine, in the principal town. From him Commanding Officers of regiments receive their supplies half yearly, retaining always a sufficient quantity for any emergency. The arms and accoutrements are in good order. [B. B. for 1836.]

XI. Colonial taxes and duties, (payable at the Treasury, by virtue of acts of the legislature), are levied on all wines imported, (wines for the use of her Majesty's service excepted), per pipe, 3*l*. 6*s*. In bottles per dozen, 2*s*. 3*d*. on all brandy and gin, per gallon, 18*s*.; on each and every saddle horse, or mule, 3*l*. 6*s*. for every 100*l*. of actual rent of houses, stores, buildings, and sheds, (not used in the manufacture of produce,) or of the estimated rental thereof, when occupied by the proprietor, 3*l*.; on each and every slave, 18*s*; on every 100*l*. value of produce, grown or manufactured in the year 1831, estimated as follows:—Muscovado sugar at 40*s*. per 100 lbs.; Rum, 2*s*. per gallon; Molasses, 1*s*. 6*d*. do.; Cotton, 6*d*. per lb.; Coffee, 1*s*. do.; Cocoa, 4*d*. do.; 3*l*. per cent.; Harbour duty on all vessels clearing, per ton, 4*d*.; canal duty on all vessels clearing, per ton, 2*d*.

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of Grenada, in Pounds sterling.

	Revenue.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
	Fixed Revenue	11356	10137	11696	11409	9188	11509	8452	7841	7017
	Incidental Receipts	2454	2306	572	1104	1083	3603	2738	16882	2504
	Total	13810	12443	12268	12513	10271	15112	11190	24723	9522
Expenditure.	Civil Establishment	4809	4719	5793	5454	5652	5683	3032	4892	7216
	Miscellaneous	6496	6413	6178	7177	4542	6193	7757	11132	7393
	Military Establishment ..	837	822	751	719	728	733	770	902	287
	Total	12142	11955	12722	13350	10922	12609	11559	16926	14896

Paid by the Colony in Sterling Money in 1836. [B. B.]—Civil Establishment, 2,605*l.*; Judicial Establishment, 2,732*l.*; Ecclesiastical Establishment, 1,880*l.*; Miscellaneous Expenditure, 7,128*l.*; Pensions, 264*l.*; Military Disbursements, 287*l.*; Total 14,896*l.*

Commissariat Department.—Provisions and Forage received from England 2,490*l.*; purchased in the Command, 3,454*l.*; amount in Pounds sterling, 5,944*l.*; Fuel and Light received from England, 142*l.*; purchased in the Command, 412*l.*; amount in pounds sterling, 554*l.*

Miscellaneous Purchases.—Transport, 120*l.*; Pay of extra Staff, (including under the head of Ordinaries, from 1st of April 1836, the payments for the Commissariat and Ordnance excepted) 175*l.*; Military allowances, 599*l.*; Special Services, 58*l.*; Contingencies, 77*l.*; Ordnance, 2,823*l.*; Ordinaries, 7,186*l.*; Pay of Commissariat Officers, 513*l.*; Total 18,050*l.*

Deduct Re-payments.—Commissariat, 320*l.*; Ordnance, 275*l.*; Total 595. Net charge 17,455*l.*

Ordnance.—Military Works, 526*l.*; Barracks, 723*l.*; Total 1249*l.* incurred by Great Britain. [B.B. for 36, page 46].

XII. In 1776 the exports from the island and its dependencies were 14,012,157 lbs, of muscovado, and 9,273,607 lbs. of clayed sugar; 818,700 gallons of rum; 1,827,166 lbs. of coffee; 457,719 lbs. of cocoa; 91,943 lbs. of cotton; 27,638 lbs. of indigo; and some smaller articles, the whole of which at a moderate computation was worth at the ports of shipping, 600,000*l.* sterling. The sugar was the produce of one hundred and six plantations, worked by 18,293 negroes, which gives rather more than a hogshead of muscovado sugar of 16 cwt. from the labour of each negro; a return, which Mr. Edwards affirms to be unequal to any other British island in the West Indies, except St. Christopher's. In 1787 the exports were 175,548 cwts. of sugar; 670,390 gallons of rum; 8,812 cwts. of coffee; 2,062,427 lbs. of cotton, and 2,810 lbs. of indigo. In 1831 the principal articles of export were, sugar, 11,908 hgds.; rum, 6,634 pchs.; molasses, 2,464 phs.; coffee, 6,103 bags. Total value of *exports*, 118,761*l.*; of *imports*, 81,835*l.* In 1836, exports, 216,125*l.*; imports, 145,950*l.*

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND SHIPPING OF GRENADA.

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1823	3404	44	13750	23270	39302	79	6935	29369	43	5219	9261	21	1214	104608	187	27136	1609
1824	766	28	8346	39175	37693	83	7043	27741	37	4273	11021	14	954	116596	162	20616	1263
1825	11682	40	11812	46951	26834	82	5826	55737	40	4572	2481	8	522	143685	170	22732	1443
1826	6387	30	9033	3963	18355	132	8555	39412	37	5227	4090	31	1133	107874	230	23948	1717
1827	7920	38	11538	54	943	154	10214	..	..	..	20252	95	5760	83116	287	27509	..
1828	7522	43	11525	18934	37166	166	11367	..	..	..	22240	77	4426	85863	286	27318	2025
1829	16088	56	16338	26133	92341	186	13240	..	..	..	29718	100	6203	164313	342	35781	2623
1830	3076	26	1796	53342	..	211	13893	..	..	..	16232	73	3868	72652	310	25557	..
1831	8541	40	11473	30547	26121	218	13556	9876	19	2779	3915	31	1075	79002	308	28883	2264
1832	6846	34	9899	27938	19405	170	10504	17069	25	4026	7731	32	1141	78991	261	25570	1850
1833	7178	45	11694	25662	21937	154	9560	13371	17	2543	5697	34	1008	73846	250	24805	1765
1834	8665	37	10439	31040	22034	123	7893	11423	12	2047	3916	25	946	77078	197	21325	1456
1835	47200	30	8317	25560	28050	117	7425	11640	9	1574	5530	27	1290	117980	183	16606	1247
1836	54000	30	7712	28250	37750	142	7087	11400	13	1688	14550	52	2516	145950	237	19003	1678

EXPORTS OF GRENADA.

Years.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1823	380914	41	12457	11698	30527	76	6766	26080	41	4663	6092	27	1529	455312	185	25415	1561
1824	302715	37	11469	7094	27050	55	5225	15234	31	3350	7220	18	1095	359313	141	21139	1250
1825	266418	37	10798	23715	25090	70	5372	19008	31	3313	3805	13	659	337116	151	20142	1293
1826	238908	39	11237	22975	21864	129	7957	17846	28	3511	2648	15	609	349241	211	23314	2178
1827	239741	33	10514	50	869	186	12154	..	..	..	7292	63	3438	317906	282	26096	..
1828	304930	48	13985	12713	31506	178	10383	..	..	..	8537	62	3700	557649	288	28068	2189
1829	310393	48	14120	15802	25575	233	15409	..	..	..	7656	77	5885	359427	358	35414	2634
1830	214420	40	11707	45143	..	235	15313	..	..	..	3700	57	3624	263264	332	30671	..
1831	182410	35	10146	12844	18447	229	13286	3476	15	2109	1173	31	1894	218352	310	27435	2187
1832	115294	34	9668	11901	20665	178	11008	4198	17	2956	1115	27	1282	153175	256	24914	1779
1833	257384	42	11213	13096	18202	166	9623	..	..	..	..	..	..	288683	208	20856	1508
1834	230607	39	10688	7772	3555	130	7927	1420	7	1267	411	22	1047	275768	198	20929	1466
1835	184666	38	10270	7550	1662	128	7790	189	9	1574	1040	19	920	211766	194	20554	1470
1836	182720	32	8111	15550	13104	127	6400	285	7	965	1905	22	1115	216125	178	16591	1314

Principal Exports from Grenada (except Cocoa.)

Years.	Sugar Hds.	Rum Punchs.	Molasses Punchs.	Coffee Bags.
1823	16766	11288	3799	222
1824	5263	8663	1869	147
1825	15848	7964	2945	11
1826	15441	8358	2498	176
				lbs.
1827	12695	7730	1403	17120
1828	20171	9464	3216	28320
1829				
1830	13268	2777	864	31504
				bags.
1831	11901	6634	2464	6103

XIII. Each of our W. I. settlements, it will be observed, has almost a distinct currency, at least few are alike, the following is the standard table for Grenada currency, established (by proclamation) in 1798.

Coins.	Weight.		Value in Sterling.			Value in Currency.	
	dts.	*grs.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	*dols.*	*bitts.*
Joe . . .	8	12	3	12	—	8	—
Joe . . .	7	12	3	6	—	7	4
Pistole . .	4	6	1	16	—	4	—
Moidore . .	6	—	2	9	6	5	6
Guinea . .	5	—	2	5	—	5	—
Dollar . .	17	—	—	9	—	—	12
Bitt . . .	—	—	—	—	9	—	1

A Joe, value 3*l.* 12*s.*, has a G. stamped in the middle of the face side. A Joe, value 3*s.* 6*d.*, has a G. stamped in three places near the edge of the face side. When a Joe is plugged, the initials of the workman's name are stamped upon the plug.

The British and Colonial currency, established by proclamation in May, 1797, consisting of British half-crown, 6*s.* 3*d.*; shilling, 2*s.* 6*d.*; sixpence, 1*s.* 3*d.*; Colonial Moneta, marked IV, 2*s.* 6*d.*; VIII, 1*s.* 3*d.*; XVI. 7½*d.* No paper currency. The coin in circulation estimated at 50,000*l.*

XIV. In 1700, more than twenty years after the sovereignty had been vested in the crown of France, there were found on the whole island only 64 horses, 569 horned cattle, three plantations of sugar, and 52 of indigo. About 14 years afterwards, however, an active commercial intercourse was opened with the island of Martinique, cultivation was rapidly extended, and notwithstanding the interruption which these improvements sustained by the war in 1744, Grenada was found in 1753 to contain 2,298 horses or mules, 2,556 horned cattle, 3,278 sheep, 902 goats, 331 hogs, 83 sugar plantations, &c.; and in 1762, when it surrendered to the British arms, it is said to have yielded annually, together with its dependencies, the Grenadines, a quantity of clay and Muscovado sugar, equal to 11,000 hogsheads, of 15 cwt. each, and 27,000 lbs. of indigo.

Produce made in Grenada and the Grenadines in 1830.

Parishes and Island.	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Cotton.
	lbs.	Gallons.	Gallons.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Parish of St. George	3179916	122422	56382	9839	20022	7139
———— Mark's	958276	34533	11784	5287	125454	
———— John	913247	29450	7880	7852	148525	
———— Patrick	6214350	278891	3997	500	..	600
———— Andrew's ..	6756021	303592	24955	1500	39670	
———— David......	1853443	114550	6368	1144	4534	
Island of Carriacou......	2225700	9996	144313	..	..	90055
Total	22100953	890434	255679	26122	337905	97794

Produce, Stock, &c. of Grenada, in 1836. [B.B. p. 1596.]

Name of the County, District, or Parish.	No. of Horses.	No. of Horned Cattle.	No. of mules and asses.	lbs. of Muscovado Sugar.	Gallons of Rum.	Gallons of Molasses.	lbs. of Coffee.	lbs. of Cocoa.	lbs. of Cotton.
Town of St. George	77								
Parish of St. George	90	1751	398	3631070	108887	73757	3748	14029	7324
" St. John	45	517	194	922819	2540	9098	9101	134306	
" St. Mark	29	378	166	882322	29941	19406	3150	113546	
" St. Patrick	86	1775	743	5475487	233333	8435	200		5861
" St. Andrew	144	2060	681	3657848	146225	8389	263	28991	7536
" St. David	44	910	268	2088547	77406	10977	1526	10300	
Island of Carriacou	63	732	65	2393470	4642	130116			132944
Total in 1836	578	8123	2515	19051563	516958	260178	17988	301172	153665
Total in 1837	548	8238	2464	18811371	670761	223968	13651	343308	119792

Average prices throughout the year. Horned cattle, 8*l.* each; horses, 24*l.*; sheep, 1*l.* 10*s.*; goats, 15*s.*; swine, 1*l.* 5*s*; milk, 4*d.* per quart; fresh butter, 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; salt butter, 4*l.* per firkin; cheese, 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.; wheaten bread, 4*d.*; beef, 8*d.*; mutton, 9*d.*; pork, 6*d.*; rice, 1*l.* 5*s.* per 100 lbs.; coffee, 9*d.* per lb.; tea, 6*s.*; sugar, refined, 8*d.*; salt, 2*s.* per bushel; wine, Madeira, first quality, 55*l.* per pipe; brandy, 8*s.* per gallon; beer, 5*l.* 5*s.* per hogshead; tobacco, 2*l.* 10*s.* per 100 lbs.

Wages for Labour.—Domestic, 1*l.* 5*s.* per month; prædial, 1*l.* 5*s.*; trades, 2*l.* [B. B.]

Commencing with the year antecedent to the abolition of slavery, we have the amount of the chief staple commodity of the colony—sugar—as returned into the Treasurer's office, as follows, viz.—1833. 24,554,638 lbs. 1834. 22,577,543 lbs. 1835. 20,249,188 lbs. 1336. 19,051,563 lbs. 1837. 18,811,371 lbs. This diminution has been gradual, and in five years amounts to 5,743,267 lbs., equal to one-fourth nearly of the crop made in 1833. It must be admitted that the previous effects of the cane-fly have had some influence in the falling off; but it must also be borne in mind that in 1833 and 1834, the blast was at its height, and that it was gradually disappearing in 1835 and 1836; yet the reduction continues, for the crop of the latter falls off 1,197,625 lbs. The rum and molasses, made in the same years, we quote from the same source, as follows, viz.—1833. 814,046 gallons of rum, 491,058 gallons of molasses. 1834. 814,299 rum, 392,273 molasses. 1835. 749,735 rum, 226,101 molasses. 1836. 516,958 rum, 160,178 molasses. 1837. 670,761 rum, 223,968 molasses. Exhibiting a difference on rum of upwards of one third, and on molasses three-fourths, comparing the years 1833 and 1837.—*Grenada Free Press.*

CHAPTER V.—ST. VINCENT.

Section I. This most beautiful of the Caribbee Islands, about 18¼ miles long, and 11 broad, containing 84,286 acres, is situate in 13. 10. 15. N. Lat.; 60. 37. 57. W. Long. nearly equidistant from Grenada and Barbadoes.

II. St. Vincent was discovered by Columbus, during his third voyage, on the 22d day of January, 1498, [St. Vincent's day in the Spanish calendar]; but it does not appear that he took any formal possession of it; the native inhabitants, the Caribs, being very numerous and warlike. In 1672, this island, with Barbadoes, St. Lucia, and Dominica, was included in one government, by King Charles II., although no steps were taken to occupy St. Vincent, unless occasional visits, both by English and French, for the purpose of obtaining wood and water, may be deemed such. About 1675, a ship from Guinea, with a cargo of slaves, was wrecked, either on this island or on Bequia, and a number of the negroes escaped into the woods; these intermingled with the natives, and hence, as it is supposed, originated the black Caribs. In 1719, the French sent over some settlers from Martinico, a few of whom succeeded in establishing themselves in the leeward part of the island. In 1723, George I. granted this island and St. Lucia to the Duke of Montague, who made a feeble attempt to take possession of it, but his expedition failed; and, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was declared neutral, and the ancient proprietors left in unmolested possession. The French, however, continued in their settlements until 1762, when it was taken by General Monkton and Admiral Rodney; and in 1763, by the peace of Paris, the island was ceded in perpetuity to Great Britain, without *much* consideration for the native proprietors. The lands were directed to be sold to defray the expenses of the war, and 20,538 acres produced 162,584*l.* sterling. In 1772, a war with the Caribs commenced, which was terminated by a treaty in 1773, when certain lands were allotted them. In 1779, the island was taken by a small body of troops from Martinico, who were joined by the Caribs, which circumstance, coupled with unfortunate political differences, caused the surrender to be made without a struggle. The conquerors, however, made no alteration in the government, probably contemplating only a temporary possession. In 1780 the dreadful hurricane occurred, which destroyed the church, and a great proportion of the buildings in the island, besides occasioning serious loss to the planters. St. Vincent was restored to Great Britain at the general peace in 1783; at which time it contained 61 sugar estates, besides other small plantations of cotton, coffee, and cocoa. In 1795, the doctrines of liberty and equality, which prevailed in France, were disseminated in the West India Islands, through the infernal agency of Victor Hugues, whose emissaries excited the Caribs, and some of the French inhabitants, into an insurrection, which continued for upwards of two years. Many sanguinary contests took place, with various success, which cannot be detailed within the limits of this work; but, ultimately by the judicious measures of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and General Hunter, the French were subdued, and the Caribs removed to Ruattan, an island in the Bay of Honduras. The devastation occasioned by the enemy, cost the proprietors, at least one-third of the value of their properties; but uninterrupted tranquillity has since prevailed, and the fine tract of land in Charlotte parish, called the Carib country, consisting of 5,000 acres, has been put into cultivation, and greatly increased the prosperity of the island.

In 1812, the island suffered from an eruption of the Souffriere volcanic mountain, which had been tranquil for nearly a century (from 1718.) It was about 3,000 feet high, with a crater half a mile in diameter, and 500 feet in depth; in the centre was a conical hill, 200 feet in diameter, and 300 in height, the lower half skirted with luxuriant vegetation, the upper with pure virgin sulphur; various evergreens, and aromatic shrubs, covered in exuberant fertility, the sides of the capacious crater, the interior of which presented a scene of Alpine seclusion and peacefulness that can scarcely be imagined. From the fissures of the cone, a thin white smoke exuded, occasionally tinged with a light blue flame; at the base were two small lakes, the one sulphureous and aluminous, the other pure and tasteless. At noon, on the

27th of April, 30 days after the destruction of the Carraccas, by an earthquake, and during the commotions in the vallies of the Missisippi and of the Ohio, a severe concussion of the earth took place, and a black column of smoke burst from the crater, which was followed by volumes of favillæ, which continued for three days. [See Col. Lib. West Indies, vol. ii.]

The following is a list of the Governors, Lieut.-Governors, &c. who have administered the government of St. Vincent, since the cession of the colony to Great Britain, in 1763:—Brig.-Gen. R. Melville, Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chief in and over the Southern Charibbee Islands of St. Vincent, Grenada, Dominica, and Tobago, 1763; Brig.-Gen. W. L. Leyborne, Gov. of the Southern Charibbee Islands, as above, 1771; V. Morris, Esq. Gov. 1776; E. Lincoln, Esq. Gov. 1783; J. Seton, Esq. Gov. 1787; W. Bentinck, Esq. Gov. 1798; D. Ottley, Esq. Pres. 1799; H. W. Bentinck, Esq. Pres. 1805; Sir G. Beckwith. K. B. Gov. 1806; R. Paul, Esq. Pres. 1807; Sir C. Brisbane. Knight, Gov. 1812; R. Paul, Esq. Pres. 1816; Sir C. Brisbane, K. C. B. Gov. 1817; Sir W. J. Struth, Knight, Pres. 1829; Right Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, Bart. Gov. 1831; Capt. George Tyler, K.H.,R.N., 1834.

III. The mountains of St. Vincent are bold, sharp, and abrupt in their terminations, with deep intervening romantic glens, and bound by a lofty and rocky coast. The connected chain of high mountains runs from N. to S., clothed with immense trees, breaking into subordinate masses towards the sea, of a less elevated description, and intersected by deep ravines in the interior, which gradually widen on the approach to the shore, and become vallies capable of cultivation, as they are generally well supplied with water; this feature is principally descriptive of the north-western side of the island. The delicious Valley of Bucament is five miles long and one wide, entirely open to the sea, with lofty mountains at the upper part and sides—and throughout the vale a clear and rapid river. On the N. E. the surface is more level and less broken, and there is a large tract of land at the base of the Souffriere mountain, gradually declining towards the sea, which forms an extensive plain of upwards of 6,000 acres, and is the most productive land in the colony. The soil in the vallies is a rich tenacious loam, and occasionally a fine black mould; on the higher regions it assumes a more sandy character, and is less fertile; the lands adjoining the Souffriere are also clay at the bottom, but the surface having been covered with the sand ejected by the volcano, in 1812, it presents the feature of a loose porous superficies. The character of this island, Mr. Shephard thinks, is decidedly volcanic, traces of strata which have undergone the action of fire, are visible everywhere, and huge masses of rock, displaced from their original situations, indicate the powerful agency which alone could have effected such a change; there is not a primitive rock in the island, an opinion which is supported by branches of trees and other substances, being frequently discovered in large masses of rock at considerable depths, which must at one time have been in a state of fusion; a remarkable instance is to be seen at the tunnel of Grand Sable.

The famed botanic garden, about a mile from Kingstown, occupies 30 acres of ground, in the form of an oblong square, the lower part level, but soon becoming a gradual ascent until it terminates in a steep hill, a beautiful mountain stream forming its northern boundary, near the upper part of the garden, and in the centre stands the Governor's house, commanding a splendid view—immediately below, the capital of the island—in front of the deep blue sea, and the Grenadine isles—in the distance a magnificent vista, bounded on each side by a long and spacious avenue of lofty forest trees.

The roads on the windward coast are tolerably good for thirty miles, their track in general is near to the sea-side, except in cases of high land, when it is necessary to pass along the indentations of the vallies. On the leeward coast, for a distance of 23 miles, they are much inferior, the hills being much higher, the circuity of the track is proportionally increased; the latter are little frequented, the passage by sea in canoes being more easy and commodious. The highways are kept in repair by the proprietors of the estates who have adjoining portions allotted them by an Act of the Legislature, on which they are required to expend an estimated quantity of labour, and for which they are allowed a certain sum from the treasury, on a certificate from the Way-wardens of the parish, who are nominated by the Justices at the February Sessions in each year.

The island is divided into five parishes, St. George, Charlotte, St. Andrew, St. David, and St. Patrick. Within the first, stands the capital, Kingstown,—which is situated in 13. 8 N. Lat. 61. 17 W. Long., near the S. W. extremity of the island, about a mile along the shore of a deep and beautiful bay protected by a battery on the S., or Cane Garden Point, and by Fort Charlotte on the N. W. which are the chief defences of the island. The fort (distant one mile from Kingstown, in a direct line, and two miles by the circuitousness of the road), is situated on a rock above the level of the sea, and well fortified, it contains barracks for 600 men, and has 34 pieces of artillery of different descriptions, besides several outworks, for the protection of detached buildings.

The road to Fort Charlotte is very steep—so much so, that in looking from the mess-room windows, the sea is seen perpendicularly below, with the Island of Becquia and the Grenadines in the distance;—Old Woman's Point, forming the opposite horn of the Bay of Kingstown and Dorsetshire Hill, about two miles of gradual ascent to windward from the town of Kingston, which it overlooks with an imposing aspect. The garrison was formerly stationed here, but latterly removed to the opposite promontory, as a more commanding site. Berkshire Hill, on which is placed Fort Charlotte, is a promontory or high projecting neck of land, overhanging the sea, and nearly perpendicular on three of its sides. It completely commands the Town and Bay of Kingston, and can be easily separated from both should it be necessary to cut off the intercourse.

The town, behind which the mountains gradually rise in a semi-circle, terminating at the greatest height in Mount St. Andrew, consists of three streets, intersected by six others. There are about 300 of the larger sized houses, the lower stories of which are in general built with stone or brick, and the upper of wood, with shingled roofs, while the close adjoining sugar plantations form (particularly when viewed from the harbour), a very beautiful prospect. The public buildings are substantial, but not elegant. The church is a large heavy brick building, capable of containing 2,000 persons, it has an excellently toned organ, a splendid chandelier, and very handsome pulpit, and bishop's throne. The expenses of this building, which was opened for divine service in 1820, amounted to upwards of 47,000*l.* currency, of which Government contributed 5,000*l.* sterling, out of the

purchase money of the Carib lands. The old building was destroyed by the hurricane in 1780.

The Court house is built of stone, and contains two rooms on the upper story appropriated for the sittings of the Council and Assembly, with two Committee-rooms; below the Courts of Justice are held. Here also are the Public Offices of the Registrar and the Marshal; this building stands in front of the Market Place, and is inclosed with an iron railing; behind it the Gaol, the Cage, and the Treadmill are placed. In the front, close to the sea-side, stand the Market-House, and the depôt for the Militia Arms. The Wesleyan Missionaries have a commodious wooden Chapel, and the Romanists have commenced a brick Church.

St. George's parish extends from Kingstown N. to the river Jambou, and contains 9,337 acres of land in sugar estates; it has seven rivers capable of turning mills. The different ridges in this parish having been cleared of their wood by the earlier settlers, the clouds are attracted by the more lofty mountains in the interior; and it has been deemed prudent to preserve the timber on an elevated situation, called the King's Hill, from future destruction, by an especial Act of the Legislature.

At three miles from Kingstown is the small town of Calliagua, consisting of 59 houses, and 400 inhabitants, its chief attraction is the commodious harbour, and very convenient beach for shipping produce. There is a singularly insulated rock on the north-western side, 260 feet above the level of the sea, on the top of which, Fort Duvernette is constructed; it ascended by a staircase cut out of the solid stone. On Dorsetshire Hill there are barracks for troops, but in such a dilapidated state, as not to be habitable. Some distance above Calliagua, towards the interior is the Vigie, (or look out) a very commanding situation. The different ridges are here concentrated into one elevation with three conical hills, where the Caribs fixed their camp. Eastward is the very extensive valley of Maniaqua, which has only one singular cleft, or opening, with almost perpendicular sides, through which the river Jambou flows to the sea. Some persons have conjectured that this valley is an exhausted crater, which has been thus drained of its waters; the position is too low to maintain this hypothesis, as the volcanic craters in all the Islands, are situated on the most lofty mountains.

Charlotte Parish is bounded on the S. by Saint George's, and northerly by uncultivable lands, it contains 11,849 acres in cultivation, and that part of it called the Carib country, which was only partially settled in 1804, is the most productive in the island. The southern part consists of a portion of General Monckton's grant of 4000 acres, which he sold for 30,000*l.* sterling, and which was subsequently disposed of in lots by the speculators. This parish is so well supplied with rivers, notwithstanding several were absorbed at the time of the eruption of the Souffriere, that all the mills are worked by water; and the estates are generally larger than in the other parishes. A tunnel 200 feet long was cut *through Mount Young*, in 1813, which greatly improved the means of communication with the newly settled country: and a stupendous work was afterwards undertaken by the owner of the Grand Sable estate, in cutting another tunnel through the same mountain, lower down and nearer the sea, for the convenience of shipping the produce. The material to be perforated proved to be stone instead of terrass, as was expected—and 360 feet in length were accordingly blasted by drilling in the solid rock, at an expense of abo 5,000*l.* currency.

St. Andrew's Parish is the first on the leeward sid adjoining the town, it contains 4,096 acres and th vallies being narrower, the estates are small and mor compact, neither is it so well supplied with water, excep in Bucament Valley, which is one of the most exten sive and fertile in the island. In this parish is th small town of New Edinburgh, where the depôt fo the commissariat stores is erected.

St. Patrick is the next in order, on the wester coast, containing 5,426 acres, with the two smal towns of Layou and Barouallie; here the land become much more precipitous and difficult of cultivation, and the fertility decreases.

The last is St. David's, containing 4,198 acres, whose characteristic features are the same as the preceding; in Washilabo Valley, and also at the S. point near to the entrance of Chateaubelair Bay, are some fine specimens of basaltes; the vicinity of the Souffriere and other lofty mountains ensures the planters in this quarter plenty of rain, and the facilities of shipping produce, compared with the bold eastern coast, are very great, and reduce the expense and risk of an estate considerably.

IV. The island stands high in reputation as a healthy station; hills and vallies, wood and water in abundance, are so disposed as to contribute to its salubrity; the hills being of a conical shape, there are no livid surfaces of uncultivated shrubs to harbour miasm, and be swept down occasionally on the inhabitants below with destructive effect. The vallies are not deep or filled with jungle and brushwood, impervious to the sun's rays, but the woods being composed of large trees, and growing from the base to the summit of the mountains, form an agreeable shade, cooling the breeze as it passes through them. Composed as St. Vincent is, with sloping surfaces, and gravelly subsoil, there is hardly any flat ground in the island, and the perpetually flowing streams from the mountains and hills, while they tend to temper the air, make the general scene ever verdant and cheerful. Hurricanes have been severely felt in this island. On the morning of the 11th August, 1831, St. Vincent was visited by a severe gale of wind or hurricane, which did very great injury to the plantations on the N. and W. sides of the island, destroying the greater part of the sugar works, and other buildings in the beautiful vale of the Charaib country, to windward, as well as at Chateaubelair and other places in the leeward quarter. Nineteen vessels were driven on shore in Kingston bay, of which the greater part were got off in a few weeks, and seven others were totally wrecked in different parts of the government. The gale commenced in Kingstown from the N. shortly after daylight and went round to the N. W.; it then shifted to the S. W., and subsided about one o'clock, in the afternoon; but in other parts of the island it commenced much earlier, and its violence was much greater. The estimate of the losses, as taken by the Committees of the Legislature, amounted to 163,420*l.*

There are at the disposal of the Crown in St. Vincent, of land *saleable* and fit for *immediate* culture about 2,500 acres in the N. E. quarter; at the N. end about 500; at the N.W. 600; and in the interior of the parishes of St. George, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, and St. David, 500;—in all 4,100, and as much more remotely situated and difficult of access.

V. The following complete meteorological table, though given for Kingstown in St. Vincent, will enable the European reader to form a general idea of the climate of the Caribbee islands:—

MONTH.	THERMOMETER.				PLUVIAMETER.				HYGROMETER.	
	In King Town.				Quantity of Rain, in inches.				Mean Temperature in Kingstown.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Monthly Mean.	Mean. 1831.	In Kingstown.		8 miles E. of Town.			
					1831.	1832.	1831.	1832.	1831.	1832.
January	74½	84½	78:52	80:01	2:56	2:96	2:43	1:98	..	68:68
February	72	85	78:06	79:29	1:17	3:96	0:31	1:84	..	67:14
March	73	86	78:12	79:65	2:97	1:42	1:53	1:16	..	67:99
April	74	86	79:69	80:14	1:16	3:39	0:67	3:95	..	67:93
May	78	87	81:53	81:05	8:58	4:53	6:44	2:76	..	69:30
June	76	86½	81:19	81:46	10:70	7:94	7:47	8:05	..	69:25
July	78	87	81:18	81:16	10:52	9:70	8:31	5:91	..	70:25
August	77	88	81:79	82:18	11:18	8:56	6:55	7:46	70:84	69:66
September	77	89	81:10	81:80	9:35	13:38	11:29	15:14	70:75	69:69
October	78	88	81:40	82:26	6:24	9:31	6:80	8:40	70:25	69:39
November	75	87	80:62	81:37	13:19	8:62	8:18	9:68	70:22	69:41
December	73	85	79:81	79:21	9:84	4:33	5:25	2:75	69:94	67:89
Year	75:46	86:50	80:25	80:80	87:46	78:10	65:23	69:08	70:40	68:86

The aborigines of the island were undoubtedly the yellow Caribs, probably emigrants from Guyana. When St. Vincent was visited by Europeans, two distinct races of men were discovered; they were of different origins, and their appearances and manners plainly corresponded with those of different portions of the globe. One of these tribes had evidently descended from the aborigines of the island, those of the other tribe were evidently intruders, and the great difficulty consists in accounting fairly and fully for their introduction. It is supposed that about 1675, a ship from Guinea carrying out negroes from that country for sale, foundered on the coast of Bequia, a small island near to St. Vincent, and that the slaves who escaped from the wreck were received by the inhabitants as brethren. But this was not all, the proprietors of the island gave their daughters in marriage to these strangers, and the race which sprang from this mixture were called Black Caribs, having preserved more of the primitive colour of their fathers, than the lighter hue of their mothers. The yellow Caribs are of a low stature, the black are tall and stout, and this doubly savage race speak with a degree of vehemence which seems like anger.

At length some difference arose between these two classes, of which the French in Martinico resolved to avail themselves, and as is usual to profit by the ruin of both parties; but the smallness of the numbers sent against the Black Caribs, and the defection of the Yellow Caribs, who refused to supply such dangerous allies with any of the succours which they had promised them to act against their rivals, together with the impossibility of coming up with enemies who kept themselves concealed in the woods, were circumstances which combined to disconcert this rash and violent enterprize; the Gallic invaders were therefore forced to reimbark, after losing many valuable lives:—but the triumph of the Black Caribs did not prevent their suing for peace, they even subsequently invited the French to come and live with them, swearing sincere friendship: the proposal was accepted, and in the year 1719 many of the French inhabitants of Martinico removed to St. Vincent. When the French came, they brought their slaves with them to clear and till the ground; the Black Caribs, shocked at the idea of resembling persons who are degraded by slavery, and fearing that in process of time their own colour, which betrayed their origin, might be made a pretence for enslaving them, took refuge in the thickest part of the woods, and in order to create and perpetuate a visible distinction between their race and the slaves brought into the island, and likewise in imitation of the practice of the Yellow Caribs, they compressed, so as to flatten, the foreheads of all their new born infants, and this was thereafter concluded as a token of their independence. The next generation thus became as it were, a new race, they gradually quitted the woods, erected huts, and formed little communities on the coast; by degrees they claimed a portion of the territory possessed by the Caribs, and having learned the use of fire-arms, which they procured from the French traders, on being refused a friendly participation in the landed property, established themselves as a separate tribe, elected a chief, re-commenced hostilities against the Yellow Caribs, and by force brought their adversaries to terms of accommodation, by which it was agreed to divide equally the lands situated on the leeward coast. It happened, however, after this division, that the Black Caribs experienced a most mortifying disappointment, for most of the new planters from Europe, and from the French settlements in the West Indies, landed and settled near the Yellow Caribs, where the coast is most accessible. This decided preference occasioned a new war, in which the Yellow Caribs were always defeated, and at length obliged to retire to the windward part of the island, some fled to the Continent, and some to Tobago, the few that remained lived separately from the blacks, who became the sole masters of all the lands on the leeward shore, assumed the right of conquerors, and obliged the European planters to re-purchase the lands, for which they had already paid the Yellow Caribs. A Frenchman having produced to a Black Carib Chief a deed of

land that he had purchased of a Yellow Carib, was told he did not know what the paper contained, but pointing to his own arrow, said if he did not give him the sum he demanded, he would set fire to, and burn down his house that very night. Shephard's *St. Vincent.*

While these differences were in progress, and while the French was gradually gaining a footing in the island, George the first granted it to the Duke of Montague, who in 1723, sent out a small armament to take possession, but the English on their arrival found the French influence under the appearance of protection so predominant, and the determination of the natives to admit no Europeans to a permanent settlement there so fixed, that they were glad to abandon their alleged proprietorships; and when the Duke, at a subsequent period endeavoured to establish his claim before the Privy Council it was disallowed.

Notwithstanding the difficulties created by the Caribs, the French prevailed by means of continual reinforcements of men and money, and superior skill in agriculture and commercial affairs; so that in less than 20 years, 800 whites, and 3,000 black slaves, were employed in the cultivation of the commodities for exportation, which yielded a sum equal to 63,625*l.* sterling. The expedition which was sent against Martinico in 1762, under General Monckton and Admiral Rodney, subsequently captured St. Vincent, and a war between the British and Caribs soon followed. The result of several severe contests was (as stated under the general history of the island) the final subjugation of the Yellow and Black Caribs, and their deportation to the number of 5,080 from the island to Ruattan in Honduras Bay, after costing the colonists in expenses and losses 900,000*l.* sterling, and a considerable sacrifice of European life.

VI. The following shews the population of St. Vincent and its dependencies at several intervals:—

The Slave Population from 1817 to 1831 was:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase by Birth.			Decrease by Death.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1817 ..	12743	12475	25218	—	—	—	—	—	—
1822 ..	12007	12245	21252	1298	1358	2656	2275	1930	4205
1825 ..	11685	12095	23780	918	934	1852	1157	949	2206
1828 ..	11583	12116	23699	939	890	1729	1117	903	2120
1831 ..	11216	11781	22997	919	862	1781	1230	1036	2266

Year.	Negroes	Caribs.	Whites	Colrd.	Slaves.
1735	6000	4000	—	—	—
1764	—	—	2104	—	7414
1787	—	—	1450	300	11853
1805	—	—	1600	450	16500
1812	—	—	1053	1482	24920
1825	—	—	1301	2824	23780
1831	—	—	—	—	22997
1836					

Births and Marriages.— United Parishes of St. George and St. Andrew; Births, 148; Marriages, 67; Deaths, 144. United Parishes of St. Patrick and St. David; Births, 64; Marriages, 112; Deaths, 44; Total, Births, 212; Marriages, 179; Deaths, 188.

The opposite return shews the number of Slaves for whom Compensation has been claimed, and of the Number of Claims preferred for such Compensation, and of the Amount of Compensations awarded in each of the classes of Prædial-attached, Prædial-unattached, and Non-Prædial. [Parliamentary Return to the House of Lords, March, 1838.]

Divisions.	Classes.	No. of slaves in each class.	Compensation value of each class.	Total.
Prædial Attached.	Head People ..	927	£37058	No. of Slaves, 14797. Amount £454806.
	Tradesmen	268	10769	
	Inferior ditto ..	375	9960	
	Field Labourers	7622	273518	
	Inferior ditto ..	5605	123496	
Prædial Unattached.	Head People....	23	908	No. of Slaves, 512. Amount £15700.
	Tradesmen	22	842	
	Inferior ditto ..	21	543	
	Field Labourers	268	9560	
	Inferior ditto .	178	3847	
Non-Prædial.	Head Tradesmen	112	4859	No. of Slaves, 2805. Amount £84209.
	Inferior ditto ..	102	2785	
	Head P. employed on wharfs, shipping, or other avocations	247	10000	
	Inf. People ditto	136	3769	
	Head Domestic Servants	953	34624	
	Infr. Domestics	1255	28169	
	Children under six years of age on the 1st August, 1834..	2963	32235	
	Aged, diseased, or otherwise non-effective	1189	3828	

Number of claims having reference to each division. Prædial attached, 147; Prædial unattached, 83: Non-prædial, 708.

VII. The Church in Kingstown having been destroyed in the hurricane of 1780, the present structure was finished in 1820, and an Act was passed for the building of churches in the different parishes, each of which is supplied with a minister.

Return of the Number of Churches, Livings, &c. of St. Vincent in 1836. [B. B.]

Name of the Parish, in what County or District.	Population of each Parish.	Value of Living.	Parsonage House.	No. of persons the church will contain.	No. of persons generally attending.	No. of persons the chapel will contain.	No. of persons generally attending.	Whether Protestant or Roman Catholic.
United Parishes of St. George and St. Andrew . *	about 12000	£659	one	2000	600	300	200	Protestant
Charlotte Parish .	about 8000	£349	one					
United Parishes of St Patrick and St. David . †	about 3500		House rented by the colony	No church, a private building rented, about 400.	crowded	No chapels, 3 private houses, 450	generally crowded	Protestant
Bequia and the Grenadines . ‡	about 2700	£300	one	250	about 150	none		

* There are in these parishes three dissenting places of worship. † There are about 12 acres of arable, and as many not, attached to the parsonage house. There are two dissenting places of worship at St. Patrick, and one at St. David. ‡ The parsonage house is very much out of repair.

By the Act 6th Geo. IV. c. 88, amended by the 7th Geo. IV. c. 4. the West Indian Islands were divided into two Sees. The salaries of the Bishops payable out of the 4½ per cent. duties are 4,000*l*. sterling each, with a provision for a retiring pension of 1,000*l*. after a service of ten years; and the sum of 4,300*l*. is at the disposal of the Bishop of Barbadoes, for the maintenance of Ministers, Catechists, and Schoolmasters in the Diocese, with a limitation that no Minister's salary is to exceed 300*l*. sterling.

VIII. Schools, &c. of St. Vincent, in 1836. [B. B. for 1836, p. 127.]

Name of Parish, and in what County or District.	Public or Free School, and where situated	Salary of Schoolmaster or Schoolmrs.	Total number of Scholars.	Mode of Instruction.	If supported by Government or voluntary contributions, and amount of each. Govern.	Vol. Con.	Expenses of each School.	Remarks.
United Parishes of St. George & St. Andrew	Free school, situated in the town of Kingstown.	schoolmaster £86. schoolmistress £52.		Nationl.	£100 stg. from the Colony.	£100.	About £190. This includes the expense of an Inf. school.	There are also in this Colony 16 private schools.
United Parishes of St. Patrick and St. David	2 in St. David's in Chateau, Bellaire, and at Mome. 4 in St. Patrick's, at Barronallie and at Layne.	Six Masters—three receiving £60 each, one £20, one £15, and one £10.	161	Bell's and the Inf. sch. system.	£120.	£45.		

IX. Prisoners of St. Vincent throughout the Year. [B. B. Colonial Office.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of Debtors. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of Misdemeanours Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of Felons. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of tried Prisoners. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of untried Prisoners. Male	Fm.	Totl.	Deaths.
1828	224	73	297	0	0	0	223	72	295	1		1	221	72	293	3	1	4	1
1829	239	73	312	0	0	0	236	73	309				236	73	309	3		3	
1830	257	78	335	18	1	19	228	75	303	10		10	169	62	231	3		3	1
1831 *	88	18	106	17		17	64	17	81	7	1	8	6	1	7	1	1	2	
1832	231	67	298	15		15	206	63	269	8	2	10	216	67	283	15		15	
1833 †	314	142	456	5	1	6	309	141	450				309	141	450				
1836	808	457	1265	14	3	17	778	452	1230	16	2	18	614	412	1026	125	37	162	1

* This is a return only for one prison, the others not being procurable.

† No Returns for 1834 and 1835, and for 1833 only the last four months of the year.

X. The Government of the Island, is in the Governor, Council and Assembly, the former is Chancellor, Ordinary and Vice Admiral. His duties are regulated by instructions from Her Majesty, which are said to have been originally framed in the time of Charles II. for the Island of Jamaica, and have been adopted for the other Islands; to these may be added His Majesty's Proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763, which may be called the foundation of the insular constitution, by this authority the general assemblies are summoned, and the powers of enacting laws, as near as may be to the laws of England, are given, the authority for erecting Courts of Judicature, with the liberty of appeal, is also recognised in this document, which was promulgated after the treaty of Paris.

The Council consists of twelve Members, five or six of whom are usually named in the Governor's Commission, and the remainder supplied by the recommendation of the Governor, or by mandamus; five in number constitute a board, and when the original number is reduced to seven, the Governor has the power of nomination to supply the vacancies.

The council sit in two capacities, Privy and Legislative, in the former the Governor presides, in the latter the senior member, under the title of President, on whom also the temporary Government devolves on the absence, or death of a Governor. Since the appointment of a Bishop, he has been sworn in ex-officio a member in Council in all the Islands composing his diocese, and where the date of his appointment has preceded that of a Governor, he is also Ordinary.

The Assembly consist of nineteen members, three for each of the five parishes, two for the town of Kingstown, and the like number for the Grenadines; the qualification of Members for the Parishes and Islands, is 50 acres of land in cultivation, or producing an income of 300*l.* currency a year, and for the town, a house of the yearly value of 100*l.*; the titles of the candidates to their property must appear to have been registered in the office twelve months, except in cases of wills, and conveyance of property executed in Great Britain. Electors must have a freehold of ten acres, or a house in Kingstown of twenty pounds yearly value, or of ten pounds elsewhere, registered in like manner. Elections take place under the authority of a writ issuing from the Governor and Council, on an application from the Speaker, to the Provost Marshal General, and the whole regulations, on this subject, are prescribed by an Act of the Legislature, which passed in 1786; these three branches assimilate their proceedings as near as possible to those of Great Britain; their meetings are quarterly, and the Acts that are passed proclaimed by the Marshal, and enrolled in the Registrar's Office. These Acts may be divided into three classes, the first temporary and purely colonial, which take effect immediately on their publication; the second, such as have a clause annexed suspending their operation until Her Majesty's pleasure be known; and the third, the permanent laws, which if not confirmed in two years from their enactment, are to be considered as disallowed. In strictness the Governor is not allowed to pass any law, repealing one which may have received the royal approbation, without a suspending clause; but this in the cases of the old laws, has been frequently overlooked. The Attorney-General has a salary of 500*l.* currency per annum, which is in part given to him for framing the bills, which may be required, but he is not obliged to introduce them to either house, and a considerable difficulty has frequently occurred from the want of an accredit person, as the organ of Government, who might intr duce the measures proposed by the crown through t Colonial Secretary to either house. At present t Governor communicates by letters with the Preside and Speaker, but no member is intrusted with t charge of carrying any bills through the differe stages prescribed by the Legislature.

The supreme court for civil causes is called th Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, whe the Chief Justice presides; his salary is 2,000*l.* cu rency. There are three other Assistant Justices, wh are not professional persons, and act without an salary. This court holds its sittings for the trial c causes once in every month, from March to August when executions for debt can be obtained in abou ten weeks, from the entering day. The proceeding are regulated by a Court Act. The Court of Session for the trial of criminal offences is held twice a year The Chief Justice is President, and the Members o Council and Judges sit according to seniority. The Court of Error for appeals from the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, is composed of the Governor and Council. The Governor is also sole Chancellor, and from these two last Courts an appeal lies to her Majesty in Council.

The Registration of real property is requisite, and the deeds of conveyance must be acknowledged either personally, or by attorney, before the Registrar. The Provost Marshal General executes an office corresponding to that of Sheriff, and inquests are regularly held by the Coroner in all necessary cases.

The commerce of the Island is regulated by the officers of Her Majesty's Customs; a Collector, Comptroller, and three Waiters constitute the establishment; the regulations of trade have been much simplified, and amended of late years, by the repeal of several hundred Acts, and consolidating their provisions under six or eight distinct heads. The fees on shipping are now abolished, and the salaries of the officers are defrayed from the dutiable articles imported from foreign ports.

The Militia consists of all the free inhabitants between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five, as follows: Southern Regiment—1 Colonel; 1 Lieut.-Colonel; 1 Major; 8 Captains; 11 Lieutenants; 5 Ensigns; 1 Adjutant; 1 Quarter Master; 1 Surgeon; 8 Staff Sergeants; 28 Sergeants; 7 Drummers; 479 Rank and File. Northern Regiment—1 Colonel; 1 Major; 4 Captains; 3 Lieutenants; 3 Ensigns; 1 Adjutant; 1 Quarter Master; 1 Staff Sergeant; 6 Sergeants; 162 Rank and File. Queen's Company—1 Major; 2 Captains; 2 Lieutenants; 2 Ensigns; 1 Adjutant; 1 Quarter Master; 2 Surgeons; 3 Sergeants; 1 Drummer; 90 Rank and File. Bequia Company—1 Captain; 1 Lieutenant; 1 Ensign; 1 Surgeon; 2 Sergeants; 1 Drummer; 34 Rank and File. Troop of Cavalry—1 Major; 1 Captain; 1 Lieutenant; 1 Ensign; 1 Adjutant; 1 Surgeon; 2 Drummers: 20 Rank and File. Total—2 Colonels; 1 Lieut.-Colonel; 4 Majors; 16 Captains; 18 Lieutenants; 12 Ensigns; 4 Adjutants; 3 Quarter Masters; 5 Surgeons; 9 Staff-Sergeants; 39 Sergeants; 11 Drummers; 785 Rank and File. Grand Total 909. These assemble for exercise once in every month, at the different stations in the island. The legislature has endeavoured to keep up an effective force of white persons by requiring the planters to keep one white person for every fifty slaves, under a penalty of 50*l.* for each deficiency.

The garrison of British regulars for the protection of

the Island, since the peace has been reduced to one wing of a regiment, with a few artillery men, during the war two regiments were the complement, which the Government undertook to furnish, in consideration of the assistance that was given by the Colony at different periods, towards building the forts and barracks, and of maintaining the roads thereto at the public expense of the colony.

The Police is excellent, especially in the town of Kingstown; it is regulated by three Town Wardens who are annually appointed, and a Chief Constable, with very extensive powers; the tread-mill affords an efficient mode of punishment, heretofore unknown in St. Vincent.

The dependencies within the Government of St. Vincent, are the islands of Bequia, 3,700 acres, with a very fine harbour, called Admiralty Bay; Union, 2,150 acres; Mustique, 1,203; and Canouan, 1,777 acres. There are also the lesser islands of Balliceaux and Battawia, Myera, Petit St. Vincent, Islet a Quatre, Isle of Wash, Church Island, Petit Nevis, Three Ramiers, Pillories, Savan, Petit Bermuda, Petit Canouan, Barbaroux Island, or Petit Curacoa, Two Taffia Quays, Two Baleines, Two Catholics, Prune Island, Four Tobago Quays, Umbrella Quay and Petit Martinique. The cultivation in all these islands is very much reduced, from the woods having been cut down, and the consequent decrease of rain; the seas abound with fish; many whales make their appearance in February and March, and the air is remarkably fine and salubrious.

XI. The revenue of the island raised by an annual tax act, by which assessments on all the staple commodities of the island are made, and a proportionate per centage on the incomes of merchants and other persons, which a poll tax on unattached slaves; Commissioners to carry the act into execution, are named for each parish, and the returns are directed to be given in to the Treasurer in January, from whence the rates are calculated according to the estimated expences of the island, and submitted to the Assembly.

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of St. Vincent in Sterling Money.

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
Revenue.										
Produce Tax . . .	5549	6726	3122	8934	3153	4860	5189	3803	4131	2443
Income Tax . . .	611	787	423	1318	527	626	2007	1282	1329	710
Miscellaneous . . .	9225	8694	3747	5206	768	414	3000	5057	1838	9139
Total £	15385	16207	7292	15458	4448	6900	10196	10142	7298	12282
Expenditure.										
Salaries to Police . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	399	500	943	1221
Salaries to Public Officers	5168	6324	5735	4673	6252	5955	3246	3570	3673	4276
Annuitants . . .	188	222	256	280	290	219	170	231	173	225
Repairs of Public Roads, &c.	4076	3046	3027	1660	2026	1252	..	51	93	61
Accounts against the Public	..	..	..	..	..	..	4000	3898	3205	5693
Miscellaneous . . .	3747	2700	1928	8224	438	890	60	1704	..	78
Total £	13179	12292	10946	14837	9008	8455	7877	9954	8089	11554

The local revenues of St. Vincent amount to 634*l.* for 1836.

Commissariat.—The expenditure by England was for commissariat and ordnance, thus: Provisions and Forage received from England, 3,137*l.*; Purchased in the Command, 4,258*l.*;=7,395*l.*

Fuel and Light received from England, 130*l.*; Purchased in the Command, 511*l.*;=641*l.*

Miscellaneous Purchases, 1*l.*; Transport, 745*l.*; Pay of Extra Staff, (included under the head of Ordinaries, from the 1st April 1836, the payments of the Commissariat and Ordnance excepted) 173*l.*; Military Allowances, 751*l.*; Special Services, 33*l.*; Contingencies, 147*l.*; Ordnance, 2,277*l.*; Ordinaries, 7,277*l.*; Pay of Commissariat Officers, 510*l.*; Total 19,952*l.*;

Deduct Re-payments—Commissariat, 264*l.*; Ordnance, 425*l.*;=689*l.* Nett Charge 19,263*l.* (From B. B. for 1836, page 46.)

Ordnance Department.—[B. B.] Subsistence Royal Artillery, 683*l.*; Artillery Department, 29*l.*; = 712*l.*

Subsistence Royal Engineers, 120*l.*; Pay Clerk of Works, 237*l.*; Works and Repairs (Ordnance) 92*l.*; Repairs of Barracks, 541*l.*; = 990*l.*; Storekeeper's Expenditure, 418*l.*; Pay of Barrack Master and Serjeant, 229*l.*; Barrack Master's Expenditure, 220*l.*;= 867*l.* Total 2,569*l.*

The expenditure of the Island, from the Treasurer's books, was, in currency—

1806.... £16433	1812.... £19583	1818.... £37858	1824.... £38034
1807.... 28536	1813.... 24123	1819.... 85126	1825.... 23134
1808.... 22504	1814.... 22036	1820.... 39710	1826.... 36173
1809.... 16158	1815.... 18633	1821.... 18130	1827.... 32327
1810.... 19868	1816.... 24250	1822.... 37712	1828.... 31671
1811.... 21253	1817.... 22133	1823.... 29908	1829.... 25361

IMPORTS AND SHIPPING OF ST. VINCENT.

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1822	92600	38	8644	18400	34800	107	10086	2500	6	794	10000	49	2270	158300	200	21794	1440
1824	101100	56	15066	16000	29000	88	7266	31900	42	4923	11100	43	4923	189600	229	29220	1890
1827	89235	61	16070	38158	37758	150	12852	..	..	..	22612	114	5528	187764	325	34450	..
1828	87137	59	15711	17476	45430	149	16714	..	..	..	28092	160	8531	178135	368	40956	2492
1829	84513	59	16520	31161	41706	210	15057	..	..	..	27922	125	6104	185303	394	37661	2672
1830	57135	36	10346	25088	43282	245	16427	..	..	..	22601	104	5532	148307	385	32295	2775
1831	96356	46	13486	61952	41005	294	17069	..	..	..	53562	106	7740	252875	446	38295	3006
1832	101283	39	11624	46996	26876	251	15624	..	..	..	44768	102	9777	219924	392	37025	2759
1833	62069	34	10143	43101	39001	208	13622	..	..	..	21767	76	5445	165939	318	29210	2275
1834	70953	44	12537	31505	31836	167	11617	..	..	..	22138	66	5340	156433	277	29494	2102
1835	73356	34	9496	26897	34340	158	11855	..	..	..	19346	53	4304	153940	345	25655	1803
1836	77723	38	9558	27678	27216	184	10062	..	..	..	21689	74	4484	154307	296	24104	2145

From Elsewhere in 1824, 500*l*.

EXPORTS AND SHIPPING OF ST. VINCENT.

Years.	Great Britain Val. £	No.	Tons.	West Indies Val. £	North America Val. £	No.	Tons.	United States Val. £	No.	Tons.	Foreign States Val. £	No.	Tons.	Total Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1822	410800	51	13565	8200	22000	97	6597	1100	5	597	12900	68	2678	455000	221	24413	1807
1824	372500	49	12450	14600	16200	92	6505	14000	42	4993	5600	49	2756	424100	232	26644	1794
1827	426829	54	14238	28474	19529	163	12291	..	..	..	6804	116	5605	481637	333	32134	..
1828	738506	58	16906	20171	138889	207	13037	..	..	..	5369	144	6243	897935	409	36186	2980
1829	433964	51	14081	23901	22389	255	16726	..	..	..	1323	114	6821	481579	420	37628	2942
1830	263347	45	12732	37564	34597	292	17735	..	..	..	2536	91	3588	338045	328	34055	2763
1831	219302	37	10981	31758	28129	348	20260	..	..	..	..	76	5635	279189	461	36786	3031
1832	212036	33	9325	30717	33341	263	16543	..	..	..	9359	86	7908	285454	382	33776	2692
1833	267732	40	11239	18023	13546	259	15113	..	..	..	2208	63	5171	301511	362	31523	2501
1834	386673	38	11074	17109	18825	205	12953	..	..	..	1742	48	3917	424350	291	27944	2047
1835	307413	36	10704	8424	17431	198	13268	..	..	..	1833	40	3317	335102	274	27289	1972
1836	331843	40	10187	20559	14721	259	11262	306	..	..	2618	67	4240	370049	326	25689	2352

To Elsewhere in 1824, 1900*l*.

Statement of the quantity and value in sterling money of various articles of merchandize exported from the colony of St. Vincent during the year 1834. Arrow root, 62,160 lbs. value 3,014*l*.; cocoa, colonial, 5,460 lbs., 117*l*.; copper, old, 7,717 lbs., 187*l*.; cotton wool, colonial, 102,000 lbs., 1,868*l*.; fruit, value 31*l*.; hides, number 171, 106*l*.; molasses, 382,880 gallons, 28,023*l*.; spirits, rum, 278,785 gallons, 16,309*l*.; spirits, shrub, 475 gallons, 43*l*.; succades, value 274*l*.; sugar, colonial, 24,661,168 lbs. 256,806*l*.; tortoiseshell, 12 lbs., 12*l*.; wine, 263 gallons, 179*l*.; wood, value 72*l*.; miscellaneous articles, 210*l*. Total, 307,251*l*.

In 1834, the value of the imports was 384,387*l*. stg. The value of the exports, in 1832, was 255,343*l*., of which sugar was 21,917,056 lbs., value 200,454*l*,; rum, 369,877 gallons, value 26,698*l*.; molasses, 391,190 gallons, value 21,594*l*.

XIII. Current value of coins in circulation within this government. *Silver Coins*.—Spanish dollar, 10*s*., half dollar, 5*s*.; Carolus, 2*s*.; Pistareen, 1*s*. 6*d*.; Quarter Colonial coin, 4 dwts. 9 grains 2*s*. 6*d*.; English shilling, 3 dwts. 16 grains 2*s*. 3½.

Gold Coins.—Doubloon 17 dwts. 8 grs. 16 dol. £8 0 0
Half do. 8 — 16 — 8 — 4 0 0
Guinea 5 — 8 — 44 5ths 2 8 0
Sovereign 5 — 3¼ — 43 5ths 2 6 1½

Copper Coins.—English penny-piece and stampee, 2¼*d*. each; ditto, halfpenny, 1⅛*d*.; dog, 1½*d*.

The gold coins in circulation are exclusively Spanish and Portuguese, the Doubloon at the value of sixteen dollars with the aliquot parts in proportion; the Johannes pass by weight at 9 shillings the pennyweight; formerly this coin was the most common throughout the islands, each Colony mutilating their own by plugs and various marks, to prevent exportation; from these practices the coin became so deteriorated, that in 1818 it was called in at a considerable loss, and Doubloons came into more general circulation. The silver coins are the dollar which passes at 10 shillings currency, and Colonial coins of one-fourth, one-eighth and one-sixteenth: the British silver occasionally forms part of the commissariat issues, from which source nearly all the bullion of the country arises, but it is speedily collected by the merchants for remittances to Europe, and is therefore of little benefit as a general circulating medium; the English copper money, and Colonial coin, named Stampees and Black Dogs, complete the catalogue. The sterling value of the dollar being four shillings and four pence, gives 230*l*. 10-13ths, as the currency value of 100*l*. The exchange in 1836 was generally 235*l*. cur. (470 dollars) = 100*l*. stg. There is no paper currency in the island, and the amount of coin in circulation is not ascertainable.

The following enumeration of the fruits, esculents, &c. in season throughout the year will demonstrate the great variety of vegetable food which our West Indian islands afford:—

'*January*. — Sappadillos, pomegranates, papaws, sour-sops, plantains, okros, peppers, cocoa-nuts, pigeon or angola peas, sweet potatoes, yams, creole ditto, tanias, cotton. *February*.—Sappadillos, sour-sops, chicou. *March*.—Sappadillos, sour-sops, granadillos, custard apples, guavas, plantains, cerasees, Ceylon ditto, sweet potatoes, yams. *April*.—Sappadillos, Java plumbs, mangoes, mamme-sapotas, pine-apples, Otaheite gooseberries, Jamaica plumbs, cerasees, Ceylon ditto, bread-fruit, silk cotton, galba-seeds for fences. *May*.—Sappadillos, mangoes, granadillos, water-Melons, cashews, pine-apples, Otaheite gooseberries, Jamaica plumbs, Ceylon cerasees, silk cotton. *June*.—Mangoes, Java plumbs, Jamaica ditto, cashews, Ceylon cerasees, pigeon peas, (nearly out of season) cloves. *July*.—Mangoes, mamme-sapotas, granadillos, cashews, avocado pears, cerasees. *August*.—Mangoes, mamme-sapotas, avocado pears, hog plumbs. *September*. Sugar-apples, sea-side grapes, granadillos, hog plumbs, pompions, portuguese yams, tanais. *October*. — Sugar-apples, guavas, sea-side

peas, avocado pears, Portuguese yams, coffee. *November*. — Granadillos, chicou, okros, peppers, bread-fruit, coffee. *December*.— Sappadillos, sour-sops, guavas, granadillos, sweet cerasees, pigeon peas, okros, peppers, sorrel, yams, cotton.'

XIV. The following shews the quantities of staple produce of St. Vincent and its dependencies from 1801 to 1829, and the number of negroes in the island.

Year.	Slaves.	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Cotton.
	No.	hhds.	pun.	pun.	lbs.	lbs.	bales.
1801	17342	17699	8702	1492			
1802	17484	19317	9012	1322			
1803	17441	18371	8929	1119			
1804	20294	17235	8804	1660	12400	5516	890
1805	19647	20981	9332	2851	13086	1681	1493
1806	19672	20224	8341	3454	8904	2142	1150
1807	20525	19135	8102	2902	14650	3745	777
1808	20977	19073	8518	2470	27295	8718	1112
1809	20755	19186	9369	1388	30809	11651	997
1810	20620	16127	7591	1441	12992	3979	847
1811	20602	17059	8519	1981	21978	10575	638
1812	20544	15872	8740	1078	13713	4297	669
1813	20428	16106	9383	534	14649	5162	742
1814	20888	17377	9329	1467	6998	9785	616
1815	20833	17917	9181	1732	9176	9430	448
1816	20573	19721	8985	2216	10473	12160	621
1817	20961	18642	8642	2445	15989	10971	291
1818	20817	19436	9672	2653	8243	11628	560
1819	20748			2123	11052	10744	139012
1820	20582	16631	8873	2231	7947	11769	256
1821	20362	18331	9797	4275	10620	13285	402
1822	20380	19596	9630	8118	7857	14653	661
1823	20077	17534	4778	7572	9553	9120	644
1824	20135	18549	5321	8712	13743	23110	628
1825	20025	20271	5674	6461	8707	19269	416
1826	19889	19591	5656	5570	6990	26173	533
1827	19833	18340	6205	7090	10103	13201	251
1828	19863	21160	6627	3973	1873	18434	369
1829	19603	18676	6542	4360	2572	12216	237

The figures from 1801 to 1819, I derive from the official account published at St. Vincent in 1819; from 1820 to 1829, Mr. Shephard's History of St. Vincent is my authority. The following is from the Blue Books at the Colonial office.

Produce of St. Vincent. [B. B.]

Years.	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Arrow Root.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Cotton.
	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1828	31322926	765672	705704	2000	1866	17384	95941
1829	[illegible]15112	771952	433531	21250	2572	12216	87709
1830	[illegible]385271	909469	341367	16850	1672	9989	100965
1831	24454550	657069	436025	3763	1260	7861	55597
1832	21347828	410646	474815	250	356	538	62101
1833	23569935	350429	641649	5552	630	1005	60263
1834	25320408	463039	637694	25626	159	2197	90734
1835	22629153	480117	398275	41397	349	5876	40931
1836	21581196	363522	493052	49369	535	7721	59411
1837							

	Parishes, &c.	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Cotton.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Ar. Root.	Negroes.
		lbs.	gallons.	gallons.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Number.
1831.	Charlotte Parish	9689619	270603	152948			561		6837
	St. George's ditto	6849236	193853	100873			250		5284
	St. Andrew's ditto	2514392	67034	58594					1558
	St. Patrick's ditto	2152648	54551	45171					1747
	St. David's ditto	1970868	45831	25244		1260	7050		1612
	Grenadines	1277787	25197	53195	55597				2317
	Total	24454550	657069	436025	55597	1260	7861		19355
1834.	Charlotte Parish	10903541	218501	241309				4000	5863
	St. George's ditto	6829610	121764	169405				2230	4466
	St. Andrew's ditto	2714631	48294	78287			322	2613	1297
	St. Patrick's ditto	2031477	28911	80794		50		15943	1486
	St. David's ditto	1932053	34061	37463		109	1875		1329
	Grenadines	909094	11508	30436	90734			840	1902
	Total	25320408	463039	637694	90734	159	2197	25626	16343

Produce of St. Vincent in 1836. [B.B.]—In Charlotte Parish 7,906,712 pounds of sugar; 164,932 gallons of rum; 127,135 gals. of molasses; 7,500 pounds of arrow root; 1,520 pounds of cocoa.

St George's Parish 7,038,993 pounds of sugar; 110,294 galls. of rum; 144,027 galls. of molasses; 3,700 pounds of arrow root; 360 pounds of cocoa.

St. Andrew's Parish 2,524,033 pounds of sugar; 35,082 galls. of rum; 71,068 galls. of molasses; 3,660 pounds of arrow root.

St. Patrick's Parish 1,564,753 pounds of sugar; 17,786 galls. of rum; 52,004 galls of molasses; 33,861 pounds of arrow root.

St. David's Parish 1,554,979 pounds of sugar; 24,256 galls. of rum; 62,347 galls. of molasses; 648 pounds of arrow-root; 535 pounds of coffee; 5,841 pounds of cocoa.

The Grenadines 991,726 pounds of sugar; 11,172 galls. of rum; 36,471 galls. of molasses; 59,411 pounds of cotton;

TOTAL.—21,581,196 pounds of sugar; 363,522 galls. of rum; 493,052 galls. of molasses; 49,369 pounds of arrow root; 535 pounds of coffee; 7,721 pounds of cocoa; 59,411 pounds of cotton.

Prices of Produce, 21*s*. 8*d*. for 100 lbs. of sugar;

7¾d. coffee per lb.; 4d. cocoa per lb.; 1s. 1d. rum per gall.; 9d. molasses per gallon; 5d. 1-5th cotton per lb.

The following return of produce and prices is derived from the B. B. for 1836.

Prices of Produce and Merchandize. [B. B.] — Horned Cattle, 11*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*. each; Horses, 26*l*.; Sheep, 2*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*.; Goats, 1*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*.; Swine, 17*s*. 4*d*.; Milk, 2*s*. 7*d*. per gallon; Salt Butter, 3*l*. 9*s*. 4*d*. per firkin; Cheese, 1*s*. per lb.; Wheaten Bread, 4*d*. per lb.; Beef, 1*s*. per lb.; Mutton, 1*s*. per lb.; Pork, 6*d*. per lb.; Rice, 1*l*. 6*s*. per 100 lbs.; Coffee, 3*l*. 9*s*. 4*d*. per 100 lbs.; Tea, 7*s*. 7*d*. per lb.; Sugar, 1*l*. 6*s*. per 100 lbs.; Salt, 3*s*. 3*d*. per bushel; Wine, 50*l*. per pipe; Brandy, 8*s*. 8*d*. per gallon; Beer, 13*s*. per doz.; Tobacco, 3*l*. 0*s*. 8*d*. per 100 lbs.

Wages for Labour.—Domestic, 1*l*. 6*s*. per Month Prædial, 1*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*. per Month; Trades, 2*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. per Month, [from B. B. for 1836, page 160].

CHAPTER VI.—BARBADOES.

Section I. The Island of Barbadoes is situate at the extremity of the great American Archipelago in Lat. 13. 5 N. Long. 59. 41. W. extending about 22 miles in length and 14 in breadth, with a surface of 106,470 acres.

II. The early discovery of Barbadoes is involved in obscurity; the island remained unknown and unnoticed for a century after the discoveries of Columbus, and the first indication of its existence in the charts of European navigators, was A. D. 1600. It is said to have been first visited by the Portuguese, who, finding it uninhabited, and rude in appearance, named the isle *Los Barbados*, or as some say in reference to the number of fig trees which from their spreading branches were likened to luxuriant beards. The original discoverers left some swine and plants on the isle and abandoned it. In 1605, an English ship, the *Olive*, returning from Guinea, accidentally touched at Barbadoes, landed a part of the crew on the spot, where the *Hole Town* was afterwards built, erected a cross, took possession of the island, and inscribed on several trees, 'James, King of England, and of this island.' Finding no refreshments the crew was reimbarked, and the adventurers proceeded to St. Christopher, where an English colony had recently been formed. The island was then neglected for nearly 20 years, when some Dutch men-of-war having visited it, reported favourably of its adaptation for cultivation. These particulars having reached Sir Wm. Courteen, an enterprising London merchant, he endeavoured to effect a settlement on Barbadoes. The beauty and fertility of the island became also much talked of in England in consequence of a ship of Sir Wm. Courteen's having put in there, in stress of weather, and the mariners, in returning home, expatiated on the advantages of the place. The spirit of colonization was at this time exceedingly active in England, and the Earl of Marlborough (afterwards Lord High Treasurer), obtained from James I, a patent for the island to him and his heirs for ever. Sir Wm. Courteen having obtained the sanction of the noble patentee, fitted out two large ships with men, arms, and ammunition, and every thing suited to the establishment of a new colony. One vessel only arrived at Barbadoes, and a town was commenced in February 1625, at the spot where the *Olive* had touched twenty years before, and named *James's* (by some called *Hole*) town. In 1627, James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, stimulated by the representations of Thos. Warner, who had been engaged in forming a settlement at St. Christopher applied to and obtained from Charles I. (who had then newly ascended the throne), a grant of all the Caribbee islands, to be formed into a palatinate or proprietary government, under the name of Cariola. The Earl of Marlborough strenuously opposed this grant, as affecting his prior right to Barbadoes, and litigation commenced between the two noblemen, which was compromised on Lord Carlisle agreeing to settle on the Earl of Marlborough and his heirs for ever, an annuity of 300*l*. in lieu of his claim. The Earl of Carlisle's patent passed the great seal the 2nd of June 1627, and the preamble of this singular charter runs as follows:—

'Whereas our well-beloved cousin and counceller, James Lord Hay, Baron of Sauley, Viscount Doncaster, Earl of Carlisle, endeavouring, with a laudable and pious design, of propagating the Christian Religion, and also of the enlargement of the territories of our dominions hath humbly petitioned us for a certain region of islands in our dominion after-named lying towards the north part of the world, as yet void and inhabited by savages, who have no knowledge of the divine power, commonly called the Caribbee Islands, containing the Islands of St. Christopher, Grenada, St Vincent, Saint Lucia, Barbadoes, Martinique, Dominica, Marigalante, Deseada, Todasantos, Guadaloupe, Antigua, Montserrat, Redondo, Barbuda, Nevis, Eustatia, Saint Bartholomew, Saint Martin, Anguilla, Sombrera, and Anegada, and many other islands, found at his great cost and charges, and now brought to that pass to be inhabited by a large and copious colony of English, with certain privileges and jurisdictions belonging to the said government and state of a colony and region to him, his heirs, and assigns, to be granted.'

By the succeeding clauses, his Majesty did, by the same grant, for him, his heirs and sucessors, make, create and constitute the said Earl of Carlisle, his heirs and assigns, absolute proprietor and lord of the said region; reserving still the allegiance due to his Majesty, his heirs and successors. It was then added, 'And because we have made and appointed the said James Earl of Carlisle true lord of all the aforesaid province, as he to whom the right belongeth, know ye, that we have authorised and appointed, the said James Earl of Carlisle, and his heirs, of whose fidelity, prudence, justice, and wisdom, we have great confidence, for the good and happy government of the said province, or the private utility of every man, to make, erect, and set forth; and under his or their signets to publish such laws as he, the said Earl of Carlisle, or his heirs, *with the consent assent and approbation, of the free inhabitants of the said*

province, *or the greater part of them thereunto to be called*, and in such form, and when and as often as he or they, in his or their discretion, shall think fit and best. And these laws must all men, for the time being, that do live within the limits of the said province observe; whether they be bound to sea, or from thence returning to England, or any other of our dominions, or any other place appointed, upon such imposition, penalties, imprisonments, or restraint; and as it behoveth, and the quality of the offence requireth, either upon the body or death itself, to be executed by the said James Earl of Carlise, and his heirs; or by his or their deputy, judges, magistrates, officers, and ministers, according to the tenure and true meaning of these presents, in what case soever; and with such power as to him, the said James Earl of Carlisle, or his heirs, shall deem best. And to dispose of all offences or riots whatsoever, either by sea or land, whether before judgment received, or after remitted, freed, pardoned or forgiven. And to do and perform all and every thing or things; which, to the fulfilling of justice, courts, or manner of proceeding, in their tribunals may or do belong or appertain, although express mention of them in these presents be not made; yet we have granted full power, by virtue of these presents, them to be made; which was so absolutely proclaimed, and by strength of right supported, as they are granted, we will enjoin, charge and command, all and every subject and liege people of us, our heirs and successors, as far as them they do concern, inviolably to keep and observe under the pains therein expressed; so as, notwithstanding, *the aforesaid laws be agreeable, and not repugnant unto reason; nor against, but as convenient and agreeable as may be to the laws, statutes, customs and rights, of our kingdom of England.*'

'And because in the government of so great a province oftentimes sudden occasions do fall out, to which it shall be needful to apply a remedy before the free inhabitants of the said province can be called; and for that it shall not always be needful, in such cases, that all the people be called together; we will and ordain, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, have granted to the said James Earl of Carlisle, and his heirs, that he by himself, or his magistrates and officers, in that case lawfully preferred, may make decrees and ordinances both fit and profitable from time to time, that they may be esteemed, kept and observed, within the said province, as well for keeping the peace as for the better government of the people there living, so that they may be publicly known to all whom they do concern. Which ordinances we will, within the said provinces, inviolably to be kept, upon pain in them expressed; so that these laws be agreeable to reason, and not repugnant nor against it, but, as far as may be, agreeable to the laws and statutes of our kingdom of England; and so *that those laws extend not to the hurt or discommodity of any person or persons, either to the binding, constraining, or burthening, or taking away, either their liberty, goods, or chattels.*'

'We also of our princely grace, for us, our heirs and successors, will straightly charge, make and ordain, that the said province be of our allegiance; and all and every subject and liege people of us, our heirs, and successors, brought or to be brought, and their children, whether then born, or afterwards to be born, become natives and subjects of us, our heirs and successors, *and be as free as they who were born in England*, and so their inheritance within our kingdom of England or other of our dominions, to seek, receive, take, hold, buy and possess, and use and enjoy them as their own; and to give, sell, alien and bequeath them at their pleasure: *and also freely, quietly, and peaceably, to have and possess all the liberties, franchises and privileges of this kingdom and them to enjoy as the people of England*, whether born or to be born, without impediment, molestation, vexation, injury or trouble of us, our heirs and successors; any act or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.'

Charles soon forgot that he had ever made this grant to Lord Carlisle, and in February 1628, being much pressed by the earl of Pembroke, the unfortunate monarch made over Barbadoes to his Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Pembroke, in trust for Sir Wm. Courteen, who, really for his zealous energy, deserved to have had the island bestowed on him in the first instance. Scarcely had this grant been made when the Earl of Carlisle returned from a foreign embassy, and to appease his lordship's resentment at the breach of faith evinced towards him, the irresolute monarch revoked the charter or patent, granted to the Earl of Pembroke, and restored the proprietary rights to his favourite, Carlisle. The proceedings just mentioned had the good effect of stimulating the Earl to improve the territory bestowed on him, he contracted with a company of London merchants for a grant of 10,000 acres of land, on condition of receiving from each settler forty pounds of cotton annually, and the privilege of nominating a governor, or chief. Wolferstone, a native of Bermuda, was commissioned by the Earl of Carlisle as governor, with the power of Governor-Commander-in-Chief and Captain, to do justice, decide controversies, keep his Majesty's peace, and punish offenders, according to the laws of England and the nature of their crimes. Sixty-four settlers (each entitled on landing to 100 acres of land) arrived in Carlisle Bay 25th of July, 1628, commenced the erection of wooden houses, threw a bridge across the river which intersected the ground, and laid the foundation for Bridgetown, the present capital. The Earl of Pembroke's men, who were settled on the leeward of the island, refused to obey the windward, or Carlisle Bay Settlers. Arms were ultimately had recourse to, the windward men triumphed, and while the latter were asserting their right of jurisdiction in Barbadoes, the Earl of Carlisle had a new royal patent, made out in England, confirming in the most explicit and unequivocal manner the former grant. Sir Wm. Tufton was appointed Governor-Commander-in-Chief, in February, 1629. A military force was sent out to keep the leeward men quiet. A council of twelve settlers, appointed to assist the Governor in holding a Courts General Sessions of the Peace, laws were enacted suitable to an infant settlement, and the cultivated or occupied parts of the isle divided into six parishes, viz. Christ Church, St. Michael, St. James, St. Thomas, St. Peter, and St. Lucy.

In 1645 the island, under the prudent rule of Mr. Bell, was divided into four parishes, (George's, Philips,' John's, and Andrews, were added to the before-mentioned) a church built in each, and an officiating minister appointed. A general assembly was instituted, composed of two deputies elected in each parish from the majority of freeholders. The island was divided into four circuits, in each of which a court of law was constituted — defensive fortifications erected around the isle—the militia constituted a formidable force of 10,000 infantry and 1000 cavalry —the total population of the island had increased to 150,000 persons of all colours and sexes, and the value of property was quadrupled in seven years. This prosperity was not owing to sugar culture, for Ligon who visited the island in 1647, says, that the plantation of the cane had only then recently begun; but it would appear that Barbadoes carried on an unrestricted foreign intercourse with Holland and other countries. The number of slaves in the island at this period is not on record, yet here, as elsewhere, the evils of the system were early felt, for in 1649 a formidable insurrection took place at Barbadoes, and a general day was appointed for the massacre of all the white inhabitants. The plot was discovered by a negro, in gratitude to his master, the day before its contemplated execution, and twenty-eight of the leading negroes were gibbeted, according to the custom of the times.

In 1650, Lord Carlisle, (the son of the first patentee), hearing much of the wealth of the island, which he considered patrimonial property, and desirous of reaping some advantages from the same, executed a lease to Francis Lord Willoughby, of Parham, an active royalist officer, conveying to his Lordship all his right and title to the colony for 21 years, upon condition that the profits arising from

the proprietary right should be mutually shared between them. Charles II., (then in exile), desirous of securing the West Indies for his crown, appointed Lord Willoughby Governor and Lieutenant-General of Barbadoes, and of all the Caribbee Islands; and the Legislature of Barbadoes on his Lordship's arrival, passed an Act, acknowledging his Majesty's right to the sovereignty of the island, and that of the Earl of Carlisle, derived from his Majesty, and transferred to Lord Willoughby. Barbadoes, always distinguished for its loyalty, exerted itself on this occasion, and equipped several ships of war, which compelled the neighbouring islands to submit to the authority of the crown, as emanating from the chief W. I. Government at Barbadoes. Cromwell, as it may be supposed, did not quietly permit this refuge to his royal opponent, and a formidable squadron, under the command of Sir George Ayscue, containing a large body of troops, was dispatched for the purpose of reducing the refractory colonists in obedience to the Commonwealth, and with a view of crippling the power of Holland, with which Barbadoes and the other W. I. possessions carried on a lucrative traffic; the far-famed navigation laws were passed, by which the ships of any foreign nation were prohibited from trading with any of the English plantations, without a license from the Council of State.

The Barbadians for some time gallantly defended themselves against Cromwell, and it was not until the Parliamentary forces had laid waste a large portion of the island, the defection of Col. Modiford, and that many had been slain on both sides, that the island was subdued by the Cromwellian power. Sir George Ayscue was appointed Governor, after the reduction in 1652, and proceeded to subdue the other islands that had maintained their allegiance to the royal authority. On the restoration of Charles II., Lord Willoughby, who had been banished for life from the island, appointed Col. Humphry Walround, a faithful old royalist, superseding Col. Modiford, who proceeded to Jamaica, to be Deputy-Governor, and President of the Council of Barbadoes. Charles II. conferred the dignity of Knighthood on 13 gentlemen of Barbadoes, in testimony of their attachment to the royal cause.

Lord Willoughby, in 1662, as lessee of the Earl of Carlisle, renewed his claims on the island. Lord Kinnaird, the kinsman and heir of the Earl of Carlisle, brought forward demands on the settlers amounting to 60,000*l*., and the heirs of the Earl of Marlborough, who were entitled to a perpetual annuity from the same quarter, claimed a large sum for arrears. To satisfy these claims, now urgently made, a large number of the Barbadians, (by Mr. Kendal) agreed to lay a duty of 4½ per cent. on all native commodities, the growth and produce of Barbadoes, when exported from the island. This impost was estimated at 10,000*l*. a-year. Many Barbadians protested against the perpetual rent-charge of 10 per cent. on their plantations; but after being submitted to the decision of the Privy Council, it was finally agreed, that the 4½ per cent. fund should be applied towards providing a sufficient compensation to the Earl of Kinnaird, for surrendering his right to the Carlisle charter,—to provide for discharging the Earl of Marlborough's annuity—one moiety of the surplus to be paid to Lord Willoughby for the remainder of his lease, the other moiety to the Creditors of Lord Carlisle, until the expiration of Lord Willoughby's contract, when, after a salary of 1,200*l*. a-year for the future Governor of Barbadoes, the creditors of the Earl of Carlisle were to receive the entire balance, until their demands were liquidated. Under these conditions (agreed to by all parties), the proprietary Government was dissolved, and the sovereignty of Barbadoes annexed to the British crown. Some of the inhabitants of Barbadoes long protested against the imposition of the 4½ per cent. duties, but the rigorous and prudent administration of Lord Willoughby brought internal peace to the island, while his lordship extended the power of Britain in the western hemisphere. Lord Willoughby was lost in a hurricane, near Guadaloupe, while employed in reducing several islands to subjection. Col. Christopher Codrington became Deputy-Governor in 1668, and his administration was distinguished by vigilance and circumspection. In 1669, the windward and leeward isles were formed into distinct governments, Guadaloupe being the line of demarcation, and the commerce of the leeward isles was given to Sir W. Stapleton, while Lord Willoughby retained that of Barbadoes and the windward islands, which he kept until 1673.

In 1722, on the appointment of Governor Worsley, a salary of 6,000*l*. sterling per annum was fixed on his Excellency, and provided for by a capitation tax of 2*s*. 6*d*. on each slave—and by a tax on lawyers, patentees, and public officers, &c.—a burthen which the colonists soon found themselves unable to defray. The administration of Lord Howe (commencing in 1733), seems to have been generally applauded; under his auspices a free press was established in Barbadoes, and he died at his government in 1735, beloved by all who knew him. In 1780, Barbadoes was ravaged by a terrific hurricane, which lasted for 48 hours, and devastated the island: such was the violence of the wind, that a 12 pound carronnade was blown from the pier-head to the wharf, a distance of 140 yards. Of 11 churches and two chapels only three were left standing; and not more than 30 houses of the extensive capital of Bridge-town; the Mole-head, which cost the colonists 20,000*l*. was destroyed, and the castle, battery, forts, town-hall, prison and cells demolished; the loss of lives amounted to 3,000, and of property to 1,018,928*l*.

The events which have since occurred do not require detail.

The following is a list of the rulers of Barbadoes since its establishment as a colony: 1625, W. Deane, Gov.; 1628, C. Wolferstone, do.; 1629, J. Powell, do.; 1629, R. Wheatly, do.; 1629, Sir W. Tufton, do.; 1630, H. Hawley, do.; 1633, R. Peers, Dep.-Gov.; 1636, Hawley, do.; 1638, W. Hawley, do.; 1639, H. Hawley, Gov.; 1640, Sir H. Hunks, do.; 1641, P. Bell, do.; 1650, F. Lord Willoughby, do.; 1651, Sir G. Ayscue, do.; 1652, D. Searle, Dep.-Gov.; 1660, T. Modiford, Gov.; 1660, H. Walrond, Pr.; 1663, Francis Lord Willoughby, Gov.; 1666, H. Willoughby, H. Hawley, Samuel Barwick, Joint Govs.; 1667, William Lord Willoughby, Gov.; 1668, C. Coddrington, Dep.-Gov.; 1670, W. Lord Willoughby, Gov.; 1670, C. Coddrington, Dep.-Gov.; 1672, W. Lord Willoughby, Gov.; 1673, Sir P. Colleton, Bart., Dep.-Gov.; 1674, Sir J. Atkins, Gov.; 1680, Sir R. Dutton, do.; 1683, Sir J. Witham, Dep.-Gov.; 1684, Sir R. Dutton, Gov.; 1685, E. Steed, Dep.-Gov.; 1690, J. Kendall, Gov.; 1694, F. Russell, do.; 1696, F. Bond, Pres.; 1698, R. Grey, Gov.; 1702, J. Farmer, Pres.; 1703. Sir B. Granville, Gov.; 1706, W. Sharpe, Pres.; 1707, M. Crowe, Gov.; 1710, G. Lillington, Pres.; 1711, R. Lowther, Gov.; 1714, W. Sharpe, Pres.; 1715, R. Lowther, Gov.; 1720, J. Frere, Pres.; 1720, S. Cox, do.; 1722, H. Worsley, Gov.; 1731, S. Bar-

Pres.; 1733, J. Dotin, do.; 1733, Scroop Lord ant Howe, Gov.; 1735, J. Dotin, Pres.; 1739, R. Byng, Gov.; 1740, J. Dotin, Pres.; 1742, T. Robinson, Gov.; 1747, Hon. Henry Grenville, ; 1753, R. Weeks, Pres.; 1756, C. Pinfold, Gov.; 1766, S. Rous, Pres.; 1768, W. Spry, Gov.; 1772, Rous, Pres.; 1773, Hon. E. Hay, Gov.; 1779, Dotin, Pres.; 1780, J. Cunningham, Gov.; 1783, Dotin, Pres.; 1784, D. Parry, Gov.; 1790, H. rere, Pr.; 1791, D. Parry, Gr.; 1793, W. Bishop, r.; 1794, G.P. Ricketts, Gov. 1800, W. Bishop, Pr; 1801, Francis Humberstone, Lord Seaforth, Gr.; 1803, J. Ince, Pr.; 1804, F. H. Lord Seafoth, Gr. 1806, J. Spooner, Pr.; 1810, Sir G. Beckwith, K. B. Gr.; 1814, J. Spooner, Gr.; 1815; Sir J. Leith, K.B. Gr. 1816, J. Spooner, Pr.; 1816, Sir J. Leith, Gr.; 1817, J. F. Alleyne, Pr.; 1817, Stapleton Lord Combermere, G. C. B. Gr.; 1817, J. F. Alleyne, Pr.; 1817, S. Lord Combermere, Gr.; 1820, J. B. Skeete, Pr. 1821, S. Hinds, do.; 1821, Sir H. Warde, K. C. B. Gr.; 1825, J. B. Skeete, Pr.; 1826, Sir H. Warde, Gr.; 1827, J. B. Skete, Pr.; 1829, Sir J. Lyon, K.C.B., Gr.; 1829, J. B. Skeete, Pr.; 1829, Sir J. Lyon, Gr.; 1832, Sir L. Smith, do. 1836, Sir E. J. Mc Gregor.

III. Barbadoes, although generally level, except in the N. E. quarter, called Scotland (which is about 1,100 feet above the sea) has a very beautiful appearance, owing to its extent of cultivation, and sloping fields or terraces. In some deep vallies there are the remains of the primitive forests which formerly covered the whole island. The base of the island is calcareous rock, formed of madrepores, and other marine concretions, and is probably of volcanic origin, like the greater number of surrounding isles. Bridgetown the capital extends along the shores of the beautiful Bay of Carlisle for nearly two miles in length and half a mile broad, with about 20,000 houses. The handsome and spacious barracks of St. Ann's with their fine parade, are at the southern extremity of the town. The square, with Nelson's statue, is well laid out, and many of the houses are handsome. The Government-house, called Pilgrim, is about half a mile from Bridge-town. The fort of St. Anne, though small, is capable of making a good defence; it contains several excellent magazines stored with ammunition, and an armoury, with many thousand stand of arms in perfect order. The soil varies much; in some districts it is sandy and light, in others a rich black earth, and in several places spongy. Here and there is found a red clay of considerable depth, and the light whitish earth broken into a grey mould, or hardened into lumps resemble chalk, but actually consist of indurated argillæ, by exposure to the weather.

IV. Owing to the flatness of the island, leaving it open to the sea-breeze, and its extensive cultivation, Barbadoes is peculiarly healthy; and the details given of the range of the thermometer, &c., under St. Vincent will, with some modifications, answer for Barbadoes.

The returns under the section on climate in Jamaica shew the mortality of the troops on that island; the following document, drawn up by Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, Henry Marshall, Esq., will also to some extent indicate the climate of Barbadoes and the Windward islands.

Strength of the British army serving in the Windward and Leeward islands, from 1796 till 1805, and from 1810 to 1828 inclusive, together with the annual centesimal ratio of mortality from 1796 till 1828, being a period of 33 years.

Years.	Strength.	Deaths.	Centesimal ratio of mortality.	Mean centesimal ratio of mortality in each of the following periods.
1796	15928	6585	41.3	18.5
1797	14709	4080	27.7	
1798	13650	1956	14.3	
1799	12419	1240	9.9	
1800	13358	1599	11.9	
1801	14430	2770	19.2	
1802	16547	1316	8.	
1803	12087	1173	9.7	
1804	11410	2025	23.	
1805	11558	2170	18.7	
1806			11.1	12.9
1807			9.7	
1808			16.6	
1809			14.2	
1810	10691	1688	15.7	13.3
1811	9733	1515	15.5	
1812	10807	1031	9.5	
1813	11277	870	7.7	
1814	9204	791	8.5	
1815	8931	1048	12.7	
1816	6153	969	15.7	
1817	3882	909	23.4	
1818	3423	487	14.2	
1819	3344	319	9.5	
1820	3108	358	11.5	
1821	2804	427	15.2	
1822	2880	223	7.7	
1823	3421	163	4.7	
1824	4051	309	7.6	
1825	3688	375	10.1	
1826	4298	316	7.3	
1827	4044	380	9.4	
1828	3858	308	8.	Mean of 33 years, 13.4.

Centesimal ratio of mortality among the troops in the Windward and Leeward islands in the different months of the year, for a period of ten years, or from 1796 to 1805 inclusive. January,—deaths, 1,614; centesimal ratio of deaths, 6.5. February,—D. 1,197, C. R. 4.8. March,—D. 1,036, C. R. 4:2. April,—D. 1,429, C. R. 5:7. May,—D. 1,459, C. R. 5:9. June,—D. 1,724, C.R. 6:9. July,—D. 2,253, C.R. 8:7. August,—D. 2,991, R. C. 11:9. September,—D. 2,826, C. R. 11:4. October,—D. 3,279, C. R. 13:3. November,—D. 2,712, C. R. 10:9. December,—D. 2,402, C. R. 9:7. Total D. 24,916. Total C. R. 100:0.

According to the above, March is the healthiest, and October the most unhealthy month of the year in the Windward and Leeward Island command, which comprehends the islands of Barbadoes, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, St. Christopher, the Bahamas, Guyana on the continent, and all the other tropical British possessions in the West Indies and Continent of South America, except the island of Jamaica and the settlement of Honduras, which form a separate command. The troops in the Bermuda Islands, which lie in about 33° N. latitude, report to the commander of the forces in Lower Canada.

V. The inhabitants of this colony rapidly increased from its first settlement. In 1676, Barbadoes, on 100,000 acres, contained 70,000 whites and 80,000 blacks: total 150,000 souls. This great population was effected by granting out land, in lots of 10 acres each, to poor settlers and white servants who had

fulfilled the term of their indentures. Some, perhaps many, of these lots were subsequently sold when the island became too populous for the extension of sugar plantations; and the late occupiers, with the purchase money, proceeded to settle in other islands, where land was cheap and plentiful. In 1674, their numbers were calculated at 50,000 whites, and 100,000 coloured or negroes, thus giving 500 mouths to every square mile; while China, with its 350,000,000, has not more than 288 to the square mile.

The population at different periods of the last century was, as far as we have returns — 1724. Whites, 18,295; blacks, ——. 1753. Whites, ——; blacks, 69,870. 1786. Whites, 16,167; blacks, 62,953. 1788. Whites, 16,127; free coloured, 2,229; blacks, 64,405.

The slave population from 1817 to 1832, was—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase by Birth.		Decrease by Death.		Manumission.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1817	35354	42139	77493	..	..	..	..	..
1820	36733	41612	78345	3654	3758	3317	3286	250
1823	36159	42657	78816	4178	4058	3487	3228	297
1826	36995	43556	80551	4788	4814	3409	3304	322
1829	37691	44211	81902	4748	4502	3494	3320	670
1832	37762	43738	81500	..	..	..	..	1089

Births, Marriages and Burials, for 1832 and 1833. [B. B.]

Parish.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Deaths.	1832. Baptm.	1832. Marrg.	1832. Burials	1833. Baptm.	1833. Marrg.	1833. Deaths
St. Michael . .	1407	142	648	1651	77	583	1017	81	664
St. Joseph . .	716	14	75	194	8	25	376	11	44
St. Lucy . .	762	29	94	136	13	53	374	18	35
St. Andrew . .	485	19	62	47	3	16	203	8	21
St. Thomas . .	370	23	137	441	5	48	283	15	66
St. Peter . .	534	17	70	84	4	38	127	2	41
St. James . .	340	10	70	168	4	32	57	6	37
Christ Church .	1746	74	116	232	15	48	911	32	72
St. John . .	975	108	84	573	28	37	493	38	51
St. George . .	904	24	147	343	24	66	624	29	88
St. Philip . .	1074	87	116	189	30	86	836	44	71
Total	9313	547	1619	4058	211	1032	5281	284	1190

The total population and the division into parishes is thus stated previous to the abolition of slavery.

Parish.	Area in sq. miles	Whites	Free coloured	Slaves.	Total.
St. Michael	15	4965	3045	17990	26000
St. Philip	23	1207	307	9840	11354
St. Lucy	13	900	75	5345	6320
St. George	16	927	175	7381	8483
St. Andrew	13	600	300	3650	4550
St. Joseph	9½	890	90	4251	5231
St. John	13	908	172	5487	6567
St. Peter	13	..	1500	6617	8117
St. Thomas	13	..	750	6000	6750
Christ Church	22½	1700	120	10000	11820
St. James	12	700	50	4300	5050
Total	162	12797	6584	80861	100242

There has been no recent census of the island; and the Blue Books at the Colonial office respecting Barbadoes are by no means complete, satisfactory, or creditable to the island.

A statement of the Number of Slaves for whom Compensation has been claimed, and of the Number of Claims preferred for such compensation, and of the Amount of Compensations awarded in each of the classes of Prædial-attached, Prædial-unattached, and Non-Prædial. [Parliamentary Return to the House of Lords, March, 1838.]

Divisions.	Classes.	Number of Slaves in each class.	Compensation value of each class.	Total.
Prædial Attached.	Head People....	1963	£76242	No. of Slaves, 47876. Amount, £1,219,065.
	Tradesmen	1821	70726	
	Inferior ditto ..	784	22837	
	Field Labourers	27693	806674	
	Inferior ditto ..	15615	242585	
Prædial Unattached.	Head People....	32	1242	No. of Slaves, 4317. Amount, £106,911.
	Tradesmen	224	8690	
	Inferior ditto ..	163	4748	
	Field Labourers	2330	67870	
	Inferior ditto ..	1568	24359	
Non-Prædial.	Head Tradesmen	391	15186	No. of Slaves, 14,445. Amount, £333,337.
	Inferior ditto ..	408	11884	
	Head P. employed on wharfs, shipping, or other avocations.........	64	2485	
	Inferior People	A 200	5825	
	ditto	B 871	13572	
	Head Domestics	3816	148211	
	Inferior ditto	A 5890	114382	
		B 2805	21788	
	Children under six years of age on the 1st August, 1834.	14732	57209	
	Aged, diseased, or otherwise non-effective	1780	3456	

Number of Claims having reference to each Division. Prædial Attached, 1,753; Prædial Unattached, 1,231; Non-prædial, 4,244.

VI. Churches, Livings, &c. of Barbadoes, 1834. [B. B.]

Names of the Parishes, and extent.	Population of each Parish.	Value of Living, in £ currency.	Parsonage House.	Glebe.	Church, where situated and the number of persons it will contain.	No. of persons generally attending.	Chapel, where situated and the number of persons it will contain.	Number of persons generally attending.	Protes. or R. C.	Remarks.
St. John [illegible] sq. miles.	7600	500	There is a parsonage house.	25 acres.	Destroyed by the hurricane of 1831		1. St. Mark's, about 3 miles to the E. of the old church. 2. On the estate, held in trust by the Soc. Prop. Gosp.		Protestant.	Divine service is performed every Sunday in the parsonage house, which has been licensed for the purpose.
Christ Church [illegible] acres.	14000	500	Destroyed by the hurricane of 1831.	29 acres.	Ditto.		1. St. Barthol. 2. Part of the old fort, used as a temporary place of worship.		Protest.	
St. Thomas [illegible] sq. miles.	6500	500	Ditto.	23½ acres.	Ditto.		None.		Pr.	
St. Joseph 9½ sq. miles.	5342	500	Ditto.	18 acres.	Ditto.		A school house, recently built, is used at present as a licensed chapel.			Divine service is performed every Sunday in the rector's house, which has been licensed for that purpose.
St. James 12 sq. miles.	5630	500	A parsonage house.	8 acres.	At the W. end of the parish, and will contain about 300 persons.	about 100	None.			
St. Peter [illegible] sq. miles.	9100	500	Repaired since the hurricane of 1831.	about 20 acres.	Destroyed by the hurricane of 1831		Destroyed by the hurricane of 1831			Divine service is performed in a room in Spright's Town, licensed for that purpose.
St. Lucy [illegible] sq. miles.	7500	500	Ditto.	small glebe.			None.			Divine service is performed in the old school room, which has been enlarged since the hurricane and licensed for public worship.
St. Andrew [illegible] sq. miles.	5519	500	Destroyed by the hurricane of 1831.	about 15 acres.	At the N. E. of the parish, and will contain about 200 persons.	well attnd.	None.			
St. Philip [illegible] sq. miles.	12378	500	Reprd. since the hurricane, & used for divine service.	about 20 acres.	Destroyed by the hurricane of 1831		1. Trinity, a little to the E. of the centre of the parish.	about 300 persons.	Protestant.	
St. George [illegible] sq. miles.	9800	500	A small house has been built since the hurricane.	56 acres.	Near the W. line of the parish, and will contain about 330 persons.	about 280	1. St. Luke's, about 2½ miles E. of the church. 2. St. Jude's, about 3 miles N. of the church.	Each will contain and is attended by from 3 to 400 persons.	Protestant.	
St. Michael [illegible] sq. miles.	37000	500	None.	40 acres.	At the E end of Bridge Town, and will contain 1800 persons.	about 1200	1. St. Mary's, at the N. W. end of the town. 2. St. Paul's, at the S. E. end of the town. 3. St. Matthew's, at the N. E. end of the town.	1000 800 500	Protestant.	The population of this and of the other parishes is given on the best information that could be obtained, but from want of a census the numbers stated are to a certain extent conjectural.

VII. Number of Prisoners in the Goals of Barbadoes throughout each year. [B. B.]

Years.*	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours.			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1829	180	32	212	41	20	61	103	11	114	36	1	37	161	31	192	15	1	16	4
1830	174	42	216	37	9	46	102	30	132	35	3	38	119	29	148	14	3	17	..
1832	367	108	475	31	16	47	254	68	322	82	24	106	283	73	356	84	25	109	2
1833	1024	397	1421	59	11	70	848	377	1225	117	9	126	904	369	1273	120	28	148	6
1834	1322	705	2027	96	25	121	1109	634	1743	117	46	163	1198	671	1869	124	34	158	4
1836	746	319	1065	7	6	13	99	27	126	51	9	60	144	56	200	7	1	8	7

* The above six years are all that the B. B. contain; the returns for 1833–34 only, being made for the whole island.

VIII. Schools of Barbadoes, 1834. [B. B.]

Name of the Parish.	Public or Free School and where situated.	Number of Scholars. Ml.	Fm.	Tot.	Mode of Instruction.	If supported by government or voluntary contributions, and amount of each.	Expense of each school, per annum.	Remarks.
St. John	1. Parochial school, at which white children only are admitted.	20	15	35	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	The parochial school at the expense of the parish, the two other schools out of the funds at the disposal of the bishop.	Each master 50*l.* stg. paid by the bishop.	The number of private schools in this and the other parishes is uncertain. There are frequent changes. Estate schools are common. There is a Sunday school, well attended.
	2. School open to all classes.	27	23	50				
	3. Ditto.	38	25	63				
Christ Church	1. Parochial school, at which white children only are admitted.	33	26	59	Ditto.	Ditto.	One master and mistress 150*l.* cur. The bishop pays each master 50*l.* sterling.	There are two Sunday schools.
	2. School open to all classes.			31				
	3. Ditto.	24	43	67				
St. Thomas	1. Parish school.			55	Ditto.	Out of the funds at the bishop's disposal	1. 50*l.* cur.	One Sunday school and two schools in the week.
	2. School open to all classes.						2. 20*l.* stg.	
St. Joseph	1. Parochial school.	12		12	Ditto.	At the expense of the parish.	30*l.* cur.	One Sunday school.
St. James	1. School for all classes.	20	14	34	Ditto.	Out of the funds at the bishop's disposal	40*l.* stg.	One Sunday school.
St. Peter	1. Parochial school, at which white children only are admitted.	11	10	21	Ditto.	The parochial school at the expense of the parish, the other out of the funds at the bishop's disposal.	About 150*l.* cur. for clothing and teaching. Schoolmast. 40*l.* stg.	One Sunday school, and a night school in the week.
	2. School open to all classes.	24	13	37				
St Lucy	1. Parochial school, at which white children only are admitted.	21	10	31	Ditto.	Ditto.	1. 2*l.* 10*s.* cr. for each scholar.	One Sunday school, and two night schools in the week.
	2. School open to all classes.	15	26	41			2. 25*l.* stg.	
St. Andrew	1. Parochial school, chiefly for whites.			70	Ditto.	By the parish and private bequest.	70*l.* cur.	One Sunday school.
St. Philip	1. Parochial school, at which white children only are admitted.	29	25	54	Ditto.	1. At the expense of the parish	100*l.* cur.	Two Sunday schools.
	2. School open to all classes.	35	32	67		2. Out of funds at the bishop's disposal	40*l.* stg.	
St. George	1. Parochial school, for white boys & girls	15		15	Ditto.	1. By the parish and private bequests.	1. 60*l.* cur.	Two Sunday schools.
	2. Ditto.		12	12		2. Ditto.	2. 50*l.* cur.	
	3. School open to all classes.	51	31	82		3. Out of the funds at the bishop's disposal	3. 20*l.* cur.	
St. Michael	1. Harrison's free school.				Ditto, except in the Infant school, where the instruction is confined to reading only.	1. By private bequest	1.	In addition to the schools here mentioned, there are in each place of worship Sunday schools. There are also, twice in the week, night schools in each of the three districts of the town. In each parish, there are estate schools. There are also six private schools.
	2. Central schools for	134		134		2. By the colony.	2.	
	white boys and girls		92	92				
	3. St. Mary's Colonial school for boys	110		110		The remainder out of the funds placed at the bishop's disposal	3. Master 100*l.* stg.	
	and girls.		70	70			Mistress 50*l.*	
	4. St. Paul's school,	68		68			4. Mast. 50*l.*	
	for ditto.		53	53			Mistress 40*l.*	
	5. School near the garrison.			115			5. Mast. 50*l.*	
	6. 3 Infant schools.			204			6. 25*l.* each.	
	7. School at			57			7. Mast. 20*l.*	
	8. School Roebuck.			50			8. Mast. 50*l.*	

The situation of Codrington College is one of the most delightful that can possibly be conceived; surrounded by hills on every side, possessing the superior advantages of the sea breeze, an unbounded view of the Atlantic, and refreshed by a clear stream of water, collected in front into a small lake. The students receive their board and education for 35*l.* per annum, and are examined and ordained by the bishop if intended for the church.

At the central school, about 160 white children are educated precisely upon the plan of the national schools in England; all of them are fed during the day, and the major part are well clothed. The beneficial effects of this charity are already confessed on all hands; principles of sobriety and devotion are instilled into their minds, and habits of regularity and peaceful subordination are enforced. From this class of boys the master tradesmen, mechanics, overseers, and even managers, are now supplied. A girl's school has also been founded, under the auspices of the Bishop; they are both favourite institutions, and the chief people in the colony spare neither pains nor

expense in strengthening or maintaining them. There is also a large school for coloured children, with coloured managers, established under the Bishop's superintendence; and several more have been opened by the Bishop, at the Government expense;—every colour are admitted—the only conditions being cleanliness and constant attendance. Instruction is gratuitous.

IX. The government of the island is constituted in a manner similar to that already described under Jamaica; namely, a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Representative Assemby. The Governor's legislative authority is entirely negative, he can only recommend subjects for consideration to the Assembly, and his concurrence is required before any bill can become law; each concurrence, however, not being valid beyond three years, unless sanctioned by the royal confirmation. In his executive capacity the Government is entitled to nominate, and of course remove the officers of militia; the right, however, is seldom exercised beyond the choice of Colonels, who nominate their Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, and Captains, who in turn appoint their subalterns. The *Governor*, with the consent of the Council, has power to dissolve the General Assembly, and to issue writs for a new election; with the concurrence of five members he may suspend any member of Council, unless it be an extraordinary occasion requiring secrecy, when his power is absolute, subject to explanation at home. If there be less than seven Members of Council resident in the island, the Governor may fill up the number (to twelve,) *pro tempore*, for the dispatch of business. As *Chancellor*, his Excellency has the custody of the great seal, and presides in the Courts of Error and Equity, in which courts the Judges being consulted, he only sits *primus inter pares*, his vote or opinion being of no greater consequence than that of any other member. As *Ordinary* he takes probate of testamentary writings; in cases of litigation establishes or annuls the will; and in default of executors appointed by the testator. His Excellency issues letters of administration according to the rules of law. As *Vice-Admiral* he issues his warrant to the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court to grant commissions to privateers. Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada and Tobago are consolidated into one general Government; and Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla and Dominica into another general Government: the former called the Windward Island Government, and the latter the Leeward Island, Lieutenant-Governors are oppointed to each; and Governor-in-Chief at Barbadoes and Antigua. The militia force is strong and well appointed; there are six regiments of several battalions each, together with a corps of foot guards, and a numerous and brilliant staff. In 1816 Barbadoes had an effective military force of 20,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry composed of the colonists.

X. The income is raised as in the other islands. The following was the Barbadoes' gross Revenue and Expenditure, in £ sterling from 1821 to 1830:—

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure		
		Civil.	Military.	Total.
1821	13127	16679	2592	19271
1822	17421	13795	2697	16492
1823	29431	23511	2499	26010
1824	26125	12009	1654	13663
1825	21223	22878	1747	24625
1826	21022	27140	2500	29640
1827	20352	20242	1723	21965
1828	20157	18122	1677	19799
1829	19290	18339	1604	19943
1830	16349	16899	1666	18565

Revenue from 1828 *to* 1836.—1828, 28,270*l*; 1829, 28,413*l*; 1830, 24,918*l*; 1831, 25,087*l*; 1832, 25,110*l*; 1833, 20,915*l*; 1834, 36,220*l*; 1835, 41,219*l*; 1836, 42,336*l*; Taxes on Slaves, 1*s*. 3*d*. currency, or 10*d*. sterling each. On Sugar Mills, 13*s*. 4*d*. each. On four-wheeled Carriages, 13*s*. 4*d*. each. On two-wheeled Carriages, 6*s*. 8*d*. each. Duties on Wine per pipe, 4*l*. 1*s*., currency 2*l*. 14*s*. sterling; Brandy and Gin per gallon, 3*s*. 4*d*.; Tonnage Duty on shipping at the rate of 1*s*. 8*d*. sterling per ton to the 23d of October, and subsequently at 8*d*. sterling per ton.

Colonial Expenditure from 1828 *to* 1836.—1828, 18,566*l*; 1829, 19,943*l*; 1830, 18,566*l*; 1831, 18,354*l*; 1832, 18,354*l*; 1833, 16,536*l*; 1834, 17,841*l*; 1835, 27,580*l*; 1836, 29,373*l*. [B. B.]

Recapitulation of the Establishment in 1834.—[B. B.] Civil Establishment, 7,268*l*.; Contingent Expenditure, 376*l*.; Judicial Establishment, 155*l*.; Ecclesiastical Establishment, 3,910*l*.; Total 11,709*l*.

British Expenditure in 1836.—[B. B.] Commissariat Provisions and Forage, received from England, 10,307*l*.; Purchased in the Command, 13,611*l*.= 23,918*l*. Fuel and Light received from England, 577*l*.; Purchased in the Command, 2,042*l*.;=2,619*l*. Miscellaneous Purchases, 205*l*.; Transport, 870*l*.; Pay of extra Staff, Military Allowances, (included under the head of Ordinaries, from 1st of April 1836, the payments for the Commissariat and Ordnance excepted) 2,919*l*; Special Services, 1281*l*.; Contingencies, 932*l*.; Ordnance, 8,936*l*.; Ordinaries, 28,547*l*.; Pay of Commissariat Officers, 3,180*l*.;=75,090*l*.

Deduct Repayments.—Commissariat, 1098*l*.; Ordnance, 1289*l*.;=2387*l*. Net charge, 72,702*l*. The preceeding statement includes Expenditure, which on several of the items relates to the service of the whole Command, and not of this Colony exclusively.

XI .The trade of Barbadoes has fluctuated very much at various periods owing to hurricanes and bad seasons, as well as to the equally injurious fiscal restrictions of man; its early exports were—

Years.	Sugar.			Molasses.	Rum.			Ginger.	Aloes.		Cotton.	
	Hds.	Trs.	Bar.	Hds.	Hds.	Trs.	Bar.	Bags.	Hds.	Gds.	Bags.	Lbs.
[illegible]	8659	82	3419	114	5199	39	693	8070	1	409	8864	
1790	9998	123	2935	0	2331	0	261	4565	0	475		1287088
1791	11333	60	2346	30	3008	0	411	3735	0	770		1163157
1792	17073	125	2698	188	5064	0	512	3046	0	515		974178
[illegible]	26790	2662	825	2208	371 punchs.				738 pack.		1747 bales	

IMPORTS OF BARBADOES.

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1822	544210	70	18000	43963	48877	209	17279	21621	14	1000	24224	48	4000	693180	341	40279	2849
1823	608815	95	23932	56051	109020	283	20108	166741	113	12629	36318	54	3573	998659	545	60242	4084
1824	389426	89	22338	39225	73242	197	12547	203710	117	14963	65372	57	3541	788143	460	53299	3476
1825	353246	91	24072	81950	89787	217	13034	143181	88	11016	54846	61	5046	728552	457	52168	3818
1826	381127	79	19542	197075	84443	288	19694	313327	120	15713	16453	39	2724	999231	526	57673	3916
1827	219971	90	22021	30528	69332	235	18878	5643	8	949	48717	125	8023	376866	475	50776	3797
1828*																	
1829*																	
1830	203417	77	19406	28642	64050	289	23532	886	1	146	70983	169	10848	369122	536	53932	4034
1831*																	
1832	238660	87	22339	32092	55070	330	24939	134468	189	26530	18019	83	5197	481610	689	79005	5104
1833	272672	97	18711	31508	73728	310	21961	62208	94	12920	13796	44	2586	461135	545	56178	4234
1834	261525	111	29270	21312	57447	344	26072	93354	85	12182	14944	73	4871	449790	613	72395	5052
1835*																	
1836	416264	95	23151	35206	67516	331	23415	82931	81	12490	28240	60	3934	630157	567	62990	4899
1837*																	

From Elsewhere, value, 1822, 10284*l.*; 1823, 23714*l.*; 1824, 17168*l.*; 1825, 5542*l.*; 1826, 6804*l.*; 1827, 2675*l.*; 1830, 1142*l.*; 1832. 3301*l.*; 1833, 1223*l.*; 1834, 1208*l.*

EXPORTS OF BARBADOES.

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1822	447544	38	11620	184914	1454	248	24602	1372	13	2200	12847	32	2500	648131	331	40922	2849
1823	655480	74	19420	348325	9516	267	22356	24446	66	7191	26477	37	2484	1064244	444	51451	3380
1824	649832	61	15594	137377	5710	247	20085	16891	87	10936	36114	61	4181	845924	456	50907	3501
1825	670109	74	19025	144517	10379	262	21963	1829	68	8661	32618	48	3534	859452	452	53163	3676
1826	846646	60	15699	423199	8802	357	29260	11545	91	12754	17696	26	2019	1307889	534	59752	3900
1827	422798	46	13042	120951	2260	312	26768	..	..	..	11016	82	5842	557423	440	45652	976
1828*																	
1829*																	
1830	624734	74	19580	128979	7863	367	30323	..	..	..	15118	103	6442	776695	544	56345	4212
1831*																	
1832	283642	45	12833	108158	7101	442	39710	6024	92	12939	3438	80	8707	408363	659	74189	4842
1833	417991	81	21403	121688	5442	344	30566	7328	59	8127	1179	45	5686	553628	529	65784	4079
1834	609990	82	22292	111321	5587	439	38984	6464	38	5254	2644	73	7967	736006	632	74497	5195
1835*																	
1836	621362	78	20030	112271	2763	395	29522	11928	24	3829	869	67	10317	749193	564	63696	4999
1837*																	

To Elsewhere, value, 1827, 56342*l.*

* No Returns.

Principal articles of export from Barbadoes since 1822 :—

Years.	Aloes.	Sugar.	Rum.
		hhds.	
1822	576 packages	12822	4 punchs.
1823	16557 lbs.	26525	236 cases
1824	32327 do.	21639	3747 gallons
1825	35763 do.	18565	22352 do.
1826	62484 do.	20329	113 punchs.
1827	95966 do.	17593	12 do.
1828	No returns.		
1829			
1830	738 packages	25371	
1831			
1832			
1833			
1834			
1835			
1836			

XII. There is no paper currency; and the amount of coin in the island is not ascertainable. The gold coins are, a doubloon = 16 Spanish dollars; 1 joe = 8 Portuguese dollars; a moidore = 6 ditto. A silver dollar = 10 bits. There are ¼, ⅛, and 1-16th parts of a dollar. The weights and measures as in England.

N.B.—It is to be regretted that the Barbadoes Blue Books, like those of Jamaica, afford by no means the satisfactory documents to statistical science that the importance of the subject demands.

CHAPTER VII.—ST. LUCIA.

SECTION I. This very beautiful island is in lat. 13.50 N., long. 60.58 W., about 32 miles in length, from N. to S., and 12 broad, and contains 37,500 acres of land.

II. It was discovered on St. Lucia's Day, and first settled on by the English about 1635, since which period it has undergone various changes, being sometimes declared neutral, (as by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle,) next in the possession of the French, then captured or transferred to the British, and *vice versa*. By the treaty of Paris in 1763, St. Lucia was allotted to France; and Dominica, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago to England; during the American war, in 1779, it was taken by the British, but restored to the French by the peace of 1783, it was conquered at the commencement of the French revolutionary war in 1794, evacuated in 1795, and retaken in 1796; by the treaty of Amiens it was restored to France in 1801, and recaptured by us in 1803. The detail of the hard fought battles for the acquisition of this isle would be out of place, it may suffice to state that the fortune of war, in 1803 finally left it an English colony, with a French population, manners, language, and feelings.

III. The first approach to this island, (which is divided longitudinally by a ridge of lofty hills,) from the S. is very remarkable.

Two rocks, called Sugarloaves, rise perpendicularly out of the sea, and shoot to a great height in parallel cones, which taper away towards the summit. These mountains, which are covered with evergreen foliage, stand on either side of the entrance into a small but deep and beautiful bay. Behind this, the mountains, which run N. and S. throughout the island, rise in the most fantastic shapes.

When sailing along the shore the variety of scenery is exquisitely beautiful; the back ground continues mountainous, but every three or four miles appear the most lovely little coves and bays, fringed with the luxuriant cane-fields, and enlivened by the neatly laid-out mansions of the planters; while the flotillas of fishing and passage, or drogher boats, with their long light masts and latteen sails, add life and animation to the scene. On the west coast there is an excellent harbour, called *Little Careenage* with three careening places, one for large ships, and the others for frigates. It is accessible only to one vessel at a time, (the entrance defended by several batteries) but capable of holding thirty ships of the line.

The plains throughout the island are well watered, and the mountains clothed with fine timber.

Castries, the only town in the isle, is situate at the bottom of a long and winding bay of the same name. The fort is situate on the summit of *Morne-fortune*, which is about two miles of exceeding steep road, or path, from Castries.

Pigeon Island is six miles distant from the harbour of St. Lucia, and, in a military point of view, is of great importance to the colonies, being within a short distance of Martinique, and commanding a view of every ship that may enter or depart from that island;—it is moreover valuable for a very fine and extensive anchorage between it and the N. part of St. Lucia. The isle is about half a mile in length N. and S. and a quarter broad, the side towards the sea (W.) is a perpendicular cliff, from the ridge or crest of which there is a gradual descent to the opposite shore, and level ground enough to erect a barrack for 500 men. A barrack and hospital has been constructed on this healthy spot, and it is one of the most salubrious that can be expected in a tropical clime. St. Lucia is divided into Basseterre, the low or leeward territory, and Capisterre, the high or windward territory. The former is well cultivated and most populous; but the climate is unwholesome from the abundance of stagnant waters and morasses. The latter division is also unwholesome, but it becomes of course less so as the woods are cleared away. Indeed the health of all tropical countries will be found to be in proportion to their cultivation.

IV. In 1777 the island contained whites, 2,397; free coloured, 1,050; slaves, 10,752; total, 14,199.

The Slave Population, according to a Parliamentary Return, was in numbers, from 1816 to 1831, as follows:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase by Birth.			Decrease by Death.			Decrease by Manumission.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1816 ..	7394	8891	16285	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1819 ..	6811	8228	15039	385	344	729	1087	906	1993	51
1822 ..	6297	7497	13794	478	446	924	691	643	1334	69
1825 ..	6325	7392	13717	591	616	1207	556	483	1039	184
1828 ..	6280	7381	13661	587	606	1193	586	416	1002	219
1831 ..	6119	7229	13348	581	549	1130	573	475	1048	366

The Board of Trade returns for 1831 state the inhabitants at—*whites and free coloured* males, 1,690; females, 1,838; *slaves*, males, 5,242; females, 6,129—total, males, 6,932; females, 7,967. The births for the year, 451; deaths, 430; and marriages, 1?. 4,190 persons engaged in agriculture; in manufactures, 670; in commerce, 86.

Population of St. Lucia in 1836. [B. B.]

County, District, or Parish.	Whites. Males.	Whites. Females.	Whites. Total.	Coloured Population. Males.	Coloured Population. Females.	Coloured Population. Total.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Aliens and Resident Strangers not included in the preceding Column.	Persons employed in Agri.	Persons employed in Manf.	Persons employed in Com.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
First District:															
Castries . .	193	187	383	1430	1572	29102	1623	1759	357	1370	213	286	197	17	64
Gros Ilet . .	18	13	31	477	589	1066	495	1602	60	320	97	5	32	3	9
Anse la Raye .	14	9	23	392	495	887	406	504	10	..	..	..	21	..	11
Dennery . .	11	4	15	264	315	579	275	319	3	270	81	1	21	1	18
Dauphin . .	4	2	6	280	255	535	284	257	14	300	200	..	5	1	15
Second District:															
Soufriere . .	162	168	330	1572	1815	3387	1734	1983	94	1478	176	17	76	12	74
Choiseuil . .	30	27	57	501	601	1102	531	628	14	465	59	..	52	8	20
Laborie . .	23	27	50	682	869	1551	705	896	26	512	80	..	37	1	26
Third District:															
Vieux Fort .	31	43	74	479	541	1020	510	584	7	380	159	6	35	2	17
Micoud . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Praslin . .	17	7	24	568	643	1211	585	650	1	726	..	..	28	1	30
Total . .	505	487	990	6645	7695	14340	7188	8182	786	5831	1066	315	504	46	283

The foregoing taken from returns received from justices of peace, in the several quarters, being the only source of information. The quarters in the district have been changed since the last return, for the better accommodation of the special magistrates.

A statement of the number of Slaves for whom compensation has been claimed, and of the number of claims preferred for such compensation, and of the amount of compensation awarded in each of the classes of prædial-attached, prædial-unattached, and non-prædial. [Parliamentary return to the House of Lords, March, 1838.]

Divisions.	Classes.	No. of slaves in each class.	Compensation value of each class.	Total.
Prædial Attached.	Head People ..	332	£16997	No. of Slaves, 8355. Amount, £250934.
	Tradesmen	237	9932	
	Inferior ditto ..	30	1005	
	Field Labourers	5564	186550	
	Inferior ditto ..	2192	36747	
Prædial Unattached.	Head People ...	8	402	No. of Slaves, 368. Amount, £10821.
	Tradesmen	3	125	
	Inferior ditto ..	1	33	
	Field Labourers	256	8583	
	Inferior ditto ..	100	1676	
Non-Prædial.	Head Tradesmen	36	1810	No. of Slaves, 1652. Amount, £47903.
	Inferior ditto ..	36	1207	
	Head P. employed on wharfs, shipping, or other avocations	2	100	
	Inf. People ditto	80	2682	
	Head Domestics	1061	35573	
	Inferior ditto ..	390	6529	
	Children under six years of age on the 1st August, 1834.	1957	16404	
	Aged, diseased, or otherwise non-effective	1006	8432	

Number of claims having reference to each division. Prædial Attached, 332; Prædial Unattached, 64; Non-prædial, 494.

V. *Churches, Livings, &c. in* 1836 [B. B.].—In Castries the population is about 150 souls. The value of the living is about 300*l.* sterling. The church will contain about 200, of whom from 20 to 60 generally attend. This church is Protestant.

In Castries also a population of 3382 Roman Catholics. The value of the living is not fixed. There is a Parsonage House allowed. The church, when finished, will contain about 800 persons. There is also a small house serving as a chapel, which will contain about 250 persons.

Soufriere—Population about 3517 Roman Catholics. Value of living, 5,000 livres per annum. The church is generally full.

Vieux Fort—Population 1094 Roman Catholics. Value of living 6,000 livres sterling. There is a Parsonage House allowed, to which is attached 18 acres of uncultivated land. This church will contain about 200 persons. The foregoing is taken from returns received from the curates of the different parishes.

VI. *Schools of St. Lucia in* 1836 [B. B.].—Castries.—A National School, containing 41 male scholars. The mode of instruction is the plan generally pursued in National Schools. The Master receives a salary of 50*l.*, paid by the Bishop of the Diocese, and the rent of the school room is paid by voluntary subscriptions until a house can be erected.

Soufriere.—A National School, containing 24 male and 8 female scholars. (Mode of instruction as above). The Master receives 40*l.* sterling, paid by the Bishop of the Diocese, and the rent of the school room is paid by voluntary subscriptions.

Gros-Islet.—A National School, containing seven male scholars. The Master receives 40*l.* per annum from the Bishop of the Diocese. (Mode of instruction as above). The officiating Minister of St. Lucia at present bears the expenses of this school, which has been established but a short time. [There are no other returns in the B. B.]

VII. Number of Prisoners in the Goal of St. Lucia throughout each year. [B. B.]

Years.	Total number of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours.			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1828	3	2	5	2	0	2	16	2	18	8	1	9	20	2	22	4	1	5	3
1829	21	22	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	12	7	0	7	14	22	36	2
1830	38	7	45	0	0	0	14	0	14	31	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
1831	59	7	66	0	0	0	3	3	6	54	4	58	18	0	18	49	7	56	13
1832	60	7	67	1	0	1	27	5	32	32	2	34	20	2	22	39	5	44	0
1833	50	10	60	3	0	3	10	4	14	18	1	19	2	3	5	18	1	19	1
1834	39	4	43	0	0	0	12	2	14	26	1	27	26	3	29	12	0	12	2
1835	33	7	40	1	0	1	10	4	14	21	4	25	21	4	25	10	4	14	3
1836	49	4	53	2	0	2	8	1	9	39	3	42	37	3	40	12	1	13	0

VIII. The inhabitants have their affairs administered by a Governor and Council, with French laws, where they are not adverse to the British.

St. Lucia Militia in 1836.—Northern Battalion: Regimental Officers—1 Lieutenant-Colonel; 1 Major; 9 Captains; 10 1st. Lieutenants; 9 2nd. Lieutenants. Staff Officers—1 Pay-Master; 1 Sergeant-Major; 2 Assistant Surgeons; 1 Adjutant; 1 Quarter Master. Staff Sergeants—1 Sergeant Major; 1 Assistant Sergeant Major; 1 Quarter Master Sergeant; 22 Sergeants; 14 Buglers and Drummers; 494 Rank and File. Southern Batt.—Regimental Officers—1 Lieutenant-Colonel; 2 Majors; 8 Captains; 8 1st. Lieutenants; 8 2nd. Lieutenants. Staff Officers—1 Pay-Master; 1 Surgeon; 1 Adjutant; 1 Quarter Master; 1 Sergeant-Major; 22 Sergeants; 16 Buglers and Drummers; 447 Rank and File.

The Expenditure of the Militia consists in the payment of contingencies; viz:—Companies; Drummers; Buglers and Fifers; Camp Colour; Adjutant Allowances for Stationary, &c. These expenses are paid from a fund established in each Battalion; which is created by the payment of Fines on absentees from Parade; and the fees of Officers' Commissions. The Army, and accoutrements of Soldiers are furnished by Government. The Soldiers pay for their own clothing, and those that are unable to pay, the Colony provides for them.

The forces of the Alien Corps, which is composed of Martinique Refugees, consist of 1 Captain Commanding; 5 Lieutenants; 15 Sergeants; and 369 Rank and File. This Corps is unarmed, it not being considered advisable to place arms in their hands; they clothe themselves, and are no expense to the Colony. (From B. B. for 1836, page 45.)

IX. The income is derived from custom duties, a capitation tax, licences, fines, stamp duties, &c. The poll tax is 20 livres on all adults between the ages of 16 and 60.

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Revenue of St. Lucia.

—	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
REVENUE:										
Direct Taxes . . .	3100	3158	2145	2770	3033	1569	2377	1031	290	379
Indirect Taxes . . .	7327	8783	9926	9761	6419	1434	4776	8213	11980	13514
Total . . .	10427	11941	12071	12531	9452	3003	7153	9244	12270	13893
EXPENDITURE:										
Salaries, Civil and Judicial.	8985	9046	8964	8315	7789	3832	7797	7452	8329	8390
Contingencies, Civil and Judicial . . .	2401	1740	2872	3394	1983	1068	1991	2352	668	2143
Miscellaneous . . .	387	137	200	295	371	241	297	161	480	437
Total . . .	11773	10923	12036	12004	10143	5141	10085	9965	9478	10970

In 1817, the revenue was 8,305*l.*; in 1820, 10,300*l.*; in 1826, 12,000*l.*

Commissariat Department.—Provisions and Forage received from England, 2,882*l.*; purchased in the Command, 3,788*l.*; total, 6,670*l.* Fuel and Light received from England, 165*l.*; purchased in the Command, 217*l.*; total, 382*l.*

Miscellaneous Purchases.—Transport, 284*l.*; Pay of Extra Staff (included under the head of Ordinaries from 1st April, 1836, pay of Commissariat and Ordnance excepted), 153*l.*; Military Allowance, 694*l.*; Special Services, 62*l.*; Contingencies, 101*l.*; Ordnance, 3,680*l.*; Ordinaries, 6,705*l.*; Pay of Commissariat Officers, 450*l.*; Total, 19,184*l.*

Deduct Re-payments.—Commissariat, 256*l.* 10*s.*; Ordnance, 522*l.* 16*s.*; Total, 779*l.* Net charge, 18,405*l.* Ordnance not included. (B. B. for 1836.)

X. In 1810, the official notice of the exports was 43,830*l*, and of imports 193,743*l*.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND SHIPPING OF ST. LUCIA. [B.B.]

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons	Men.
1822	47491	11	2893	10377	10417	70	5654	6765	6	733	4393	23	1111	86957	110	10391	831
1823	51339	11	2039	15985	6932	55	3622	14271	25	2843	2175	..	..	95414	91	8504	638
1828	43472	21	4657	26507	13604	120	6328	..	..	..	14222	251	6764	97807	392	17749	2439
1829	57187	24	5364	33261	10397	142	7325	..	..	..	15864	259	8255	116710	425	20944	2639
1830	68803	24	5364	22284	3979	132	5365	..	..	..	36642	262	7289	212516	418	20558	2634
1831	13853	18	3972	25889	7851	165	6178	3824	23	1786	13092	260	8437	64885	466	20382	2598
1632	10600	11	2443	29255	5047	124	5250	10593	17	2056	15075	230	6194	70572	382	15943	2186
1633	603	9	2089	26437	10626	117	6235	98	1	123	95060	152	4265	47271	279	12712	1577
1834	817	12	2621	32138	13814	125	6618	1776	5	550	9879	173	4328	58602	315	14117	1777
1835	41722	15	3377	29964	7800	156	6938	3517	8	942	9483	176	5074	92488	355	16331	2005
1836	33957	11	2464	33393	7404	142	5877	1515	4	508	15704	214	4195	91974	371	13044	2066

From Elsewhere, 1822, 7512*l.*; 1813, 4708*l.*; 1831, 369*l.*; 1834, 80*l.*

EXPORTS OF ST. LUCIA.

1822	91616	18	4226	20884	..	57	3802	1643	5	635	..	34	1862	114104	114	10525	844
1823	66081	16	3264	6530	5510	67	3961	7831	30	3199	210	7	120	86164	120	10748	854
1828	111238	24	4657	6317	9240	107	5988	..	..	..	3532	237	6441	130329	368	17086	2339
1829	100918	22	5268	9211	5933	117	7052	..	..	..	2882	290	8845	118946	429	21165	2207
1830	104231	23	5268	10077	6647	135	7966	..	..	..	5653	264	7537	126610	442	20771	2500
1831	51867	20	4528	9710	6936	188	7973	4309	10	1060	10181	249	7278	83066	467	20833	2626
1832	43340	11	2518	14213	4750	131	6903	5866	15	1731	7311	284	7294	75482	441	18446	2433
1833	48859	11	2508	1633	4963	105	5411	1307	3	315	8359	194	5232	72144	313	13466	1750
1834	52449	14	3000	9499	11944	111	6248	860	4	445	13243	223	5785	87136	352	15488	2060
1835	60524	15	3252	10558	7006	150	6788	103	4	371	11640	191	5591	89833	360	16002	2875
1836	49497	11	2492	10433	2972	129	5674	971	4	379	15814	235	4621	79509	379	13166	2194

The principal articles of export, from 1822 to 1831, were,

	Sugar.	Coffee.	Rum.
1822	7745 hds.	357 tierces.	501 puncheons.
1823	6061702 lbs.	362129 lbs.	31950 gallons.
1828	7248 hds.	269 tierces.	304 puncheons.
1829	6836 ..	No Return.	
1830	1188 ..	do.	274 ..
1831	5776 ..	694 tierces.	

XI. Accounts are kept in pounds, shillings and pence; but the value of the circulating medium is thus stated:—12 deniers = 1 sol; 2 sols and six deniers = 1 dog; 6 dogs or 15 sols = 1 bit; 8 dogs, or 20 sols 1 livre; 9 livres = 1 current dollar: 10 livres = 1 round dollar; 20 livres = one pound currency. There is no paper money in circulation.

The *Weights* in use are the French pound and quintal; the pound = 2 marc (Paris); the marc = 8 oz.; the oz. = 8 gros = the gros = 72 grains; the quintal = 100 French lbs.; the French lbs. = 17 oz. 9 dr. English; quintal of 100 French lbs. = 109 English.

The *Measures* are (land or square measure); the carré, containing 3 acres, 78 perches, 28 feet square (Paris measure) or 10,000 square paces; the acre = 100 square perches, or 2,644 paces, 11 feet; the perch = 26 paces, 5 feet, 72 inches square, or 9 square toises; the square toise = 36 square feet, or 2 paces, 11 feet, 72 inches square; the square pace = 12 square feet, and 30 square inches; the square foot = 144 square inches; the square inch = 144 square lines, Long measure: the toise = 6 feet French; the foot = 12 inches; the inch = 12 lines; the French foot = 12 and 2-3rd inches British. Cloth measure: the aune or ell = 3 feet 8 inches; and it is subdivided into one-half, one-third, one-fourth, and one-eighth; the ell = 1 yard 10½ inches. Wine measure: gallon = 2 pots; 1 pot = 2 pints (Paris measure), 1 pint = 2 chopines; 1 chopine = 2 roquils; 1 roquil = 2 muces. Dry measure: the barrel = 44 quarts, or 55 pots; the half barrel = 27 pots; the quarter ditto = 13¾ pots; the half quarter ditto 6 7-8th pots.

XII. The number of stock in the island is, horses 578 horned cattle, 2,239; sheep, 1,741; and goats, 594.

The quantity of agricultural produce in 1831 was, sugar, 5,561,815 hogsheads; coffee, 149,571 hogsheads; cocoa, 33,515 hogsheads; rum, 90,687 galls.; molasses, 224,700 gallons. The number of acres of land under each crop was—in sugar canes, 4,752; coffee, 696; cocoa, 316; provisions, 4,049; pasture, 4,685—total, 11,321; leaving uncultivated—acres, 26,134.

Prices of Produce and Merchandize in 1836.—Horned cattle, 13*l.* each; horses, 25*l.*; sheep, 15*s.* goats, 10*s.*; swine, 1*l.* 10*s.*; salt butter, 4*l.* 10*s.* per firkin; cheese, 10*s.*; beef, 6*l.* per barrel; mutton, 1*s.* per lb.; pork, 7*l.* per barrel; rice, 1*l.* 5*s.* per 100 lbs.; coffee, 4*l.* per ditto; tea, 6*s.* per lb.; sugar, 6*d.* per ditto; salt, 9*s.* per barrel; wine, 12*s.* per dozen bottles; tobacco, 3*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.

Wages for Labour.—Domestic, 2*s.* per day; prædial, 2*s.* per ditto; trades, 3*s.* per ditto.

Return of the Produce, Stock, &c. of St. Lucia in 1836. [B.B.]

Name of the County, District, or Parish.	No. of Acres in each Crop.								No. of Stock.				Quantity of Produce.					
	Sugar Canes.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Cotton.	Provisions.	Pasture.	Total No. of acres in crop.	No. of acres of uncultivated land.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Lbs. of Sugar.	Lbs. of Coffee.	Lbs. of Cocoa.	Lbs. of Cotton.	Gallons of Rum.	Gallons of Molasses.
Castries ..	917	9	21	..	1125	960	2072	unknown	57	296	57	49	537000	2000	3400	..	12600	17200
Gros Ilet ..	218	31	..	..	176	458	813	unknown	183	482	270	45	336000	6200	..	..	4200	9100
Anse la Raye	250	9	15	1	200	280	475	unknown	72	157	70	100	284000	..	..	..	6000	15000
Dennery ..	295	..	45	3	397	655	740	4582	100	212	145	20	370000	..	15200	11	1587	7400
Dauphin ..	190	18	4	..	233	204	445	unknown	30	180	100	89	370000	3000	2000	..	15000	3000
Soufriere ..	621	577	101	..	580	498	1877	unknown	125	370	140	76	665300	146000	21500	..	7400	7540
Choiseuil ..	155	53	13	..	305	330	526	2264	40	124	72	61	165000	4470	1620	..	2100	1800
Laborie ..	266	12	12	8	360	277	658	1206	56	237	187	86	191310	416	320	300	4900	7100
Vieux Fort ..	418	14	4	..	569	520	1005	1891	42	345	206	67	564000	1200	..	..	.	15640
Micoud ..																		
Praslin ..	112	5	..	6	725	550	848	unknown	45	275	425	130	835400	200	..	500	14400	24675
Total .	3442	727	215	18	4670	4732	9459	..	750	2678	1672	723	4318010	163186	44040	801	68187	108455

Sugar, 22s. 6d. per cwt.; Coffee, 70s. do.; Cocoa, 28s. do.; Cotton, 9d. per lb.; Rum, 1s. 10d. per gallon; Molasses, 6d. do.
Rate of Exchange in 1836.—Private bills, at 90 days sight, on London, £227 currency for £100 sterling.

CHAPTER VIII.—DOMINICA.

Section I. The island of Dominica is situated in 15.25.N., 61.15.W., about twenty-nine miles in length, and sixteen in breadth, and containing 275 square miles, or 186,436 acres.

II. Dominica was the first land seen by Columbus on his second voyage, after having been 20 days at sea from the Canaries: it was made on Sunday, the 3rd. of November 1493, and so named by the great navigator; but its right of occupancy was claimed by the three kingdoms, of England, France, and Spain. The right of possession remained undecided, and Dominica was considered a neutral island by the three crowns, till the year 1759, when, by conquest, it fell under the dominion of Great Britain; it was afterwards ceded to England by the treaty of Paris, February 1763. On the cession of the island to the English, commissioners were appointed under the great seal, and sent out there with authority to sell and dispose of the lands by public sale, to English subjects in allotments of not more than 100 acres of such land as was cleared; and not exceeding 300 acres of woods to any persons who should be the best bidder for the same.' These allotments were disposed of for the benefit of the crown, and were confirmed to the purchaser by grants, under the Great Seal of England, with conditions in each grant, 'that every purchaser should pay down 20 per cent. of the whole purchase money, together with sixpence sterling per acre, for the expence of surveying the land; and that the remainder of the purchase money should be secured by bonds, to be paid by equal instalments, in the space of five years, next after the date of the grants. That each purchaser should keep on the lands, so by him purchased, one white man, or two white women for every 100 acres of land, as it became cleared, for the purpose of cultivating the same. Or, in default thereof, or non-payment of the purchase money, the lands were to be forfeited to His Majesty, his heirs, and successors.' The commissioners were also empowered to execute leases to the French inhabitants, of such lands as were found in their possession on the surrender of the island; which lands were again leased to those inhabitants, who were desirous of keeping them in possession, on consideration of their taking the oaths of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty.

These leases were executed for a term not less than seven, some 14 years, and others for 40 years absolute, renewable at the time limited for the expiration of the same. With conditions in every lease, 'That the possessor, his heirs, or assigns, should pay to his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, the sum of two shillings sterling per annum, for every acre of land of which the lease should consist. And that they should not sell or dispose of their lands without the consent and approbation of the Governor, or Commander in-chief of that island for the time being.' The Commissioners were likewise empowered to make grants, under the Great Seal of lots to poor settlers, to such English subjects as should be deemed fit objects of his Majesty's bounty, in allotments of not more than 30 acres of land to any one person. With authority also, to the said commissioners, to reserve and keep such lands, in the most convenient parts of the island as they should think proper, for fortifications, and the use of His Majesty's army and navy; together with a boundary of 50 feet from the sea shore, round the whole island; and reserving all mines of gold and silver, which might thereafter be discovered there, for the use of his Majesty, his heirs, and successors.

By these measures 96,344 acres (half the island,) were disposed of in lots of from 50 to 100 acres, which produced 312,090*l.* sterling. The prosperity of the island rapidly increased under a system of free trade; but the happiness of the inhabitants was interrupted on the capture of the island, by a large French

force, from Martinique, under the Marquis de Bouillé, in 1778, after a gallant resistance on the part of the British colonists, by which they secured for themselves highly honourable terms; these advantages were, however, frustrated by the tyranny and rapacity of the new French Governor, the Marquis Duchilleau, whose memory is deservedly held in the deepest scorn. After five years, our colonists were rejoiced on the restoration of the island to England at the peace of 1783. During the war of 1805, a devastating descent was made on the Island of Dominica by a formidable French squadron; and although Roseau, the capital was burned, the colony was preserved to Great Britain by the skill of Sir George Prevost, and the gallant behaviour of the colonists. The island has ever since remained under the dominion of Great Britain.

In 1802, the 8th W. I. (black) regiment mutinied took possession of the Cabrites, and from the lower fort opened a fire on H. M. S. Magnificent, then at anchor in Prince Rupert's bay. The marines were landed, joined the royal Scotch and 68th regiments, and, after two days skirmishing, the 8th W. I. was subdued with great loss.

III. Dominica is one of the volcanic isles of the West, with lofty rugged mountains, and fertile intervening valleys, watered by about 30 fine rivers, and numberless rivulets, springs, and waterfalls, which descend with great impetuosity from the hills, and, under the umbrageous canopy of lofty and magnificent forests, form the most romantic cascades. The height of the elevations have been thus noted:—Morne Diablotin, or Terre Firme, 5,314 feet above the sea; Laroche, 4,150; Coulisboune, 3,379; Outer Cabrite, 542; Inner ditto, 430; Morne Crabier, 485; Morne Bruce, 465; Daniole, 329. The heights of the forts and batteries are Scots' Head, 231 feet; Melville's, 147; Magazine Bat. 320; Hospital ditto, 440; Fort Young, 440; Fort Shirley, 153; Barracks at Douglas Bay, 126; Grand Savannah, 170; Layon, 160. About six miles from Roseau, almost in the centre of the island, and on the top of a very high mountain, surrounded by other more lofty hills, is a large lake of fresh water, covering a space of several acres, and in some places unfathomable; it spreads into three distinct branches, and has a very extraordinary appearance. Roseau, the capital, is situate in the parish of St. George, (about seven leagues from Prince Rupert's Bay), on a point of land on the S. W. side of the island, which point forms two bays—Woodbridges to the N. and Charlotteville to the S. 'The landscape behind the town is beautifully grand; indeed the whole prospect from the edge of Morne Bruce, a lofty table-rock occupied by the garrison, is one of the very finest in the West Indies. The valley runs up for many miles in a gently inclined plane between mountains of irregular heights and shapes, most of which are clothed up to their cloudy canopies with rich parterres of green coffee, which perfumes the whole atmosphere, even to some distance over the sea; the river rolls a deep and roaring stream down the middle of the vale, and is joined at the outlet of each side ravine by a mountain torrent, whilst at the top, where the rocks converge into an acute angle, a cascade falls from the apex, in a long sheet of silvery foam. Beneath, the town presents a very different appearance from what it does at sea; the streets are long and spacious, regularly paved, and intersecting each other at right angles; there is one large square, or promenade ground, and the shingled roofs of the houses, tinged with the intense blue of the heaven above them, seem like the newest slates, and remind one of that clear and distinct look which the good towns of France have when viewed from an eminence.

The roadstead of Roseau (it can scarcely be called a harbour) is very capacious and safe, except in the hurricane months, (from the end of August to October), when the sea, from the southward, tumbles into the bay in a terrific manner, sometimes rising to an alarming height. On the last day of September, 1780, the sea suddenly rose to the height of 21 feet perpendicular above its usual level, destroying several houses in front of the beach and wrecking many vessels. The fortifications of Roseau, namely Young's Fort, Melville's Battery, Bruce's Hill, and Fort Demoulin, are very strong and commanding positions. Prince Rupert's Bay, on the N. W. of the island in St. John's parish, is three miles broad, one and a half deep, and safe and commodious enough for the whole British navy at all seasons: it is surrounded by two high mountains, called the Cabrittes, the inner of which is about 500, and the other 600 feet in perpendicular height, both out of the reach of any other elevated land. Fort Shirley lies betwen the two Cabrittes, with a rich plain of 100 acres in extent at its base, and in time of war the fortifications on these heights might be rendered as strong as Gibraltar. The grand Savanna, nine miles from Prince Rupert's Bay, and twelve from Roseau, is a fine fertile elevated plain, upwards of a mile in extent, and at a good distance from the neighbouring mountains, whose terraces jut out from their breasts: around whose declivities flourish the richest verdure, while murmuring cascades of babbling brooks, burst through the luxuriant vegetation, or roll along the hilly avenues, surrounded by magnificent piles of rocks, sometimes black and bare, sometimes green, with countless traceries of lovely creepers, interspersed with gigantic ferns and lofty palms.

IV. Dominica, is volcanic: the soil in some places is a light brown coloured mould, which appears to have been washed down from the mountains, mixed with decayed vegetable matter. In the level country, towards the sea coast, and in many districts of the interior, it is a fine, deep, black, mould, peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, and all other articles of tropical produce. The under stratum is a yellow, or brick clay, in some parts; in others, it is a stiff terrace, and frequently very stoney. Large quantities of excellent freestone have been quarried in the Savanna, and at one time it formed an article of export to Guadaloupe and elsewhere.

Several of the mountains of this island are continually burning with sulphur, of which they emit vast quantities. From these mountains issue various springs of mineral waters, (whose virtues are extolled for the cure of many disorders) which in some places are hot enough to cook an egg in less time than boiling water. The sulphureous exhalations from these springs are very strong, often too intensely penetrating for continued respiration, while the soil, or sulphur and sand, around them in the *Souffrieres*, is too hot for the feet, and scarcely firm enough to tread upon. Owing to the dense vegetation of the island, and the general apathy of W. I. planters for any thing but sugar and coffee, we know nothing further of the geology of Dominica. It is stated that gold and silver mines exist, and that the latter metal was at one time to be found in abundance.

V. The following thermometrical register is for Roseau, the capital (lat. 15.18. N.; long. 61.22. W.); but in the interior and on the mountains the heat is much reduced, and indeed so cold as to render woollens indispensable for body clothing and bed covering.

Meteorological Register for Eleven Months at Roseau.

MONTHS.	THERMOMETER.			WINDS.	REMARKS.
	Max.	Med.	Min.		
January....	83	76	70	E.N.E. and N.	Cloudy atmosphere.
February ..	81	74	69	E.N.E. and S.E.	Cool, showery.
March	84	77	71	N.E. to S.E.	Fair, sometimes cloudy.
April......	85	77	70	E.N.E. & S.E. & by S.	Ditto, moderate breeze.
May	86	79	74	N.E. to S.E. and E.	Calm and clear.
June	88	81	75	S.E. and E. to N.E.	Ditto, and sultry and rainy.
July	88	71	75	Ditto.	Ditto, and cold nights.
August	88	80	74	S.E. and N.E.	Ditto, ditto, thunder storms.
September..	87	80	74	S. and S.E.	Generally fair, rain.
October....	86	80	76	N.E. to S.E.	Cloudy and fair ditto.
November..	85	76	69	Ditto.	Fine, dry atmosphere.

The wet season commonly sets in about the end of August, and continues till about the beginning of January, but with frequent intervals of fine weather. The severity of the rainy season is usually in the months of September and October, when very heavy continual rain falls for days together; sometimes for two or three weeks. The island, indeed, is seldom without rain in some part or the other; and often, after a promising day, the traveller meets with such sudden and heavy showers, that almost in an instant wet him to the skin, in spite of either umbrella or great coat. When the rains are violent and of long continuance, they do great mischief in the island by destroying the plantations, carrying away large tracts of land with coffee, plantain trees, sugar canes, and ground provisions, which are all hurried into the sea. In the towns also they do great damage, causing the rivers to overflow their banks, or breaking out in new places, sweeping off houses, or whatever else stands in the way of these destructive torrents.

Thunder and lightning is seldom so severe in Dominica as in many parts of the West Indies; neither are earthquakes so frequent or so destructive. It has been asserted, that soon after the English first took possession of the island, it was split in several places by one of those awful convulsions of nature; and in particular, a large chasm was made in a mountain called Demoulins, so deep, that, although it was several times attempted, it never could be fathomed; the traces of this remarkable circumstance have, however, long since disappeared.

VI. Dominica, in 1692, contained 938 Caribs, and 349 French occupied the part of the coast which had been abandoned by the natives, and which they cultivated by the aid of 23 free mulattos, and 338 slaves. At the peace of 1763, the island contained 600 whites, and 2,000 blacks; in 1773, 3,350 whites, 20,000 negroes; and, in 1788, the population consisted of 1,236 whites; 445 free negroes; and 14,967 slaves. Total, 16,648. In 1792, the negroes were—males, 6,438; females, 5,214; male and female children, 4,462; total, 16,244. In 1798, the number of slaves was 14,967. In 1805, 1,594 whites, 2,822 free coloured, 22,083 slaves.

The slave population since 1817.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase by Birth.			Decrease by Death.			Manumission.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
1817	8624	9335	17959	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1820	7919	8635	16554	729	704	1433	915	833	1748	113
1823	7482	8232	15714	691	673	1364	818	709	1527	103
1826	7362	8030	15392	659	650	1309	766	727	1493	206
1831										

The population, as given in the Board of Trade returns for 1831, whites and free-coloured, males, 1120; females, 2538; slaves, males, 6859; females, 7373.—Total males, 8979; females, 9991.=18,970.

In 1832. *Births*—Protestant, 94; Roman Catholic, 552. *Marriages*—Protestant, 21; Roman Catholic, 58. *Burials*—Protestant, 87; Roman Catholic, 99. Births, marriages and deaths in the Town of Roseau, in 1836—Baptisms, 55; marriages, 18; burials, 65. There has been no population return since 1833.

Census of Dominica in 1833.

County or District.	Whites.		Free Blacks.		Slaves.		Total.	
	Ml.	Fm.	Ml.	Fm.	Ml.	Fm.	Ml.	Fm.
Town of Roseau	120	124	492	797	301	438	913	1359
Parish of St. George	60	58	226	307	1271	1318	1557	1683
" St. Paul ..	22	6	136	157	835	934	993	1097
" St. Joseph	12	22	43	55	657	721	712	798
" St. Peter ..	41	44	132	137	484	435	597	616
" St. John ..	30	13	113	139	566	553	709	705
" St. Andrew	29	26	152	126	799	892	980	944
" St. David..	5	1	27	23	278	269	310	293
" St. Patrick	34	17	140	161	808	849	982	1027
" St. Mark ..	10	4	130	137	472	474	612	615
" St. Luke ..	19	23	82	102	391	441	492	566
Total....	382	338	1673	2141	6862	7324	8847	9703

Number and valuation of the Slave Population of Dominica, on the 1st of August, 1834; as given in by the sworn valuers and classifiers appointed by the assistant commissioners of compensation for that purpose.

	No. of Slaves.	Val. in Stlg.
Town of Roseau	778	£. 34304
Parish of Saint George	2615	127809
——— St. Paul	1686	94112
——— St. Joseph	1310	69623
——— St. Peter..........	879	45138
——— St. John..........	1168	58783
——— St. Andrew........	1726	86803
——— St. David..........	550	27696
——— St. Patrick	1637	85981
——— St. Mark..........	923	44916
——— St. Luke	878	43122
Total for the island	14150	£. 718287

Making the average value of each slave in sterling? 50*l.* 15*s.* 2.9597*d.* nearly. Among the number valued are included 2105 children under six years of age who are now free by the operation of the Abolition Act: also are included 397 aged, diseased or otherwise non-effective.—[Dominica Almanack, 1837.]

A statement of the number of Slaves for whom Compensation has been claimed, and of the Number of Claims preferred for such Compensation, and of the Amount of Compensations awarded in each of the classes of Prædial-attached, Prædial-unattached, and Non-Prædial. [Parliamentary Return to the House of Lords, March, 1838.]

Divisions.	Classes.	No. of slaves in each class.	Compensation value of each class.	Total.
Prædial Attached.	Head People ..	621	£17843	No. of Slaves, 9829. Amount £225190.
	Tradesmen	246	7068	
	Inferior ditto ..	76	1601	
	Field Labourers	5931	159055	
	Inferior ditto ..	2955	39621	
Prædial Unattached.	Head People....	11	316	No. of Slaves, 636. Amount £14483.
	Tradesmen	20	574	
	Inferior ditto ..	11	224	
	Field Labourers	403	10807	
	Inferior ditto .	191	2560	
Non-Prædial.	Head Tradesmen	33	948	No. of Slaves, 1199. Amount £25397.
	Inferior ditto ..	32	662	
	Head P. employed on wharfs, shipping, or other avocations	12	327	
	Inf. People ditto	45	948	
	Head Domestic Servants	231	6194	
	Infr. Domestics	846	16316	
	Children under six years of age on the 1st August, 1834..	2113	9713	
	Aged, diseased, or otherwise non-effective	398	762	

Number of claims having reference to each division. Prædial attached, 411; Prædial unattached, 162: Non-prædial, 468.

VII. *Churches, Livings, &c.* [B.B.]—A church in the town of Roseau, parish of St. George, capable of containing about 400 persons, of whom from 100 to 200 generally attend: value of living, 240*l.* sterling, and 60*l.* per annum allowed for parsonage-house. A chapel school at St. Joseph's, accommodating about 150 persons, of whom 40, chiefly children, generally attend. There are also two dissenting places of worship in the parish of St. George; one in St. Joseph, and one in St. Andrew's.

VIII. *Schools in* 1836. [B. B.] Three public or free schools in Roseau, 60 male scholars (supported by the bishop of the diocese); one infant school, 60 female scholars; one ditto, with 47 male and 33 female scholars (supported by voluntary contributions. A house, which has recently come into possession of the colony, has been granted by the Legislature to the Dominica District Committee for the use of the schools). One public or free school in the town of St. Joseph, 22 male and 15 female scholars (supported by the Bishop of the diocese).

IX. Number of Prisoners in Dominica throughout each year, from 1828 to 1836.

Years.	Total number of Prisoners. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of Debtors Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of Misdemeanours. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of Felons. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of tried Prisoners. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of untried Prisoners. Male	Fm.	Totl.	Deaths.
1828	9	..	9	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	2
1829	16	..	16	4	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	10	..	10	..
1830	10	1	11	4	..	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	2
1831	10	1	11	2	1	3	8	..	8	..	..	..	7	..	7	1	..	1	..
1832	22	4	26	2	1	3	20	2	22	1	..	1	12	2	14	10	2	12	..
1833	30	5	35	3	1	4	26	4	30	1	..	1	14	2	16	13	2	15	2
1834	42	12	54	5	2	7	37	10	47	..	..	..	35	10	45	2	..	2	1
1835	44	16	60	8	4	12	11	8	19	22	4	26	32	12	44	4	..	4	1
1836	278	152	430	32	11	43	44	14	58	23	1	24	39	11	50	..	..	..	..
1837																			

X. There is a Lieut.-Governor, a Legislative Council of eight, an Executive, a Council of 12, and a Representative Legislative Assembly of 20 Members. The general business is managed as in the other colonies. The militia in 1836 consisted of 10 Lieut.-Colonels; 1 Majors; 17 Captains; 21 Lieutenants; 8 Ensigns; 1 Surgeon; 1 Quarter Master; 54 Serjeants; 13 Drummers; 864 Rank and File; Total, 1092. An excellent body of men.

The laws in force in the island are the common statute law of England, so far as is applicable to circumstances; acts of parliament declared or manifestly intended to apply to the island, or to the colonies in general; and the acts of the island house of assembly, when not repugnant to the laws of Great Britain and sanctioned by the crown. The courts of civil jurisdiction are those of chancery, common pleas, complaints, error, admiralty, and the merchant court. This latter court was revived and regulated by the law of Dominica, number 74, passed in 1817. It is a court of record, and the process and proceedings are conformable to those of the court of common pleas. The complaint court is for the recovery of debts, up to 25*l*. The court of common pleas consists of a chief and four other judges. The court of grand sessions of the peace consists of the Lieut.-Governor (not being commander-in-chief), the Members of Council, the Speaker, and all the Justices of the Peace who are Members of the House of Assembly. The Chief Justice presides, and the other judges seldom interfere. The court sits twice yearly. Any three Justices of the Court (being Members of Council) may at any time take bail, as in the English Court of King's Bench. The preceding and the Court of Queen's Bench have alone criminal jurisdiction in the island.

XI. The revenue is raised generally as in the other West Indian colonies.

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of Dominica, in Pounds. [B. B.]

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
REVENUE.										
Licenses for retailing wines and spirits	200	343	190	240	250	320	392	320	350	263
Duties on wines and spirits	459	202	198	245	152	398	299	352	302	453
Income tax and tax on slaves	1204				4350	7157	3374	3218		624
Duties under Acts of Parliament	943	840			1315	1716	1451		882	1250
Tonnage duty . . .							567		581	595
Miscellaneous . . .	26410	23900	28409	29704	22473	24116	34	15	81	1510
Total £	29216	25285	28797	30189	28541	33709	6120	3905	2197	4695
EXPENDITURE.										
Salaries to Public Officers .	6300	6900	8319	5788	6319	7708	2806	1691	831	2441
Accounts against the Colony					445	1456	1055	439	796	1315
Custom Department . .										2395
Miscellaneous . . .	22527	22164	20924	24206	21195	22771	5098	2224	753	2150
Total £	28827	29064	29243	29994	27959	31935	*8959	4354	2380	8301

* The diminution between 1832 and 1833 must have been owing to the cessation of a parliamentary grant for military protection. There is a local assessment of 2½ per cent. on the rental of houses in Roseau, which produces £300 per annum. There is a paper currency of 2,000 dollars=£360 sterling, in notes of two and four dollars each, payable in coin on demand at the Colonial Treasury. The amount of coin in the island is not ascertainable.

Recapitulation of the Establishment.—Paid by Great Britain in sterling money: Civil Establishment, 2600*l*.; Judicial Establishment, 1800*l*.; Ecclesiastical Establishment, 180*l*.; total, 4580*l*. Paid by the Colony in sterling money: Civil Establishment, 1032*l*.; Judicial Establishment, 120*l*.; Ecclesiastical Establishment, 280*l*.; Pension, 39*l*.; total, 1471*l*. [B.B. 1836.]

Commissariat Expenditure by Great Britain.—Provisions and forage: received from England, 2219*l*.; purchased in command, 2868*l*. = 5088*l*. Received from England, 71*l*.; purchased in command, 144*l*.= [illegible]*l*. Miscellaneous purchases, 10*l*.; transport, 236*l*.; pay of extra staff, 160*l*.; military allowances, 813*l*.; special licenses, 77*l*.; contingencies, 48*l*.; ordnance, 3,026*l*.; ordinaries, 5,378*l*.; pay of commissariat officers, 612*l*.=15,667*l*. Deduct re-payments: commissariat, 172*l*.; ordnance, 302*l*.=475*l*. Nett charge, 15,192*l*. [B. B. 1836.]

Ordnance expenditure by Great Britain.—Ordnance service, 1,003*l*.; barrack service, 1,606*l*.; Agents to ordnance military corps, 380*l*.; ordnance military service, 24*l*. Nett charge, 3,013*l*. [B. B.]

XII. During the year ending 5th of January, 1788, its exports were,—Sugar, 1,302 cwt.; Rum, 63,392 gallons; Molasses, 16,803 gallons; Cocoa, 1,194 cwt.; Coffee, 18,149 cwt.; Indigo, 11,250 lbs.; Cotton, 970,816 lbs.; Cotton, 161 cwt.; Hides, dye woods. &c. 11,912*l*. 10*s*. 9*d*.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND SHIPPING OF DOMINICA.

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1827	34300	9	2153	20900	..	60	3197	..	..	..	11100	79	3588	66300	148	8938	..
1828	32175	12	3116	8987	8192	73	3794	..	..	..	32152	107	4548	81506	192	11458	1169
1829	30198	9	1988	33863	9354	80	4398	..	..	..	12972	126	5214	86343	215	11600	1275
1830	16316	7	1632	20346	..	86	4448	..	..	..	12953	131	5111	49615	224	11191	..
1831	56118	14	3367	10428	6135	81	4175	1508	11	1222	7646	108	2945	81835	214	11709	1156
1832	35211	14	3613	24710	5430	85	4122	870	5	569	5406	114	1045	71627	218	11347	1196
1833	32485	9	2513	13151	3603	65	2538	441	9	955	3825	88	1600	53506	171	7606	855
1834	33420	11	2818	24644	4362	98	4397	2336	14	1443	3425	79	1460	68188	202	10298	1014
1835	38696	7	1783	21987	5378	100	4340	14724	36	4682	4429	79	1846	46518	222	12651	1154
1836	69221	6	1501	18272	6609	61	2312	2808	6	808	7247	96	1340	103057	169	5961	..
1837																	

EXPORTS OF DOMINICA.

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1827	109400	11	2658	5800	..	84	4472	..	..	..	600	49	1493	115800	144	8623	..
1828	141075	16	3892	3994	7848	89	4825	..	..	..	1604	81	2774	154522	186	11491	1125
1829	115461	14	3529	2149	6392	102	5229	..	..	..	931	89	2445	118561	205	11203	1231
1830	135572	15	3599	8375	..	110	5578	..	..	..	2015	106	3250	145962	231	12427	..
1831	104545	14	3316	4253	6111	110	5187	3082	10	1069	770	79	1684	118761	213	11256	1142
1832	114432	15	3564	6372	2897	94	4095	1103	7	867	1050	94	2261	125854	210	10787	1149
1833	132390	12	2932	2062	3968	72	3368	452	3	220	936	77	1140	139808	164	7660	813
1834	105144	11	2719	3654	3027	101	4976	695	36	1510	70	59	1036	112590	207	10234	979
1835	40073	6	1515	2084	912	112	5585	603	18	2206	..	87	3615	43672	223	12921	1172
1836	70403	7	1864	2976	1684	72	2681	..	6	667	6	85	1336	75069	170	6548	..
1837																	

XII. Dominica is one of the best watered of the Caribbee islands, and, with its rich soil, may be naturally expected to have a luxuriant vegetation. The woods afford a large supply of excellent timber, consisting of locus-wood, bully-tree, mastic, cinnamon, rose-wood, yellow-sanders, bastard-mahogany, iron wood, several species of cedar, and various other sorts useful for building houses, vessels, and canoes, —for furniture, for dyeing, and other necessary purposes. The trees are of uncommon height, and by far exceed in loftiness the tallest timber in England; their tops seem to touch the very clouds, which appear as if skimming swiftly over the upper branches. Many are of enormous girth; and the seeds of different trees, being scattered by the wind, fall into the heart of the same plant, and thus become incorporated with the tree on which they are seen growing. The circumference of the body of the gum-tree is generally very great, and its timber is, on that account, made into canoes, by digging or burning out the inside, and shaping the log into form. The gum falls from the body and branches of the tree in great quantities, in substance like white wax: it was found very serviceable to the planters of that island, during the time it was in the possession of the French; the gum being used instead of oil (which could not then be had) to burn in lamps in boiling-houses when making sugar. The Romish priests of Dominica use it likewise in their censers at funerals, and other ceremonies of their church, on account of its delightful aromatic smell when burning. It is supposed to contain virtues which might be valuable in medicines, were they better known.

The timber also of this tree, as well as that of several others in the woods, make good shingles for covering houses, and staves for sugar and coffee casks. Several fine sloops and schooners have likewise been built here, and esteemed for their strength and durability. Cabbage-trees are in great plenty, and serviceable, as their trunks, sawed or split, make good laths or rails for cattle-pens, being very durable. The branches and leaves are used for thatching of houses; and the cabbage part of them is excellent eating; when boiled, it tastes much like the bottom part of an artichoke. It also makes a good pickle.

The size of the ferns, whole forests of which are found in the dips and recesses of the hills, is very remarkable; some of them rise to the height of 25 feet, with their branches as finely pinnated, and their colour as vivid and fresh, as the dwarfish and lowly, but lovely, English fern. In 1792, there were 31,695 acres in actual cultivation; 26,770 acres adjoining, and 30,175 acres partly cleared. There were 52 sugar and 291 coffee estates. The value of the landed property and buildings thereon was 3,100,000*l.* sterling.

Produce of Dominica. [B. B.]

Years.	Sugar	Syrup	Rum.	Molas	Coffee.	Cocoa	Arrow Root.
	hhds.	casks.	punch	casks.	lbs.	lbs.	boxes
1828	3732		548	1136	1974635	6659	
1829	3805		659	786	1096233	9441	
1830	4071		873	254	1211473	8554	
1831	3749		592	226	561445	7422	
1832	3842		330	575	1355061		48
1833	3230		309	596	893912	8932	50
1834		No Return.					
1835	1652		96	301	176436	667	27
1836	2369	20	86	422	386305	1712	

Prices of Produce, 1836. [B. B.]—Horned cattle, each, 8*l.*; horses, 25*l.*; sheep, 1*l.* 10*s.*; goats, 15*s.*; swine, 1*l.* 10*s.*; milk, 3½*d.* per quart; butter, fresh, 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; ditto, salt, 3*l.* 15*s.* per firkin; cheese, 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.; wheaten bread, 3½*d.*; beef, 7*d.*; mutton, 8*d.*; pork, 5½*d.*; coffee, 9*d.*; tea, 10*s.*; sugar, 3½*d.*; salt, 7*s.* per barrel; wine, 2*l.* per dozen; brandy, 12*s.* per gallon.

Wages for Labour.—Domestic, per month, 1*l.* 5*s.*; prædial, per day, 1*s.*; trades, per day, 2*s.*

A part of the crown lands, admirably adapted for cultivation, consists of a large run of woodland, known by the name of the *Lazon Flats*, extending across the island to Paguon or Commissioners' Bay, and com-

prising a surface of 20,000 acres, covered with the most valuable and durable timber, nearly on the same level, and watered by a great number of small streams, forming the Mahout and Lazon rivers on the W. side, and the Quanary and Pagoua rivers on the E. of the island. This land is stated by the intelligent Surveyor-general of the island, Mr. Finlay, to be admirably adapted to the cultivation of cocoa, coffee, and all kinds of provisions. Large pastures might easily be formed for cattle: its elevation above the level of the sea is from 800 to 1000 feet; the general temperature 68 to 75 Farenheit; and there are no local impediments but a want of funds, or it may be said of population, to demonstrate the advantages which would arise from Europeans colonizing this delightful West Indian island.

CHAPTER IX.—ANTIGUA.

SECTION I. This fertile island is situate in lat. 17.3 N. long. 62.7 W. 40 miles N. of Guadaloupe, 25 N. E. of Montserrat, 30 S. of Barbuda, extending in parallel lines from Friar's Head in the E. to Peyr-son's Point in the W., 15¾ miles; containing from Shirley's Heights in the S. to Boon's Point in the N. 14½ miles, being about 20 miles long, about 54 in circumference, and containing 108 square miles, equivalent to 69,277 acres.

II. Antigua was discovered by Christopher Columbus, on his second voyage, in 1493, and named by him, from a church in Seville, Santa Maria de la Antigua. Next to Barbadoes and St. Christopher it is the oldest British colony in the leeward isles, having been settled by Sir Thomas Warner, with a few English families in 1632. Antigua was granted to Lord Willoughby, of Parham, by Charles II. in 1663. In 1666 a French armament from Martinique and Guadaloupe, assisted by some Caribs, got temporary possession of the island, and plundered the planters unmercifully. By the treaty of Breda, the island was in 1668 finally settled under the British dominion, and by means of free trade, and beneath the auspices of the Codrington family, rapidly prospered.

III. Antigua is nearly of an oval shape, with an extremely irregular coast, indented with numerous bays, and almost surrounded by islets, rocks, and shoals, which render the approach to it very dangerous on every side except on the S. W. More than the half of the island on the N. E. is low, in some places rather marshy, and interspersed with gentle acclivities and swelling eminences, which, if less denuded of trees, would present the beautiful hill and dale scenery of England. Towards the S. and S. W. the elevation of the land gradually increases, forming round backed hills of a moderate height, generally running E. and W. intersected by cultivated valleys, and partially clothed with small trees and brushwood. The greatest elevation (computed at 1210 feet) is on the Sheckerley range of mountains, called Boggies Hill, about six miles to the W. of Monks Hill. The highest district may be said to take its rise from Falmouth, and to continue with various elevations to Five Island Harbour. The height to the N. E. and S. W. is not considerable, but on the latter part the hills are occasionally bold and precipitous, forming numerous ravines and vallies, their summits being extremely irregular, sometimes round,—at other times conical, and occasionally tabular; the rest of the island may, as a general feature, be said to consist of broad slopes, and repeatedly occurring undulations.

No island in the W. Indies can boast of so many excellent bays and harbours, but they are all, except those of St. John, English Harbour, and Falmouth, (which require pilots) difficult of access. The other bays and harbours are St. Freeman's (at the entrance of English Harbour), Rendezvous Bay, Morris Bay, Five Island Harbour, Lydesenfis Bay, Parham, Non-such, and Willoughby harbours, and Indian Creek, contiguous to Freeman's Bay. St. John's, the capital, is irregularly laid out, pretty large, and built on the N. W. side of the island, at the head of a large but not deep harbour, the N. side of which is partly formed by an elevated rock, called *Rat Island*, about midway up the harbour, and connected with the main land by a causeway, which is submerged at high-water. From St. John's to the extreme N. and N. E. of the island the land is generally very low, interspersed with numerous ponds and marshy hollows; but, with these exceptions, the surface of the whole is sufficiently varied to prevent the accumulation and stagnation of water on its surface. Monks-hill (a military station) gradually rises from the bottom of Falmouth Bay, and, as it ascends, becomes precipitous till surmounted by Great George Fort, at the height of 625 feet, commanding to the N. and N. E. an extensive view of a highly cultivated country, overlooking the bay below the peninsula of Middle Ground, English Harbour, and the Ridge, whilst in the distant horizon are to be seen Guadaloupe, Montserrat, and in clear weather Nevis and St. Christopher. English Harbour is a very complete dock-yard, on a small scale, surrounded by hills, on one of which at the N. E. the naval hospital is situate. With the exception of a few scanty rivulets amongst the hills, the whole island is destitute of running water, and the wells, heretofore dry, have proved brackish; ponds, and tanks are, therefore, the main-stay. of the planters. The plan of boring for water should be adopted.

IV. The soil of the high lands is of a red clay, argillaceous, with a substratum of marl; in the low lands it is a rich dark mould, on a substratum of clay. The most superficial strata occupy the N. and E. parts, and are of a calcareous formation, and the outline of the district is in round hills and knolls, similar to those found in the chalk districts of England. Through the stratum of marl which appears on the surface run layers and irregular masses of limestone, containing a variety of fossil shells, nodules of calcareous spar, cellular and chrystalized quartz, chalcedony, agate, and coral-lines, both in a calcareous and silicious state. A calcareous sandstone is also found in this marl formation, composed of silicious particles, carbonate of lime, and a little oxyde of iron. A breccia also frequently appears, consisting of an agglutination of fragments of different coloured porphy-

ries. No bones of the larger animals have been found in this formation. The coarse chert, or flint, is seen in irregular masses on the surface, breaking into sharp angular blocks, and containing a great quantity of petrified wood and casts of shells. Petrified wood is also found on the surface of the conglomerate and marl formations, often so delicate and beautiful, that the colour of the wood and the distinctive form of its fibre are perfectly preserved. Agate, cornelian, and chalcedony, are frequently seen intermingled in the same specimen. Nitrate of potass, like a hoar frost, covers the flat oozy shore which bounds the bay of Falmouth on the N. and E. On a general view, the geological formation of the island may be said to consist of marl, conglomerate chert and trap. Marl forms the greater part, and extends over the whole N. and N. E. part; trap, the S. W.; conglomerate, an intervening section, extending inland from St. John's Harbour, and chert, embracing a section with the latter segment. Dr. Nugent divides the island into four distinct classifications. The range of mountains, or rather highlands, in the S. W. quarter, consisting of unstratified conglomerate, composed of masses of trap, breccia, wacke, porphyry, greenstone, &c. which are embedded in a clay matrix with brownish decomposing chlorite baldagé. Parallel with this range inland, a different formation appears, consisting of a claystone conglomerate, containing silicified wood, coralline chert, agate, amygdaloid, porphyry slate, bloodstone, &c. in a matrix of an intense green colour. The N. and E. districts have a calcareous formation subordinate to the lowest beds, of which, and nearly in the centre of the island, are extensive irregular masses of coarse chert, containing a prodigious quantity of casts of shells. The fossils and petrified woods found in Antigua, when polished, are exquisitely beautiful.

V. Owing to the elevation of the land, and the absence of dense and lofty woods, visible in Jamaica, Dominica, &c., the climate of Antigua is dry, and the rainy season so uncertain, that sometimes a great part of the hurricane season passes away without rain. The dry season generally commences in January, continuing to April or May, and from June to the end of the year the rains are usually abundant. In consequence of the dryness of the climate, the temperature is less subject to the variations observed in the other islands; heavy dews are not often experienced, and the thermometer seldom ranges more than 4 degrees in the 24 hours. On the ridges, or hills, the temperature is considerably modified by the sea breezes, or trade winds, which occasionally shift a few points to the N. and South.

A meteorological table for 1836 shewing an annual medium of temperature of 79.68, and a total annual fall of rain of 35.58. The most severe huricanes were those of 1681, 1707, 1740, 1772, 1780, and 1792. A dreadful earthquake occurred in 1689, and committed great destruction in Antigua.

Meteorological Table.—From a Journal kept in St. Peter's parish, in latitude 17 deg. 8 min. N. longitude 61 deg. 48 min. W., from 1st. December, 1833, to 1st December, 1834.

Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Rain in inches.
	max.	min.	max.	min.	med.	
December	30.06	29.90	85.5	76.	79.4	2.03
January	30.17	30.03	84.7	72.5	76.8	3.92
February	30.15	29.98	82.	69.	75.9	3.54
March ..	30.14	29.97	81.	70.8	76.4	1.53
April	30.04	29.92	84.	70.	77.5	2.33
May	30.07	29.94	85.	73.5	79.4	2.14
June	30.14	30.00	96.	75.5	80.1	4.57
July	30.09	29.96	86.5	75.2	80.1	1.75
August ..	30.04	29.93	87.	75.5	81.7	4.38
Septembr.	30.03	29.82	86.5	73.5	80.6	4.15
October..	30.02	29 93	84.8	74.5	80.3	3.93
November	30.08	29.90	86.	75.	84.3	1.29
Sum.	361.03	359.28	1019.0	881.	952.5	35.36
Mean.	30.09	29.94	84.9	73.4	79.4	2.94

VI. In 1673, the number of negroes in the island was 570. In 1707, whites, 2,892; negroes, 12,892. In 1720, whites, 3,672; negroes, 19,186. In 1724, whites, 5,200; negroes, 19,800. (Militia, 1,400.) In 1729, whites, 4,088; negroes, 22,611. According to the Abbé Raynal, the white inhabitants of Antigua, in 1741, amounted to 3,538, and negroes to 27,416. In 1774 the whites were 1,590 and the negroes 37,808. In 1787, whites, 2,590; free coloured, 1,230; slaves, 20,435. In 1788, the taxed negroes were 36,000. In 1798, the taxed negroes were 37,808. Colquhoun computed the whites, in 1815, at 3,200, the free people of colour, 1,200, and the slaves at 36,000. In 1821 the male slaves were, 14,531; females, 16,533—Total, 31,064. The number of white men liable to serve in the militia, from 14 to 59 years old, 877; of white females and children, 840; of white males, under 14 years, 235; number of coloured and black men, liable to militia service, between 14 and 59 years, were 881; of coloured and black females, including children, 2,346; ditto males, under 14 years, 622. Discharged and pensioned soldiers, 9; of African apprentices, 278; of white men, exempt from militia duty over 60 years old, 46. Grand total, 6,162.

The Slave Population on series of Years since 1817, has been:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase by Birth.			Decrease by Death.			Decrease by Manumission.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1817 ..	15053	17216	32269	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1821 ..	14454	16531	30985	1193	1146	2239	1497	1388	2885	208
1824 ..	14225	16089	30314	1262	1230	2492	1318	1216	2534	218
1827 ..	14066	15773	29839	1109	1194	3303	1146	1131	2227	228
1831 ..	13992	15545	2937			2589			2677	311

Census of Antigua, taken in 1821; similar numbers are given for 1828. [B. B.]

Parish.	Area in Square Miles.	Whites.			Coloured Free Population.			Grand Total Population.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
St. John . .	28	644	563	1207	1210	1623	2833	12284
St. Philip . .	17	116	46	162	62	99	161	4323
St. George . .	10	56	35	91	24	44	68	3580
St. Mary . .	22	81	43	124	65	94	159	4432
St. Peter . .	11¼	100	37	137	53	65	118	4666
St. Paul . .	18¾	142	117	259	292	435	727	4051
Total . .	107	1139	841	1980	1706	2360	4066	33336

Parishes.	1832.			1834.			1836.		
	Baptisms	Margs.	Burials	Baptisms	Margs.	Burials	Baptisms.	Margs.	Burials
St. John's . . .	191	24	107	194	86	182	310	112	150
St. George's .	61	12	22	41	11	25	74	38	36
St. Peter's . .	96	2	28	93	22	21	116	52	24
St. Paul's . .	105	3	44	77	17	65	74	47	39
St Mary's . .	39	4	9	62	23	17	60	40	14
St. Philip's . .	86	8	19	108	43	38	122	40	19
Total	578	53	229	575	202	348	756	329	282

Note.—These returns would appear to be for the established church alone, except in marriages.

The average population to the square mile in Antigua may be taken at 334. The greatest bulk of the population is employed in agriculture; there are none employed in manufactures, excepting of sugar, molasses, and rum. There has been no census of the population since 1821. The disproportion between the burials and the baptisms is accounted for from the circumstance, that many of the Wesleyans bring their children to the church to be baptized, but generally inter their own dead. The population may be estimated at 35,300 persons.

Antigua totally abolished slavery in August, 1834, without waiting the intermediate apprenticeship, as in the other slave colonies. Every fact, therefore, relative to the island must prove interesting. It will be perceived that the tables of education and religion are very complete. All accounts agree in a favourable representation of the progressively improving moral character of the negroes. Their physical condition is not deteriorated; and the value of property in the island has risen.

A statement of the number of Slaves for whom compensation has been claimed, and of the number of claims preferred for such compensation, and of the amount of compensation awarded in each of the classes of prædial-attached, prædial-unattached, and non-prædial. [Parliamentary return to the House of Lords, March, 1838.]

Divisions.	Classes.	No. of slaves in each class.	Compensation value of each class.	Total.
Prædial Attached.	Head People ..	593	£20517	No. of Slaves, 19641. Amount, £355770.
	Tradesmen	990	26739	
	Inferior ditto ..	306	4384	
	Field Labourers	11250	254449	
	Inferior ditto ..	6502	49679	
Prædial Unattached.	Head People ...	9	316	No. of Slaves, 727. Amount, £13674.
	Tradesmen	39	1012	
	Inferior ditto ..	10	131	
	Field Labourers	472	10684	
	Inferior ditto ..	197	1529	
Non-Prædial.	Head Tradesmen	252	6496	No. of Slaves, 2982. Amount, £45728.
	Inferior ditto ..	215	2953	
	Head P. employed on wharfs, shipping, or other avocations	80	1726	
	Inf. People ditto	203	3450	
	Head Domestics	303	6003	
	Inferior ditto ..	1929	25097	
	Children under six years of age on the 1st August, 1834.	4327	10366	
	Aged, diseased, or otherwise non-effective.	1444	7	

Number of claims having reference to each division. Prædial Attached, 178; Prædial Unattached, 82; Non-prædial, 822.

VII. Number of Churches, Livings, &c. in Antigua, in 1836. [B. B.]

Name of the Parish.	Population of each Parish.	Name of the Rector and value of Living.	Parsonage H.	Glebe.	Church, where situated, and the number of persons it will contain.	No. of persons generally attending.	Chapel, where situated, and the number of persons it will contain.	No. of persons generally attending.	Whether Protestant or R. Cath.	Dissenting Places of Worship.
St. John's*	12000	Robert Holberton, M.A., £375 stg., fees included. Curate, F. B. Grant, paid by rector. Assistant curate, T. Clarke, paid by the bishop.	one.	about 10 acres.	Parish church, in the town of St. John. Number of sittings, 1600.	1450	St. James, in Pope's Head district. No. of sittings, 420; capacity, 440. St. Luke's, near Bendal's brg. No. of sittings, 400; capacity, 440. Chapel in town, 150.	300 · 300 130	Prot.	1 Moravian and 2 Wesleyan.
St. George's	3500	H. N. G. Hall, £266 stg., besides fees to a small amount.	none, but rent allowed.	none.	Parish church, near Fitches' creek. Number of sittings, 550	500	none.			none.
[redacted]ter's	4900	A. W. Mc Nish, £300 this year, including two donations to the rector on account of his illness, also fees to a small amount. Curate during half the year, W. H. Adamson, B. A., paid by the rector. Also a private clergyman. N. Gilbert, who officiates in a chapel on his own estate.	one.	10 acres.	Parish church, in the town of Parham. No of sittings, 300	300 and crowded to excess.	Proprietary chapel, belonging to the Rev. N. Gilbert. No. of sittings, 400; capacity, 500.	400	Prot.	1 Wesleyan and 1 Moravian.
St. Phil!p's	4000	T. S. Jones, £288 including fees.	one.	13 acres.	Parish church, near Willoughby Bay. Number of sittings, 433; capacity, 500.	215	St. Stephen's, in Belfast division. No. of sittings, 260; capacity, 300.	200	Prot.	2 Wesleyan and 1 Moravian.
St. Paul's	not retnd.	J. B. Wilkinson, £375, including fees.	one.	10 acres.	Parish church, at Falmouth. Number of sittings, 390; capacity, 450.	360	Temporary chapel, at English Harbour. No. of sittings, 350.†		Prot.	1 Moravian and 1 Wesleyan.
St. Mary's	3959	James Curtin, £230 besides fees to a small amount. Curate, J. S. Clinchitt paid partly by the parish and partly by the bishop.	one.	50 to 60 acres.	Parish church, in Old Road town. Number of sittings, 200; capacity, 300.	100	Chapel of ease in Ifry's valley No. of sittings, 250; capacity, 360.‡	100	Prot.	2 Moravian and 2 Wesleyan.

* There has been no change in the parochial division in the island for more than 100 years.
† Re-opened, after repair and enlargement, on 1st January, 1837.
‡ This chapel has lately undergone considerable repairs in consequence of the hurricane of 1835.

The amount of population given in this return appears to be in a great measure conjectured; there being no recent census to refer to. St. George's church has been enlarged this year, at the expense partly of the parish and partly of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Fees to the Clergy.—The vestry assembles, when the actng churchwarden lays before them an estimate of the ways and means for the year. The number of acres and of slaves in the parish show the amount of the tax on each. This amount, with all items, is settled by the majority; the churchwarden delivers the accounts and collects the money. One of the principal disbursements is the minister's salary; about 200*l.* sterling is provided by an act of the island, and it is customary for the vestry to make a voluntary addition to it, generally from 60*l.* to 100*l.* per annum. This, with a parsonage house, and sometimes a horse, is sufficient to make a clergyman comfortable; and the minister is under the necessity of avoiding conduct which would be offensive to his parishioners, while a portion of his income depends on the good will of his flock. The salary of the clerk is also on a liberal scale, being from 75*l.* to 120*l.* per annum; he acts as vestry clerk in keeping the accounts and collecting the taxes. The surplice fees are liberal; three guineas is a common fee to a clergyman, and not unfrequently one guinea and a half to the clerk, as a wedding fee. This, with 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* to the governor for a license (few white people being married by banns), makes matrimony an expensive business. [B. B.]

VIII. Schools of Antigua in 1836. [B. B.]

Name of Parish.	Public or Free School, and where situated.	Salary of Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress.	Number of Scholars. M.	Fm.	Tot.	Mode of Instruction.	If supported by Government or Voluntary Contributions, and amount of each. Government.	Voluntary.	Expenses of each School.
		£. s.							
St. John's	National school in town.	100 0	178		178	That of the national school system.	The school-house for the African children, and the salaries, are provided by the Custom-house department; there is no other support given by government in this parish.	The schools in St. John's parish, are supported almost entirely by voluntary contributions, including those of charitable societies in England, with some slight aid from the payment by the scholars.	1. School-houses provided, besides the salary and books supplied gratuitously. 2. At the rectory a school-house has lately been erected, towards which government contributed 100l. sterl., and the G. P. S. 200l. in aid of private contributions. 3. On the estates the houses are lent by the estates. 4. St. John's Sunday school is held in the national school-rooms. The pecuniary expense of each school, speaking generally, is that of the salary of the teachers, but if the rent of the school-house were added in each case, together with the allowances granted to some of the teachers resident on the estates, the expense would probably be altogether about double that of the salary. [B. B. Colonial Office.]
	for boys	20 0							
	for girls	75 0		182	182				
	Infant school at the rectory.	7 10			112	That of the infant school system.			
	at Murray's estate	7 10			50				
	Cedar Valley estate	7 10			69				
	Marble Hill estate	7 10			44				
	St. James' chapel	28 0			85				
	St. Luke's	7 10			60				
	African hospital	12 0			50				
	Evening school in St. John's.	payment from scholars.	8		8	Common method			
	Ditto.			6	6				
	Four Sunday schools in St. John's.	nothing fixed	72	98	170	Same in reading and catechism.			
	at St. James' chapel	ditto							
	at St. Luke's	10 0			60				
St. Paul's	National school at English Harbour.	25 0	46		46	National school system.	50l. sterling.	The school house has been recently bought by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.	
		25 0		31	31				
	Infant school at English Harbour.	25 0	30	45	75	Infant school method.			
	Falmouth	10 0	12	19	31				
	Sunday school at church.	occasional presents.	19	16	35	Reading and catechism in common way.			
St. George's	Daily school in vestry-room.	no fixed salary	12	10	22	No particular system is used in these schools, but instruction is universally given in reading the scriptures and in the church catechism; and in some of the schools the infant school lessons and hymns are introduced, especially in St. Philip's parish.		Partly by a local association, partly by the G. P. S., and in a slight respect by donations from the pupils.	
	at Gunthorp's estate	ditto	6	10	16				
	at Ronan's	ditto	18	21	39				
	Evening or morning school, Carlisle's.	ditto	9	8	17				
	Ditto Weir's	ditto	4	14	18				
	Ditto Millar's	ditto	18	17	31				
	Ditto J. Blizard's	ditto	5	5	10				
	Sunday school at ch.	ditto			54				
St. Peter's	Infant sch. at Parry's				26			Same as St. George's.	
	Evening ditto				30				
	Sunday school at ch.				40				
	Day school / Even. ditto / Sund. ditto } at Gilbert's	10l. 10s. sterlg. besides a house and allowance of sugar, &c.	43	39	39 / 20 / 33				
St. Mary's	Day school at Old Roads.	nothing fixed	16	23	39			Same.	
St. Philip's	Day school at the rectory.	20 0	29	20	49			Partly by English Ladies Assoc. the rest as in St. George's, with some assistance from the rector.	
	St Stephen's chapel	7 10	19	15	34				
	Laricount's	nothing fixed	10	17	27				
	Room's	2 14	11	9	20				
	Concord Vale	5 0	8	9	17				
	Archbold's	nothing fixed	2	10	12				
	Two Sunday schools not included in the parochial return.								

Private schools: besides those under the direction of the Wesleyans and Moravians, there are about eight private schools; at one of which, eight poor girls are boarded and educated at the expense of the parish of St. John. None in St. Paul's, St. Peter's, St. George's or St. Philip's, but one for the more wealthy in the parish of St. Mary.

The national school houses belong to the Christian Faith Society; books for the schools generally, are supplied by a district committee of the Christian Knowledge Society, and the Ladies' Association in England. The publicly endowed central schools in St. John's Town, ceased to exist in August last, when the Act by which they were established expired; they have since been restored with some changes, but were not re-opened until January 1837. St. Paul's, which is used also as a temporary chapel-of-ease; the infant school-house at English Harbour, is lent by the hon. Lady Guy, and the infant schools are supported partly by a grant of 25l. sterl. from the Ladies Association in England, partly by local contributions, partly by assistance from the Christian Faith Society. St. Peter's; the schools on the estates of the Rev. N. Gilbert, are supported entirely by himself. The as-

sistance received from the local, or branch association of the Christian Faith Society, in 1836, amounted to nearly 20*l*. sterl.; but besides this, the assistance given to each separate school by private individuals in the loan of houses, allowances of provisions, &c. would, if calculated, amount to a considerable sum. The principle of small payments from the scholars, has been tried with some, but not general success. In the national schools in St. John's Town, the sum of about 20 guineas, or rather more, was thus received in 1836, by payments from the senior classes of three-halfpence, sterl., and from the junior of half that sum weekly. In some, also, of the rural schools, the plan has succeeded. It will probably become general by degrees. The total number under school instruction, by this return, is less than by the last; there has been a falling off of about 200, or about one in eleven; which may be accounted for from various incidental causes, but chiefly from the temporary failure of certain pecuniary supplies, on which the remuneration of the teachers depended; these supplies are now returning, and the schools in consequence are beginning to flourish again. Besides regular schools, there is also much desultory instruction going on, by means of which, individuals unnoticed in the parochial returns, are learning to read on estates, at the intervals of their work, from their acquaintance or friends or some private teachers. On the whole, education is spreading in Antigua, as fast, probably, as is desirable. More excitement might unsettle the moral and industrious habits of the people and give rise to discontent, though there is still room for the quiet and gradual extension of Christian instruction, so that all may read the scriptures and worship the supreme Being intelligently.

There is a very general countenance of religious instructors and instruction in most of the islands, and in Antigua particularly.

There are Sunday and infant day schools carried on by the Church of England, the Moravians and the Methodists. The majority of the clergy are intent on the great duties of their calling: of the missionaries too much can scarcely be said. A too rigid adherence to high church principles has done much injury to the establishment, and exhibited the inadequacy of the episcopal system to the religious requirements of the slave population. The abandonment of the West Indies by the Church Missionary Society, has been of essential disservice; still there is much doing by exemplary and devoted men in the establishment, by going about on the estates, and preaching in the negro houses in a truly missionary spirit. The appointment of assistants or helpers (called by the negroes "God fathers,") to exercise a certain surveillance over their flocks on the plantation, has tended very much to give effect to their ministrations. By these and other means, the character of the negroes has been much improved, and their outward attention of religion greatly increased; add to this, the refusal of all the ministers and missionaries to bury any whose names are not inserted as members in their books, produces an anxiety, on this, if on no other account, to be enrolled among the professors of religion. [B. B.]

IX. Number of Prisoners in the Goal of Antigua throughout each year. [B. B.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours.			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1828	46	13	59	1	—	1	36	8	44	4	1	5	4	1	5	1	—	1	none
1829	32	2	34	2	—	2	21	1	2	8	—	8	4	—	4	4	—	4	2
1831	27	2	29	2	—	2	19	2	21	5	—	5	18	2	20	7	—	7	none
1832	26	8	34	—	1	1	24	6	30	13	1	14	3	—	3	10	1	11	none
1833	53	9	62	2	1	3	40	6	46	9	—	9	5	—	5	4	—	4	1
1834	69	16	85	2	—	2	56	15	71	11	1	12	11	—	11	23	8	31	2
1835	875	213	1088	18	2	20	276	57	333	33	1	34	71	37	108	239	20	259	5
1836	344	62	406	16	4	20	253	57	310	75	1	76	125	10	135	93	42	135	8

Note.—No return for 1830. An augmentation of prisoners in the two last years is given in all the gaol returns, owing probably to some mistaken mode of filling up the Blue Book columns.

X. Antigua is legislated for by a Governor, Legislative Council (10 members), and House of Assembly, consisting of a Speaker and 25 members, representing the capital town (St. John's) and twelve divisions, or six parishes, into which the island is divided. The Governor of Antigua is also Governor and Commander-in-Chief over Montserrat, Barbuda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands and Dominica; he, however, generally remains stationary at Antigua. The Governor is chancellor of each island by virtue of his office, but commonly holds the court in Antigua. In hearing causes from the other islands he acts alone; but in cases which arise in Antigua he is assisted by a council, and by an act of the Assembly of this island, the President and a certain number of the Council may determine chancery causes during the absence of the Governor. He has an Executive Council of 12 members to assist him in his government. The other courts of this island are a Court of King's Bench, a Court of Common Pleas, and a Court of Exchequer.

The militia consists of a brigade of artillery, a squadron of light dragoons, and a windward and leeward regiment of infantry.

Return of Militia [B. B.]—Artillery.—1 Colonel; 1 Lieut.-Colonel; 1 Major; 4 Captains; 8 Lieutenants; 1 Adjutant; 1 Quarter-Master; 1 Surgeon; 8 Serjeants; 8 Corporals; 3 Buglers; 170 Gunners; 1 Assistant Quarter-Master. Total, 208.

Light Dragoons.—1 Colonel; 1 Lieut.-Colonel; 1 Major; 2 Captains; 2 Lieutenants; 2 Cornets; 1 Adjutant; 1 Quarter-Master; 1 Surgeon; 4 Serjeants; 4 Corporals; 89 Privates; 2 Buglers; 1 Armourer. Total, 113.

1st Regiment.—1 Colonel; 1 Lieut.-Colonel; 2 Majors; 7 Captains; 7 Lieutenants; 4 Ensigns; 1 Adjutant; 1 Quarter-Master; 1 Surgeon; 14 Serjeants; 9 Corporals; 14 Drummers; 98 Privates. Total, 160.

2d Regiment.—1 Colonel; 1 Lieut.-Colonel; 2

..jors; 8 Captains; 10 Lieutenants; 7 Ensigns; 1 ..tant; 1 Quarter-Master; 1 Surgeon; 1 Assistant ..rgeon; 30 Serjeants; 29 Corporals; 16 Drummers; ..l Privates; 1 Quarter-Master Serjeant. Total, 450. *Recapitulation.*—Staff, 15; Commissioned Officers, ..; Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, 843; Total, 945.

XI. The Antigua gross revenue in pounds sterling in 1821 was 12,382*l.*

Comparative yearly statement of the revenue of Antigua.—Sundry Taxes, viz. Record Tax, Tax on deficiency of White Servants, Cistern Tax, Street Tax, &c. 1827, 12,369*l.*; 1828, 11,337*l.*; 1829, 19,884*l.*; 1830, 14,357*l.*; 1831, 18,154*l.*; 1832, 13,568*l.*; 1833, 17,843*l.*; 1834, 13,193*l.*; 1835, 12,369*l.*; 1836, 11,337*l.*

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Expenditure of Antigua. [B. B.]

	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
Salaries and Fees of Public Officers	7996	6615	6486	6874	6355	4183	4107	4252
Expenses of Police . . .	1277	1289	1262	1181	1104	1221	2912	3268
Expenses of Streets . .	873	964	927	999	1251	1316	865	872
Expenses of Public Buildings .	1620	1474	799	1359	1399	523	1120	611
Donations and Pensions . .	1143	643	1637	281	443	231	1362	275
Miscellaneous . . .	4030	2584	4597	2542	6732	4677	5759	6971
Total .	16939	13569	15708	13236	17284	12151	16125	16249

..tary *Disbursements defrayed by the Colony in* ..—[B. B.]—Fort James, 635*l.* sterling; Fort ..ne, 240*l.* do.; Fort Byam, 303*l.* do.; Fort ..son's Point, 60*l.* do.; Old Road, 65*l.* do.; Goat .. Battery, 292*l.* do.; Rat Island Signal Post, 225*l.* .. Militia, 625*l.* do. Total, 2,447*l.*

R..pitulation of Establishment [B.B.]—Civil Esta..ment, 7,320*l.*; Contingent Expenditure, 2,007*l.*; ..al Establishment, Coroner, 300*l.*; No salary to ..ates: Ecclesiastical Establishment, 2,330*l.*; Con..t Expenditure, 2,883*l.*; Miscellaneous Expendi..,345*l.*; Pensions, 275*l.* Total, 21,462*l.* sterl.

..*missariat.*—Provisions and Forage received .. England, 3,875*l.*; Purchased in the Command, .., amount in pounds sterling, 9,132*l.*; Fuel and .. received from England, 136*l.*; Purchased in the ..and, 400*l.*; amount in pounds sterling, 536*l.* ..aneous Purchases, 29*l.*; Transport, 416*l.*; Pay ..n Staff, 330*l.*; Military allowances, 751*l.*; Spe..rvices, 64*l.*; Contingencies, 206*l.*; Ordnance, ..; Ordinaries, 10,583*l.*; Pay of Commissariat .., 762*l.* Total, 25,070*l.* *Deduct Repayments.* ..mmissariat, 293*l.*; Ordnance, 439*l.* Total, 733*l.* ..ing, 24,337*l.*

.. of the Taxes, Duties, and Contingent Receipts .. the Year 1831 to the Year 1836, both inclusive, ..rrency. [Antigua Herald and Gazette, Dec. ..37, page 2.]

..	Taxes.	Duties.	Contingent Receipts.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
[illegible]	10393	14374	9966	34733
[illegible]	6934	11842	3465	22243
[illegible]	9949	16973	8765	35687
[illegible]	4432	18882	3071	26386
[illegible]	3568	22715	11279	37562
[illegible]	2411	16519	5114	24075

Shillings and pence omitted.

There are local revenues raised in each parish, by rates on land and houses, or a grant in aid. Parishes —St. John's, 1,662*l.*; St. George's, 582*l.*; St. Paul's, 787*l.*; St. Peter's, 402*l.*; St. Mary's, 749*l.*; St. Philip's, 617*l.*; total, 4,799*l.* The disbursement is for the salaries of the rector, clerk, &c., and for relief of poor.

XII. The exports of the island in 1787, were 284,526 cwt. of sugar: 716,546 gallons of rum; 5,910 gallons of molasses; 160,510 lbs. of cotton; value of dyeing woods, 4,146*l.*; miscellaneous, 48,006*l.*; —total value, 592,596*l.*

The principal exports since 1822 were:—

Years.	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.
	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Puncheons.
1822	6603	2707	680
1823	10301	2518	5304
1824	16877	2708	7350
1825	13534	2591	7358
1826	17085	2966	8747
1827	5965	989	2990
1828	14150	2126	7976
1829	12849	3024	6338
1830	12025	2943	4259
1831	13148	2489	7912
1832			
1835	11920	90	7235
1836	9267	.	3631
1837			

No return for 1832; and the returns for 1833 and 1834 are of different denominations from the other years.

In 1833, sugar, 15,689,016 lbs; rum, 72,680 gallons; molasses, 642,690 gallons. In 1834, sugar, 29,835,512 lbs.; rum, 112,594 gallons; molasses, 1,087,310 gallons.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND SHIPPING OF ANTIGUA.

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1822	43500	29	6907	2400	49322	119	7117	19733	19	2064	65009	172	7853	179964	339	23941	1908
1823	50000	40	9272	17568	20009	142	7400	51584	70	6988	11897	40	1321	152201	292	24981	1777
1824	50000	47	10787	25779	21241	117	7448	71530	82	9252	8134	44	1705	176784	290	21192	1889
1825	..	50	11190	20173	21702	116	6423	81916	81	9617	3819	21	1077	139140	268	28305	1824
1826	..	42	12043	..	..	162	9790	..	..	..	..	144	11656	..	348	33494	2507
1827	..	29	5410	28865		124	6832	..	..	..	46936	281	9426	75801	434	21666	..
1828	..	69	13661	41671		172	10534	..	..	..	58789	276	10116	100460	517	34311	..
1829*				8104	17485	157	11101	..	..	..	62131	281	10804	87720	488	33214	2937
1830				10895	12569	148	9919	1116	..	..	36737	164	6878	62317	349	25178	2050
1831				14828	22569	192	11407	47223	58	6692	10160	80	2608	94782	335	32409	2336
1832				11926	19155	50	4447	31558	45	5937	11076	112	2312	73716	358	27992	2055
1833		44	9676	8596	17513	133	7162	38220	47	6271	5616	77	1730	69945	301	24839	1813
1834	7689	55	12157	9383	26559	196	12530	15535	52	7384	3395	95	1583	64753	398	33654	2370
1835	7146	51	11915	14369	23367	200	9118	84138	67	10003	9962	129	3025	138985	447	34061	2532
1836	7280	43	10343	10002	19853	217	8804	41020	37	5240	15547	155	3558	94010	452	27945	2094

From Elsewhere, 1823, 1143*l.*; 1825, 11530*l.*; 1830, 1000*l.*; 1834, 2189*l.*; 1836, 307*l.*

* No returns for this and the three following years.

EXPORTS OF ANTIGUA.

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1822	154403	22	5413	7000	16398	137	10527	2039	14	1359	11824	153	7288	191664	326	24587	1883
1823	215950	35	7878	13697	7313	140	8515	18787	68	6738	4993	37	1257	261388	280	24388	1668
1824	304423	48	11096	19754	7248	121	6031	28336	82	9032	4435	34	1510	365430	285	29669	1780
1825	370730	43	9520	21241	11443	113	6985	52216	71	9353	2895	17	798	462077	244	25656	1575
1826	..	48	11230	..	..	240	11748	..	..	..	..	91	9713	..	379	32691	2614
1827	108464	20	4753	27537	..	131	7644	..	..	..	16173	271	9592	152174	422	21989	..
1828	467124	50	10349	38397	..	181	9657	..	..	..	25772	235	9080	530293	466	29086	..
1829	278202	47	9968	28678	18548	195	11918	..	..	..	22405	259	11176	348766	501	33062	2786
1830	197859	45	10576	17981	14491	157	9085	983	3	256	8774	156	6373	240088	361	26290	2084
1831	228612	55	11498	35766	12803	191	10482	10372	31	3686	7090	91	3522	294645	407	32522	2417
1832	139008	40	8989	20448	14338	204	12369	5767	16	2305	10127	113	4153	188690	373	27819	2082
1833	169000	42	9338	21022	8642	137	7780	2470	37	3415	5330	74	2257	206464	290	22790	1669
1834	320181	69	15678	29339	27743	217	12027	921	33	3078	7199	79	1219	385386	398	32002	2183
1835	170356	56	11822	16292	5463	225	11865	1295	30	2675	4862	131	5961	198270	442	33325	2505
1836	161234	37	8779	24946	4825	274	13631	1923	18	2416	8662	134	4126	201591	463	28952	2535

To Elsewhere, 1829, 933*l.*

XIII. Antigua is most bountifully supplied with a variety of edible vegetables and fruit. The yam, sweet potatoe, cassave, cabbage, turnips, carrots, radishes, eddoes, squash pumpkin, cucumber, plantain, ochro (spinnage), &c. are among the former; and among the latter are the orange, mango, guana, shaddock, sweet lemon, pine apple, sapadillo, pomegranate, grenadilla, plum, grape, almond, alligator (and other) pears, melon, citron, banana, cashew, dildoe, redcaps, soursop, bread, and jackfruits, &c.

Sugar is the staple of the island; but other productions are now being attended to. Among the medicinal plants, spices, and trees, are a species of absinthium, aloe perfoliata, amomum zinziber, anisum vulgare, dolichas pruriens, datura stramonium, fœniculum dulce, glycirrhizza glabra, guaicum officinale, several species of menthæ, rosmarinus officinalis, quassia excelsa, and ricinus communis. Guinea grass is extensively cultivated.

The coast, bays, and harbours are plentifully supplied with excellent fish. Among the most numerous are the herring, mackarel, baracouta (of great size); glouper (sometimes 50 pounds); toad (poisonous); mauget, hedgehog, hog-fish (poisonous); jew-fish (large and dear); snapper, flatfork, squerrel, chubb, snitt, flounder, mullet, parrot (coloured like the bird), eel (like a serpent); silver, luck, and ink (shedding ink when caught) fishes; abacore (a large size); shark (plentiful); doctor (has a lance in the tail); sprat (two varieties, one poisonous); king, fry, whitening (poisonous); wattee, hind, comaree, convalby, old wife, queen mullet, cobbler, ten pounder, garr, bolalwe, reay, shew, and crawfish cat (a curious fish with five prongs, which, if left on the skin, sucks blood). The king fish taken young is termed *coramour*, and, when kept in a fish pond, or crawl for some time, is esteemed a great delicacy, as is also the mud fish (resembling tench), commonly found in the water-courses. The mangrove oysters are considered a tantalizing dainty, and trunk lobsters, cockles, &c. are excellent.

BARBUDA.—This island, the property of the Codrington family, is situated 36 miles N. of Antigua, about 20 miles broad, with 1,500 inhabitants; the interior is level, the soil fertile, and the air of great purity. It was first settled by a party of colonists from St. Kitt's under Sir Thomas Warner, whom the Caribs at first compelled to retreat; but the English finally returned, and quickly began cultivation. The chief trade of the colonists consist in raising cattle, swine, poultry, horses, and mules, for sale in the neighbouring islands. There is a good roadstead; but the coast is dangerous.

CHAPTER X.—NEVIS.

Section I. This delightful little island, one of the leeward Caribbees, is separated from St. Kitt's by a strait, almost two miles broad and full of shoals, in latitude 17° 14′ N. longitude 63° 3′ W. It was first colonized by a few Englishmen, in 1628, under Sir Thomas Warner: and it is termed by Smith, in his amusing natural history of Nevis, " the *mother* of the English Caribbee Isles."

II. Nevis is a single mountain, about four miles in length, three in breadth, eight leagues in circumference, with an area of 20 square miles, springing by an easy ascent, as it were, out of the sea, and evidently of volcanic origin. The summit has the appearance of a crater. At a short distance from Clarke's hill there are several hot springs, containing neutral salts in solution. Their heat varies from 100 to 108 Farenheit. At the base of the mountain is a border of level land, extremely fertile and well planted. The appearance of Nevis is perhaps the most captivating of any island in the West Indies. From the S. and W. it seems to be nothing but a single cone rising with the most graceful curve out of the sea, and piercing a fleecy mass of clouds which sleep for ever round its summit. It is green as heart can conceive, perfectly cultivated, and enlivened with many old planters' houses of a superior style, and churches peeping out in the most picturesque situations imaginable. A complete forest of evergreen trees grows like a ruff or collar round the neck of the high land, where cultivation ceases. On the N. and the E. the cone is not so perfect; it falls off in one direction in a long slope, which terminates in a plain towards the Narrows of St. Kitt's, and is broken to windward into one or two irregular hills. Columbus is said to have given the present name to this island, from the mountain of Nieves in Spain. Edwards supposes that a white smoke issued in that age from a volcano now extinct, but perhaps the vapours which rest on the summit may more probably have suggested the notion of snow.

Charlestown, the seat of government, is a larger, smarter, and more populous place than the capital of Montserrat. It lies along the shore of a wide curving bay, and the mountain begins to rise immediately behind it in a long and verdant acclivity. The court house is a handsome building, with a square in front; it contains a hall on the ground floor for the assembly and the courts of law, and another room up stairs for the council.

The island is divided into five parishes, and it has three tolerable roadsteads.

Nevis at one time had a very large white population. In 1673, there were 1,411 men able to bear arms, and 1,739 negroes. In 1707, 1,104 whites, 3,676 negroes. In 1720, 2,358 whites, 5,689 negroes. In 1730, 1,296 whites, 5,646 negroes. In 1788, 1,514 whites, 140 free coloured, 8,420 slaves. The white population is now estimated at 500.

III. Slave Population from 1817 to 1831.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase by Birth.			Decrease by Death.			Manumission Total.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1817	4685	4917	9602	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1822	4583	4678	9261	547	517	1064	685	537	1222	42
1825	4591	4695	9286	349	316	665	358	335	693	38
1828	4574	4685	9259	323	315	638	328	301	629	61
1831	4526	4616	9142	334	309	643	343	336	679	66

Population of Nevis in 1836. [B. B.]

Parish.	Populatn.	Births.	Marriags.	Deaths
St. Paul . .	1200	36	17	23
St. Thomas .	1890	21	13	22
St. James .	1840	97	27	27
St. George .	2250	98	27	34
St. John . .	2070	75	32	16
Total	9250	327	116	122

No census has been taken for many years, but the present is the population as near as can be calculated. Nearly all persons residing in the country are employed in the manufacture of sugar and rum, and in preparing the lands for the cane and provisions. [B.B.]

A statement of the Number of Slaves for whom Compensation has been claimed, and of the Number of Claims preferred for such compensation, and of the Amount of Compensations awarded in each of the classes of Prædial-attached, Prædial-unattached, and Non-Prædial. [Parliamentary Return to the House of Lords, March, 1838.]

Divisions.	Classes.	Number of Slaves in each class.	Compensation value of each class.	Total.
Prædial Attached.	Head People....	276	£5945	No. of Slaves, 5123. Amount, £106,349.
	Tradesmen	319	7889	
	Inferior ditto ..	42	753	
	Field Labourers	2976	67666	
	Inferior ditto ..	1510	24093	
Prædial Unattached.	Head People....	7	150	No. of Slaves, 176. Amount, £3,699.
	Tradesmen	16	395	
	Inferior ditto ..	3	53	
	Field Labourers	104	2364	
	Inferior ditto ..	46	733	
Non-Prædial.	Head Tradesmen	88	2176	No. of Slaves, 1,926. Amount, £35,928.
	Inferior ditto ..	25	448	
	Head P. employed on wharfs, shipping, or other avocations.........	498	9932	
	Inferior People ditto	108	1723	
	Head Domestics	903	18010	
	Inferior ditto	304	3637	
	Children under six years of age on the 1st August, 1834.	1261	5029	
	Aged, diseased, or otherwise non-effective	329	Nil.	

Number of Claims having reference to each Division. Prædial Attached, 77; Prædial Unattached, 33; Non-prædial, 289.

IV. *Churches, Livings, &c.* [B. B. 1834.] Population of each parish, about 1,275. Value of each living, 18,000 lbs. of sugar, or 126*l.* sterling.

St. Paul's, Charles Town.—One parsonage house, one and a quarter acres of glebe; church situated conveniently in the town, will contain 600 persons; about 450 generally attend. No chapel. Two dissenting places of worship.

St. Thomas.—No parsonage house, but 1,500 lbs. of sugar allowed as an equivalent, equal to 13*l.* 10*s.*; about eight acres of glebe; church situated in a central part of the parish, will contain 140 persons; about 100 generally attend. One chapel, erected on the property of T. P. Huggins, Esq.; service just now discontinued.

St. James.—No parsonage house, but same allowance as St. Thomas; about eight acres of glebe; church situated in a central part of the parish, will contain 170 persons; in general fully attended. One chapel, erected on the property of T. J. Coull, Esq.; 40 persons generally attend. One dissenting place of worship.

St. George.—Church situated in the centre of the parish, will contain 250 persons; about 120 generally attend. Two dissenting places of worship.

St. John.—Church situated in the centre of the parish, will contain 200 persons; about 100 generally attend. [No return at the Colonial Office for 1836.]

V. Schools, &c. of Nevis, in 1836. [B. B.]

Name of the Parish, and in what County or District.	Bublic or Free School, and where situated.	Salary of Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress.		No. of Scholars.			Mode of Instruction.	If supported by Government or voluntary contributions, and amount of each.		Expenses of each School.	Remarks.
		£.	s.	Male.	Feml.	Total.		Government.	Voluntary.		
St. Paul's Charles Town	Public, held in the church yard.	25	0	56	44	100	National system.	Government, £50.		£50	Proper schl. rooms are much requir-ed, and competent persons to teach to do much good among the negroes, for want of which little can be effected. There are also five private schools in this colony.
	Sunday school.	10	0	75	95	170			New England Society	25	
	Infant school, held in the church.	25	0	30	20	50	As Infant schools in England.		Ditto.		
St. Thomas Lowland	Public school.	16	10	38	35	73	National system.	Paid by a fund at the bishop's disposal.			
St. James Windward	Two public schools, one at Newcastle	12	0	44	40	84	Ditto.	Ditto.			
	and one at the parish church.	12	0	21	21	42					
St. George Gingerland	One Sunday school, held in the parish church.	14	0	75	75	150	Ditto.		Ditto.		
	One private school, on Storey Hill estate.	11	0	22	23	45	Ditto.		Ditto.		
St. John Figtree	Private school.	14	0	48	52	100	Ditto.		Ditto.		

The domestic affairs of Nevis are managed by a Lieut.-Governor, an Executive Council of 12, a Legislative Council of 11, and a House of Assembly of 15 members. The laws and regulations of the island do not require especial notice.

VI. Prisoners in the Gaols of Nevis throughout each Year. [B. B.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1831	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1832	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	–	3	9	–	9	–
1833	15	2	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	2	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1834	145	104	249	–	–	–	101	131	232	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

No returns for 1835 or 1836. Cost of each prisoner, 10*s.* 6*d.* sterling per week.

VII. *Comparative Yearly Statement of the Revenue of Nevis in Pounds Sterling.*—1830, 2935*l.*; 1831, [illegible]*l.*; 1832, 1034*l.*; 1833, 5794*l.*; 1834, no return sent in; 1835, 4357*l.*; 1836, the return for this year cannot be filled up, the Treasurer's books, &c. having been burnt in the late fire.

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Expenditure of Nevis.—1830, 2344*l.*; 1831, 2567*l.*; 1832, 1854*l.*; 1833, 4887*l.*; 1834, no return sent in; 1835, 4238*l.*; 1836, the return for this year cannot be filled up, the Treasurer's books having been burnt in the late fire.

VIII. IMPORTS AND SHIPPING OF NEVIS.

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1824	..	9	2274	818	1122	11	448	9747	17	1862	3731	20	950	15419	57	5524	362
1825	17585	..	1382	240	625	81	3937	17034	21	2511	4185	21	1044	50650	131	8874	784
1831	662	9	2854	6163	4927	209	11262	7984	17	2194	7737	74	2840	27634	309	19150	1723
1832	321	..	..	2308	4928	..	..	6699	..	..	5861	..	..	20119	..	..	..
1833	118	5	1293	2290	5782	95	3645	8339	15	2108	2036	34	1220	18567	149	8266	751
1834	316	10	2645	9902	5747	98	4206	9358	13	1964	2384	31	850	27866	152	9665	806
1835	603	9	2152	9667	5770	145	5258	8581	19	2790	2518	39	980	27866	212	11180	1026
1836	360	6	1372	9672	2097	158	4857	3093	6	698	5661	75	1560	20883	245	8487	1094

From Elsewhere, value, 1831, 160*l.*; 1834, 159*l.*; 1835, 727*l.*

EXPORTS AND SHIPPING OF NEVIS.

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1824	39815	9	1939	6025	683	31	905	4986	17	1671	2190	19	836	53699	76	5351	433
1825	62645	9	2392	12789	2074	82	3038	7996	19	2135	2788	19	845	88293	129	8410	767
1831	26460	10	3055	24631	3741	239	11446	1401	14	1658	2669	71	2718	58904	334	18877	1881
1832	19981	..	..	12284	3910	..	..	805	..	..	5226	..	..	42157	..	..	..
1833	31825	11	3065	10072	4184	210	7887	6921	28	4117	885	63	2314	53888	312	17383	1603
1834	46223	15	3352	11289	6519	110	4369	6244	12	1829	1084	36	974	72200	173	10524	882
1835	25693	9	2153	12122	3942	161	6281	2533	10	1503	2285	42	1319	46933	222	11256	1065
1836	28882	6	1436	17990	5465	180	5322	2294	6	698	1238	58	1291	55789	250	8746	1134

To Elsewhere, value, 1834, 841*l.*; 1835, 358*l.* No returns from 1825 to 1831.

The principal exports from Nevis, since 1830, were, 1831, Sugar, 3,313 hds.; Rum, 76,566 gall.; Molasses, 82,257 gall. 1832, Sugar, 2,452 hds.; Rum, [illegible] gall.; Molasses, 96,348 gall. 1833, Sugar, [illegible] hds.; Rum, 31,584 gall.; Molasses, 17,864 gall. 1834, Sugar, 4,194 hds.; Rum, 52,248 gall.; Molasses, 175,476 gall. 1835, Sugar, 2,297 hds.; Rum, 35,700 gall.; Molasses, 90,048 gall.

IX. The coin in circulation is estimated at 10,000*l.*; the denominations are, 1 dog (copper) = 1½*d.* currency, or ¾*d.* sterling; 1 bit (silver) = 7 dogs.; 1 dollar, = 72 dogs, = 9*s.* currency, or 4*s.* 6*d.* sterling. There is no paper money. 200*l.* currency = 100*l.* sterling.

X. *Average Prices of Produce and Merchandize in* 1836 [B. B.]—Horned cattle, 10*l.* each; horses, 30*l.*; sheep, 1*l.*; goats, 1*l.*; swine, 1*l.*; milk, 9*d.* per quart when it can be procured; fresh butter, 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; salt butter, 2*s.* 3*d.*; cheese, 1*s.* 6*d.*; wheaten bread, 4½*d.*; beef, 9*d.*; mutton, 9*d.*; pork, 7½*d.*; rice, 4½*d.*; coffee, 1*s.* 6*d.*; tea, 9*d.*; sugar, 1*s.*; salt, 1½*d.*; wine, 2*l.* per dozen; brandy, 11*s.* 3*d.* per gallon; beer, 12*s.* per dozen; tobacco, 9*d.* per lb.

Wages for Labour.—Domestic, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per month; prædial, 1*s.* per day; trades, 2*s.*

The chief production of the island is sugar, the cultivation of which adds much to the richness of the scenery when contrasted with the mountain forests. There are five steam-engines, 40 wind, and 45 cattle mills for the manufacture of sugar, rum, molasses, &c.

CHAPTER XI.—MONTSERRAT.

SECTION I.—Montserrat in 16.47. N. lat., 62.13.25. W. long., 22 S.W. of Antigua, the same distance N.W. of Guadaloupe, and S.E. of Nevis, is about 12 miles long, 7½ broad, and 34 in circumference, containing 47 square miles, or about 30,000 acres.

II.—The isle was discovered and named by the [illegible] of Columbus, *Montserrat*, a name expressive in the Spanish language of its broken and mountainous appearance. In 1632 it was first settled on by Sir Thomas Warner, under the protection of the British Government; about 1664, in the beginning of the reign of Charles II. it was taken by the French, but restored to the English at the peace of Breda, and has continued ever since under our flag.

III.—Like many other islands in its vicinity, Montserrat most probably owes its origin to a volcanic

eruption; like them it runs from S. E. to N. W., is equally mountainous, broken, and intersected; on the N. the extremity of the mountain chain terminates in a bold head-land coast, close to which vessels may approach with safety, but there is no landing, and scarcely any anchorage along the coast; the land slopes gently down to the shore, or rather ascends from it, like the W. side of the island, by a succession of round conglomerate hills, overtopping each other in pleasing undulations until they reach the mountain base.

On the S. there is no approach for vessels of any description until they get to the westward; the sea for a mile or two is studded with immense rocks and shelving banks of coral, which prohibit even the approach of boats; at this point the island springs up at once, and nearly perpendicular, to the height of 1500 feet; from thence the mountains begin to accumulate, throwing out branches nearly at right angles E. and W., of unequal magnitude, as if for supporters, to those originally formed; subsequently they advance and shoot up to 2500 feet, stretching across to the N. extremity, and terminating in the abrupt head-land above mentioned.

The mountains in many places are totally inaccessible in consequence of their declivities forming steep precipices of clay-stone, and being separated from each other by immense perpendicular chasms, several hundred feet deep. These gullies, and the mountains, are richly clothed to the very summit with lofty woods, and all the variety of beautiful shrubs and plants peculiar to a tropical mountain region. On the S. W. side of the chain is a small *souffriere*, situate 1000 feet above the sea in a *dell*, formed by the approximation of three conical hills; the scenery around which is grand and beautiful. No marshes exist, but a small lake is situate on the top of a high hill on the west side of the mountains, about two miles from Plymouth, which remains full the whole year.

Plymouth, the capital, is small, but extremely well built, and the houses constructed of a fine grey-stone, have a substantial and comfortable appearance.

IV. The same geological features mark Montserrat as are to be found in the neighbouring isles; many of the rocks might be termed vast masses of clay of various hues and colours. The conical hills abound with carbonate of lime, iron pyrites, and aluminous earth. The superstrative soil is in general dry, light, thin, gravelly, and thickly covered with blocks of clay and sandstone, except in the vallies where the loamy earth is deposited by rains.

V. The Montpellier of the W. is the term given to this Indian isle, which has long been celebrated for the peculiar elasticity of its atmosphere, the majestic grandeur of its picturesque and lofty mountains and bewitching scenery. The temperature of course varies according to locality. On the windward and leeward sides, and according to the elevation above the sea, the air is generally cool and dry; the seasons are similar to those of the neighbouring isles; it is subject to hurricanes, but their visitation are not severe or frequent.

VI. This island, like many of our W. I. possessions, was at one time more densely peopled by European colonists than it is at present. In 1648 there were 1000 white families, with a militia of 360 effective Europeans. In 1673, there were 1,175 men able to bear arms, and 523 negroes; in 1707, whites, 1,545, negroes, 3,570; in 1720, W. 1,688, N. 3,772; in 1724, W. 1,000, Militia, 500, N. 4,400; in 1730, W. 1,545, N. 5,616; in 1733, N. 6,176; in 1787, W. 1,300, Free coloured, 260, slaves, 10,000; in 1791, there were about 1300 W., and 10,000 N.; in 1805, W. 1,000, free coloured, 250, slaves, 9,500.

The increase and decrease of the Slave Population, since 1817, was—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase by Birth.			Decrease by Death.			Decrease by Manumission.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1817	3047	3563	6610	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1821	3032	3473	6505	329	281	610	318	279	597	40
1824	2878	3400	6278	313	289	602	327	286	613	32
1827	2867	3395	6262	314	328	642	265	264	529	44

Census of Montserrat in 1828.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whites,	139	176	315
Free Coloured,	337	481	818
Slaves,	2923	3324	6247
Total	3399	3981	7380

Of the population 4600 were engaged in agriculture, 30 in manufactures, and 40 in commerce. In 1830 the births were 233, and the deaths 33.

Return of the Population in 1834. [B. B.]—The island generally contains, Whites, 143 males, 169 females; coloured, 324 males, 503 females; total, 477 males, 672 females.

What the present number of the population may be is uncertain, and especially of the apprenticed labourers; because many of them have emigrated to Demerara, and a few to Trinidad. It is asserted by those who are best acquainted with the fact, that great mortality has prevailed among the children on plantations since the year 1834. The return below, of births and deaths, is not to be taken as complete, because some of the negro children die before they are baptized, and others of the negroes who live at a distance from the clergyman, bury their dead without any application to him. Another hindrance to the completion of this information, is, that of there not being any minister appointed for the new parish church of St. George.

The correct number of persons employed in agriculture, will not be ascertained until after the year 1840; because they are now the prædial unattached, who are sometimes employed in agriculture, and at other times at different occupations.

In the united parishes of St. Anthony and St. Patrick,—Births, 222; Marriages, 28; Deaths, 36. In

the parish of St. Peter,—Births, 46; total, 268: Marriages, 6; total, 34: Deaths, 12; total, 48.

A statement of the number of Slaves for whom compensation has been claimed, and of the number of claims preferred for such compensation, and of the amount of compensation awarded in each of the classes of prædial-attached, prædial-unattached, and non-prædial. [Parliamentary return to the House of Lords, March, 1838.]

Divisions.	Classes.	No. of slaves in each class.	Compensation value of each class.	Total.
Prædial Attached.	Head People ..	251	£6363	No. of Slaves, 3954. Amount, £79245.
	Tradesmen	106	2687	
	Inferior ditto ..	47	1072	
	Field Labourers	2379	54280	
	Inferior ditto ..	1171	14842	
Prædial Unattached.	Head People ...	18	456	No. of Slaves, 556. Amount, £11204.
	Tradesmen	6	152	
	Inferior ditto ..	12	273	
	Field Labourers	369	8419	
	Inferior ditto ..	151	1902	
Non Prædial.	Head Tradesmen	51	1292	No. of Slaves, 516. Amount, £10203.
	Inferior ditto ..	22	501	
	Head P. employed on wharfs, shipping, or other avocations	45	1135	
	Inf. People ditto	5	114	
	Head Domestics	223	5653	
	Inferior ditto ..	170	1505	
	Children under six years of age on the 1st August, 1834.	1145	2899	
	Aged, diseased, or otherwise non-effective	230	2	

Number of claims having reference to each division. Prædial Attached, 54; Prædial Unattached, 51; Non-prædial, 151.

VII. Number of Churches, Livings, &c. in 1836. [B. B.]—In the united parishes of St. Anthony and St. Patrick, there is one Protestant church, which will contain 750 persons, and is generally well filled; the value of the living is about 200*l.* sterling. In the parishes of St. Peter and St. George, there is one Protestant church, which will contain, when the enlargement is completed, 350 persons, it is generally well attended; the value of the living is about 200*l.* sterl. There are also three Dissenting places of worship, one in town and two in the country, belonging to the Wesleyans. The Wesleyan chapel in town contains 400 persons; that in the country to the east, 700; and that to the north, 150. There is an infant day school in town, attended by 126 scholars; and two in the country, attended by 130. They have also three Sunday schools, which are well attended.

VIII. In 1831, there were six public or free schools, with 298 males and 390 female scholars.

Number of Schools, Scholars, &c. in 1834.

Parish.	Name of School.	No. of Scholars. Ml.	Fm.	Total.	Annual expenses
St. Anthony	*Plymouth	76	43	119†	100*l.*
	Ditto Infant sch.	..	..	about 150†	
St. Peter's	St. Peters'	..	..	..	50*l.*

* Mode of Instruction.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, church catechism, Crossman's Introduction.
† Supported by the government.

Return of the Number of Schools in 1836. [B.B.]

Parish.	Public or Free School,	Salary of master or mistress.	Scholars. M.	Fm.	Tot.	How Supported.	Expense of each School.
St. Anthony and St. Patrick, United.	Public school, Plymouth.	20*l.* sterl.	78	155	233	By the bishop, except the school in Plymouth, for which the "Ladies' Society," provide.	The only additional expense is that of house-rent.
	Ditto, Fry's estate	10*l.* sterl.	52	47	99		
	Ditto, Broderick	10*l.* sterl.	28	42	70		
	Ditto, Parsons'	10*l.* sterl	15	16	31		
	Ditto, Roach's	10*l.* sterl.	16	20	36		
St. Peter and St. George.	Public school, at the church.	10*l.* sterl.	27	40	67		No additional expense to that which is already stated.
	Ditto, Gerrald's estate	10*l.* sterl.	24	26	50		
	Ditto, Old-road estate	10*l.* sterl.	22	26	48		
	Ditto, Harris's estate	10*l.* sterl.	36	33	69		
	Ditto, White's estate	10*l.* sterl.	36	20	56		
			334	425	759		

In addition to the day schools, there are four Sunday schools, consisting of the children of the day schools and of about 300 others who are unable to attend during the week. The total number under instruction in these parishes, amount to 878. There is also one private school, but the number of scholars is very limited. A great portion of the rising generation are without means of obtaining instruction, and they are consequently more idle and vicious than the children of most other Brit. West India colonies. Besides the day schools here set down, there are three Sunday and two evening schools, containing about 200 persons in addition to the number stated to be in attendance with the day schools.

IX. Number of Prisoners in the Goals of Montserrat, throughout each year. [B. B.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours.			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1829	1	2	3	1	2	3													Nil.
1830	8	..	8	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	4	ditto
1831																			
1832																			
1833	1	..	1																
1834	8	2	10	..	..	..	1	1	2	7	1	8	5	..	5	6	..	6	ditto
1836	60	45	105	3	1	4	45	48	93	7	1	8	..	..	..	7	1	8	ditto

No return given in for 1831, 1832, and 1835.

X. The executive is embodied in the government of Antigua, but the islanders enjoy their separate Council and House of Assembly, the former consisting of 11 members and the latter of 12 members. The militia consists of 1 major, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 24 serjeants and 182 rank and file. A troop of horse is forming.

XI. *Revenue of Monserrat for* 1836.—Transient tax, 52*l.*; import duty, 520*l.*; duty on brandy and gin, 26*l.*; export duty, 111*l.*; liquor duty, 53*l.*; colonial duty, 249 *l.*; fees received from town police, 50*l.*; property tax on lands, 5,707*l*; property tax on houses, 919*l.*; income tax, 2 per cent. 135*l.*; income tax, 1 per cent. 108*l.*; Miscellaneous, 22*l.*; Total revenue, 7,952*l.* Total revenue for 1834, 3,960*l.* Total revenue for 1835, 6,246*l.* No local return.

The Expenditure for 1836, was 8,674*l.*, of which the poor received, 700*l.*; the police, 1,300*l.*; the clergy, 1,082*l.*; and the military expenditure by the colony, about 600*l.* British Military Expenditure included in Antigua.

Recapitulation of the Establishment paid by the Colony in sterling money.—Civil establishment, 1,774*l.*; contingent expenditure, 988*l.*; judicial establishment, 100*l.*; contingent expenditure, 184*l.*; ecclesiastical establishment, 439*l.*; contingent expenditure, 141*l.*; miscellaneous expenditure, 710*l.*; Total, 4,337*l.*

The coin in circulation is about 2,000*l.* There is no paper money. 210*l.* currency = 100*l.* sterling.

XII. The details enumerating staple products, as given under the other islands, answer for Montserrat, the sugar and rum of which, are much esteemed. Cotton is now being cultivated with success.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND SHIPPING OF MONTSERRAT. [B. B.]

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1822	7000	5	1254	3000	4500	27	972	716	1	60	3000	14	531	18215	46	2807	239
1827	345	7	1773	3385	995	56	2223	..	..	..	2795	21	1135	7520	84	5131	438
1829	4518	5	1260	7957	1755	86	3724	..	..	..	4574	55	2018	18804	146	6998	737
1830	4998	4	852	9361	1185	78	3865	..	..	..	2237	28	1107	17781	110	5824	579
1833	7660	5	1311	10550	2837	92	3325	525	3	278	1228	17	595	22800	117	5509	562
1834	5750	8	1873	11370	864	85	2514	934	10	571	1329	24	1126	20247	127	6134	591
1835	4721	4	1012	11917	808	110	3032	2249	7	856	1983	16	315	21678	137	5165	587
1836	7462	4	1117	9210	2350	128	3013	417	5	469	1397	37	823	20836	174	5422	719

EXPORTS AND SHIPPING OF MONTSERRAT.

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1822	36000	5	1162	400	1200	22	1381	..	..	..	4000	20	707	41200	47	3250	274
1827	29900	6	1465	1075	742	38	1680	..	..	..	2950	26	1174	34667	70	4319	377
1829	36931	5	1260	3092	1748	99	4022	..	..	..	1762	41	1576	43825	145	6858	747
1830	23835	5	1237	1650	2563	81	4060	..	..	..	1679	33	1279	29729	119	6576	648
1833	16760	3	814	2381	2288	104	3941	..	..	..	..	..	..	21429	107	4755	508
1834	32708	6	1598	2613	2541	102	3804	..	..	..	1303	23	890	39165	131	6292	633
1835	17097	4	1012	2314	542	115	2957	867	5	535	408	9	369	21304	133	4873	571
1836	17898	5	1292	3578	280	106	2533	..	4	295	248	23	556	22004	138	4676	556

To Elsewhere in 1829, 292*l.*; 1835, 76*l.*
No returns for 1831, and 1832.

The principal exports from Montserrat since 1828, were as follows:—1829, sugar, 1718 hds.; rum, 1169 puncheons; molasses, 66 puncheons; 1830, sugar, 1349 hds.; rum, 981 puncheons; molasses, 54 puncheons; 1833, sugar, 654 hds.; rum, 218 puncheons; molasses, 425 puncheons; 1834, sugar, 744 hds. rum, 577 puncheons; molasses, 744 puncheons; 1835, sugar, 667 hds.; rum, 323 puncheons; molasses, 268 puncheons; 1836, sugar, 698 hds.; rum, 161 puncheons; molasses, 264 puncheons.

XIII. *Prices of Produce and Merchandize*, 1836. [B. B.]—Horned cattle, 7*l.* 10*s.* each; horses, 33*l.* each; sheep, 13*s.* 6*d.* each; swine, varying from 9*s.* to 36*s.*; milk, 6*d.* per qt.; butter, fresh, 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb. (very scarce); butter, salt, 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; cheese, 1*s.* 1*d*½. per lb.; wheaten bread, 4½ *d.* to 6*d.* per lb.; beef, 9*d.* per lb.; mutton, 9*d.* per lb.; pork, 6*d.* per lb.; rice, 1*l.* 7*s.* per cwt.; coffee, 5*l.* 8*s.* per cwt.; tea, 13*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; sugar, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; salt, 6*s.* 9*d.* per bush.; wine, from 18*s.* to 54*s.* per doz.; brandy, 10*s.* per gal.; beer, 13*s.* 6*d.* per doz.; tobacco, 5*l.* 8*s.* per cwt.

Wages for Labour.—Domestic, 13*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* per month; Prædial, 4½*d.* per day; Trades, 2*l.* 5*s.* per month.

CHAPTER XII.—ST. CHRISTOPHER.

SECTION I. In 17.18, N. latitude, 62.40. W. longitude, 72 miles in circumference, and containing 68 square miles, is situated St. Kitt's or St. Christopher, called by the Caribs *Licmuiga*, or the fertile isle, and in shape somewhat like Italy—as an outstretched leg.

II. This singular looking but beautiful spot was discovered by Columbus, in 1493, and, as stated by some, received its name from the great navigator himself, by reason of his being so pleased with its fertile appearance; others say its name is derived from a part of Mount Misery, bearing a resemblance to the statues common at that period on church porches, of St. Christopher carrying our Saviour on his shoulders. The island was then densely peopled by Caribs, who remained for some time after its discovery in possession of their native home, subject to the occasional visits of the Spaniards for water, with whom they are stated to have been on terms of friendship—a very doubtful fact, unless the Spaniards did not require the land or persons of the Caribs.

In 1623, Warner (afterwards Sir Thomas) settled on the island, with his son and fourteen Londoners, and found three Frenchmen residing in tranquillity with the natives. Warner returned to England for more recruits, and, on his return in 1625, landed the same day with M. D'Enambuc, who had arrived from France with a party of colonists. The Caribs took alarm—made war on the European invaders—were discomfited with the loss of 2,000 in killed and wounded, leaving 100 foes dead from their poisoned arrows. The English and French agreed to divide the island between them, and articles of partition were signed 13th of May, 1627. The island was divided into upper and lower portions—the former and most extensive, called Capisterre, belonging to the French; and the lower, called Basseterre, alone inhabited by the English.

Don Frederick de Toledo, a Spaniard, proceeding to Havannah, with 15 frigates and 24 ships of burden, attacked the colonists in 1629, burned and plundered in every direction, and carried off 600 Englishmen as prisoners; but the flow of emigration was so great to the West Indies at this period, that in the following year the number of English settlers amounted to [illegible]. Jealousies, bickerings, and at length hostilities began between the English and French settlers, which were stopped by the latter compelling the former to return within their line of demarcation; but, although it was agreed that if France and England went to war the colonists of St. Christopher should remain neutral, the resolution was broken on the commencement of hostilities in Europe, and a terrible battle, which lasted several days, ended in favour of the French colonists, who assumed the mastery of the whole island, and gallantly defended their acquisition in the following year against a large British force (sent to recover possession), in the contest for which Lord Belamont and Colonel Lau[illegible]n were slain, all their officers wounded, eight colours lost, 700 British troops killed and drowned, and many taken prisoners. At the peace of Breda, the English colonists were restored to their portion of the island—and for 20 years the French and English lived in peace; but in 1689 the former entered the territory of the latter, put to death all who opposed, and, by the aid of fire and sword, forced the English to fly from the colony. In the following year General Codrington and Sir F. Thornhill, with a large force from Barbadoes, drove the French from St. Christopher's, and for several years the English, in turn, remained masters of the whole island; but by the treaty of Ryswick, restitution was made to the French of the part they had formerly possessed—this they retained until 1702, when the island was captured by the English; and by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, entirely ceded to the British crown. Most of the French removed to St. Domingo, and the sale of the crown lands produced a large sum for government, of which 40,000*l*. was voted as a marriage portion for the daughter of George II. St. Kitt's rapidly increased in prosperity, notwithstanding the effects of a terrific hurricane in 1722, which destroyed 500,000*l*. worth of property. In 1782, the Marquis De Bouillé, with 8,000 troops, and supported by the Count De Grasse with 29 sail of the line, captured the island ere Sir S. Hood, with 22 sail of the line, could effect any thing for its relief. The treaty of peace, signed at Versailles in the following year, restored St. Christopher's to Great Britain, in whose possession it has since remained. In 1805, a large French force landed at Basseterre without opposition, levied 18,000*l*. as contribution, and sailed away with six merchant ships which they found at anchor in the bay, and burned as soon as they got out to sea.

III. St. Kitt's presents to the eye an irregular oblong figure, through the centre of which runs a regular series of mountains from N. to S. in the midst of which stands Mount Misery, 3,711 feet in *perpendicular* height, and, although evidently a volcanic production, clothed with the finest wood and pasture, almost to the very summit. From the foot of Mount Misery and the adjoining hills the country has a uniform sloping direction, stretching from a centre to a circumference, bounded by the coast, every inch of which is in a high state of cultivation. There is no plain in the island deserving the name of a swamp, and the great declination of the land towards the sea carries off any superabundant moisture. On the W. side, Brimstone hill rises gradually from the sea to a height of 750 feet; its E. prospect for two thirds of its altitude has a somewhat conical appearance, and then suddenly projects into two peaks, the N. one being called Fort George, the S. Fort Charlotte or Monkey Hill. At the foot and between these prominences is a plain of quadrangular shape, compassing about an acre of land, having on its E. skirts the barracks (denominated Bedlam), for 220 men. The fortifications are very strong, and there is a tank within the ramparts capable of containing 90,000 gallons of water. Monkey hill is the S. termination

of a range of great mountains, which increase in height towards the N., and thicken together in enormous masses in the centre of the island. The apex of this rude pyramid is the awful crag of Mount Misery, which is bare, black, and generally visible whilst the under parts of the mountain are enveloped in clouds. It may, indeed, be termed a tremendous precipice of 3,000 feet, shooting slantingly forward over the mouth of a volcanic chasm, like a vast aerial peninsula. The vale of Basseterre is exquisitely beautiful when viewed from the hills of Mary Cayon, it has been said that there is no place on earth which can surpass the richness and cultivated beauty of this lovely scene. Nothing can be better disposed for completing the effect than the plantations are; the tall and moving windmills, the houses of the proprietors, the works and palm-thatched cottages of the negroes embosomed in plantain groves, present the appearance, as indeed they are the substance, of so many country villages in England. On one side is Basseterre, with the ships, on the other the ocean to windward, the mountains behind, in front the broken peninsular termination of the island to the S., the salt lakes gleaming between the opening of the rocks, and Nevis towering majestically over all.

There are four rivers in the isle, two at Oldroad, in the parish of St. Thomas, middle island; another at the small village of St. Mary's (Cayon), and the fourth (Pelhans) at Palmetto point, Trinity parish. In rainy weather few plantations are without their running streams. In the low lands springs are plentiful, but some of their waters unfit for drinking, owing to strong saline impregnations. The water in common use (as is the case in most of our West India possessions) is rain water, collected from the houses, preserved in large tanks, and of wholesale quality.

IV. This isle is unquestionably of igneous origin; immense layers of volcanic ashes are found in every parish, and the soil is chiefly of a dark grey loam, extremely porous. At Sandy Point, St. Ann's parish, there are alternate layers of this loam and ashes, to the depth of 75 feet, on a substratum of gravel. This compost is considered the best in the West Indies for the cultivation of sugar. Clay is found in considerable quantities in the high or mountain land, while the low lands are entirely deficient of it. Among the mountains in the centre of the island there is one which contains mines of sulphur, and there is another not far distant from Fort Charles, in which there is said to be a mine of silver. In the N. E. there are very fine salt ponds, which produce most excellent salt; one of these is more than 100 acres in extent, surrounded with several lesser ponds. The structure of Brimstone Hill consists of granite, limestone, primary rock, schistus, volcanic ashes and madrepores, with a very small proportion of alluvial deposits on a few spots.

V. From the smallness of the isle and its elevation above the sea, St. Kitt's is extremely dry and healthy, the mean temperature on the coast is 80, but the mornings and evenings of the hottest days are agreeably cool. The coldest month is February — the warmest August. The winds for the greater part of the year are from the N. E. and S. E.; and although the isle is, from its position, within the range of the hurricanes, yet by these storms the air is tempered and purified, and health is the natural result. The rains that fall are more frequent than heavy, and the bracing qualities of the atmosphere are pourtrayed in the ruddy complexions of the inhabitants and the vigorous strength of body which they possess.

VI. The number of inhabitants was at one period, particularly as regards whites, very numerous. In 1673, there were in the island 496 men able to bear arms, and 352 negroes; in 1707, whites 1,416, negroes 2,861; in 1720, W. 2,740, N. 7,321; in 1724, W. 4,000, militia 1,200, N. 11,500; in 1730, W. 3,6[illegible], N. 14,663; in 1733, W. 3,881, N. 17,335; in 17[illegible], W. 1,912, free coloured 1,908, slaves 20,435; in 179[illegible], slaves 20,435; in 1802, by computation, W. 4,500, free coloured 500, slaves 25,000; in 1805, W. 1,[illegible], free coloured 198, slaves 26,000.

Area in square miles and acres, and population of each parish in the island. [B. B. for 1836, Colonial Office.]

	Parishes.	Area in sq. miles and acres. M.	A.	Whites.	Coloured Population	Total.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Legislative Members.
This Census is also given for 1812.	St. George, Basseterre	10	24	864	4910	5774	180	43	184	4
	St. Peter, Basseterre	6	606	106	2807	2915	84	16	69	2
	St. Mary, Cayon	6	326	45	2251	2316				3
	Christ Church, Nicholas Town	7	125	65	2117	2158				2
	St. John, Capisterre	10	166	75	1303	1738				2
	St. Paul, Capisterre	5	19	68	1623	1691	27	6	12	3
	St. Thomas, Middle Island	9	544	179	2717	2896				2
	St. Anne, Sandy Point	5	70	167	2244	2211				2
	Trinity, Palmeto Point	7	212	43	1549	1592				3
	Total	68	172	1612	21521	23291 = 342 to square miles.				23

Wesleyan Methodist Missionaries, Baptisms 57, Burials 14.

Slave Population of St. Kitt's, from 1819 to 1831.—[Parliamentary Returns.]

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase by Birth. Males.	Increase by Birth. Females.	Increase by Birth. Total.	Decrease by Death. Males.	Decrease by Death. Females.	Decrease by Death. Total.	Decrease by Manumission.
1817 ..	9685	10483	20168							
1822 ..	9505	10312	19817	1132	1187	2319	1424	1415	2839	217
1825 ..	9324	10192	19516	901	765	1666	892	799	1691	265
1828 ..	9198	10112	19310	858	818	1706	845	758	1603	243
1831 ..	9141	9944	19085	827	801	1628	801	729	1530	243

A statement of the Number of Slaves for whom Compensation has been claimed, and of the Number of Claims preferred for such Compensation, and of the Amount of Compensations awarded in each of the classes of Prædial Attached, Prædial Unattached, and Non-prædial. [Parliamentary Return to the House of Lords, March, 1838.]

Divisions.	Classes.	Number of Slaves in each class.	Compensation value of each class.	Total.
Prædial Attached.	Head People....	660	£19635	No. of Slaves, 11764. Amount, £232,823.
	Tradesmen	370	11007	
	Inferior ditto ..	157	3480	
	Field Labourers	5655	125735	
	Inferior ditto ..	4922	72963	
Prædial Unattached.	Head People....	34	1011	No. of Slaves, 837. Amount, £16,474.
	Tradesmen	14	416	
	Inferior ditto ..	16	357	
	Field Labourers	420	9371	
	Inferior ditto ..	353	5318	
Non-prædial.	Head Tradesmen	139	4135	No. of Slaves, 3,066. Amount, £60,609.
	Inferior ditto ..	69	1985	
	Head P. employed on wharfs, shipping, or other avocations	183	4061	
	Inferior People ditto	84	1257	
	Head Domestics	1457	32533	
	Inferior ditto ..	1114	16636	
	Children under six years of age on the 1st August, 1834.	3198	17765	
	Aged, diseased, or otherwise non-effective	915	1719	

Number of Claims having reference to each Division.—Prædial Attached, 216; Prædial Unattached, 89; Non-prædial, 897.

VII. Return of the Number of Churches, Livings, &c. of St. Christopher's.

Name of the Parish, and in what County or District.	Extent in Square Miles.	Population of each Parish.	Value of Living.	Parsonage House.	No. of Persons the Church will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.	Dissenting Places of Worship.
St. George, Basseterre*	10	5774	£400 sterling, including Fees.	House rented.	800, besides Children.	Generally well attended.	A Methodist and Moravian Chapel.
St. Peter, Basseterre..........	7	2915	£177 sterling, including Fees.	A Parsonage House.	400	80	None.
St. Mary, Cayon†	6½	2316	£175 sterling, including Fees.	Ditto.	100	30	A Methodist and Moravian Chapel.
Christchurch, Nicholas Town	7¼	2158	£175 sterling, including Fees.	None.	150	60	A Methodist Chapel.
St. John's, Capisterre	10¼	1738	£178 sterling, including Fees.	Ditto.	230	70	Ditto.
St. Paul's, Capisterre	5	1691	£225 sterling.	..	170	60	None.
St. Anne, Sandy Point........	5	2411	£210 sterling.	..	200	170	A Methodist Chapel.
St. Thomas, Mid. Island	10	2896	£175 sterling.	A Parsonage.	180, besides Children.	Nearly full.	Ditto.
Trinity, Palmeto Point‡		1592	..	House rented.	150	30	Ditto.

* The population is taken from the census in 1812. † A glebe is attached to the parsonage.
‡ A glebe is attached to the parsonage.

VIII. Return of the number of Schools, &c. of the Established Church, at St. Christopher's, in 1836.

Name of Parish, and in what County or District.	Public or Free School, and where situated.	Number of Scholars.			If supported by Government or Voluntary Contributions, and amount of each.		Expenses of each School.
		Ml.	Fm.	Tot.	Government.	Volun. Cont.	
St. George, Basseterre.	*One in the town for white children, discontinued during this year to be supported by legislature.	41	34	75	Formerly by local government.	Now by voluntary contributions.	50*l.* sterling, when supported by the legislature, as many children were boarded; now about 75*l.* only.
	Now attempted to be sustained by private subscription.	19	14	33			
	One for free children and children of apprentices.	71	69	140	Money placed at the disposal of the lord bishop.		50*l.* for master and mistress; school-house lately bought with money from the bishop.
	One in each of the following estates; viz.						Most of the teachers receive from 8*l.* 2*s.* to 11*l.* 5*s.*, sterling, yearly.
	Salt Ponds . .	22	24	46			
	Shadwell, including children from Greenland.	23	25	48			
	†Pridie Mornes . .	15	14	29		Mostly voluntary subscriptions, and from private societies, assisted by grants from the bishop.	
	Rawlines Mornes .	11	8	19			
	College . .	19	17	36			
	Pond . . .	11	14	25			
	Diamond, including children from Caup, Buckley's and Dewar's.	19	12	31			
	2 infant schools in town {	25	21	46			
		28	38	66			
	1 night school .	86	48	134			
	1 Sunday school . .	90	95	185			

* There are three or four private schools of no great consideration.

† The school at Pridie Mornes, is on the confines of St. Peter's parish, in which it may be returned.

Return of the Number of Schools under the direction of the Moravian Missionaries.

Name of the Parish, and in what County or District.	Public or Free School, and where situated.	Salary of School-master or School-mistress	Number of Scholars.			Mode of Instruction.	If supported by Government or Voluntary Contributions, and Amount of each.		Expense of each School.
			M.	Fm.	Tot.		Gov.	Voluntary.	
		£. s.							£. s.
St. Peter, Basseterre....	Free, Golden Rock..	21 12	24	38	62	Infant school system, including the catechetical and explanatory method.		By the owner, Mr. Claxton. £28.	30 0
	Public, Stapleton ..	17 11	..	..	28				20 0
	,, Woodley M.	17 11	16	13	29				20 0
St. George, Basseterre..	,, Lagret's	17 11	18	16	34			An allowance of provisions for the teachers in the different estates.	20 0
	,, Paylor's	17 11	12	12	24				20 0
	,, Coleman's ..	17 11	..	..	18				20 0
	,, Moravian ch.	17 11	59	82	141				46 15
	Sunday school Moravian church.	23 8	110	190	300				25 0
Basseterre District total number of Scholars			239	351	636				201 15
St. Mary, Cayon	Bethesda, a free day school.	2 Mistrs. 22*l.* each	51	62	113	Lancasterian.			45 0
	Sunday and evening school.				456				15 15
	Mathew's evening school.				47				1 0
	White's ditto				30				1 0
	Bonnerian ditto				20				1 0
	Con. Phipps ditto ..				26				1 0
	Mills ditto.........				12				
Total number of Scholars			..	..	704				64 15
St. John's, Capisterre ..	Free school, Bethel Day, evening, and Sunday schools.	16 12	62	75	137	Infant school system, including the catechetical.	£. s. 16 12	£18	34 12 Day school, £24. Evn. school, £10 12*s.*

Remarks on the preceding Table by the Moravian Missionaries. — *St. Peter and St. George's Basseterre.* On account of the severe afflictions, and the loss of two valuable ministers, which our mission in St. Kitts has sustained in the past year, we are sorry to remark, that the schools in the Basseterre district are, at present, not in that order which formerly was maintained, only one minister having been here for nine months, which never has been the case before.

St. Mary, Cayon.—It is to be remembered, concerning defraying the expenses of these schools, that the negroes themselves pay a small part. Some assistance is afforded by the several estates on which schools are established, and the rest is made up from the mission fund.

St. John's, Capisterre. — On account of the poor state of the parents here, we have no support from them for being able to keep private schools.—There is also one private night school.

Return of the Number of Schools under the Wesleyan Methodists.

Public or Free School, and where situated.	Salary of Schoolmaster or Schoolmistrs.		Number of Scholars.			Mode of Instruction.	Expenses of each School.		Sabbath Scholars.		
			Ml.	Fm.	Tot.				Ml.	Fm.	Tot.
	£.	s.					£.	s.			
Basseterre . .	13	0	40	58	98	Something on the infant system.	13	0	39	139	178
Cayon . .	7	16	15	21	36	Ditto.	7	16			
Greatheeds . .	7	16	20	26	46	Ditto.	29	11			
Old Road . .	7	16	23	28	51	Ditto.	7	16	76	138	214
Palmetto Point .	7	16	23	22	45	Ditto.	7	16	48	91	141
Half-way Tree .									45	35	80
Sandy Point . .	10	8	48	94	142	Ditto.	10	8	124	235	359
Dieppe Bay . .	10	8	59	57	116	Ditto.	10	8	24	36	60
St. John's Capisterre.	10	8	49	41	90	Ditto.	10	8			
Total sterl. .	75	8	277	347	624		97	3	356	674	1,032

Respecting the expenses of the schools: the chapels being used as school-houses, generally throughout the island, and school-books, cards, scriptures, &c. being furnished in various ways gratuitously, the expense cannot be ascertained, and is not entered; 14*s.* sterl., has been collected in the different chapels; the remainder is received from England, chiefly through the Wesleyan Missionary Committee, and all raised by voluntary subscription. There are several small evening schools, where the young people especially, are instructed in reading and writing, and a knowledge of the first principles of religion by catechizing. And on all estates visited by the missionaries, amounting to between 40 and 50, efforts are made to teach the young apprentices the rudiments of religious knowledge.

IX. Number of Prisoners in the Goal of St. Christopher throughout each year. [B. B.]

Years.	Total number of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours.			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
[illegible]	52	7	59	..	..	..	10	5	15	41	1	42	34	1	35	7	..	7	Nil.
[illegible]	17	..	17	1	..	1	6	..	6	9	..	9	17	..	17	..	..	..	Nil.
[illegible]	159	30	189	6	1	7	143	28	171	10	1	11	20	5	25	139	25	164	Nil.
[illegible]	508	90	598	8	2	10	467	85	552	31	5	36	104	35	139	404	55	459	1
[illegible]	326	118	444	26	4	30	274	114	388	26	..	26	296	114	410	4	..	4	Nil.

X. There is a Lieutenant-Governor, Council of 10, and House of Assembly (24 members), at St. Kitt's, with a deputy from Anguilla. Education and religion are generously encouraged, and the colonists have ever manifested a great deal of public spirit.

XI. The revenue of the island is derived from custom duties, licenses, &c. as in our other possessions.

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£.	£.
1823	7,158	7,158
1824	12,031	9,420
1825	9,072	6,179
1826	5,413	5,626
1827	3,846	5,333
1828	4,873	5,873
1829	8,746	6,897
1830	6,937	4,933
1832	13,628*	4,613
1833	2,879	3,913
1834	3,638	5,968
1835	6,266	5,146
1836	4,193	4,372

* The only observation made on the enormous increase of revenue during this year is—The " Collector can explain."

Expenditure by Great Britain.—Civil establishment, 1,970*l.*; Ecclesiastical establishment, 136*l.*—total, 2,106*l.*

Expenditure paid by the Colony in Sterling Money—Civil establishment, 2,564*l.*; Contingent expenditure, 576*l.*: Judicial establishment, 438*l.*; Contingent expenditure, 1,554 : Ecclesiastical establishment, 2,161*l.*; Contingent expenditure, 134*l.*: Pensions, 150*l.*: Total, 7,577*l.* The salary of the President administering the government is 650*l.*, and about 1[illegible] in fees. There is no militia on the island.

XII. Sugar is now the principal product of St. Kitts, and the amount of the crop varies of course with the seasons. In 1805 it exported 8,000 hogsheads of sugar; in 1799, 9,900 hogsheads of sugar

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ST. KITT'S.

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1824	..	27	5979	5382	3647	9	708	10304	15	1766	8728	62	2083	28061	113	10536	761
1825	66984	20	5739	3706	1443	95	2380	21700	20	2503	3604	60	1421	94737	195	12943	1173
1828	2602	27	6882	30071	7490	245	9931	..	..	..	40395	320	9831	80558	592	26617	[illegible]
1829	1901	28	7400	17329	4876	211	10798	..	..	..	35413	317	10954	59520	556	29152	[illegible]
1830	2291	18	4453	12218	6326	240	11154	..	..	..	20700	166	5344	41537	424	20951	[illegible]
1833	2264	17	4737	13437	11825	153	6654	9026	24	3523	7943	74	1737	44497	268	17671	[illegible]
1834	1621	17	4656	24879	13974	158	7826	14267	23	3001	6887	76	1841	63018	274	16964	1387
1835	17534	18	4586	15222	14770	209	3603	23002	24	3462	6275	88	1733	76805	339	18344	1667
1836	89743	15	4253	25421	14402	204	8310	17106	15	1995	8361	64	974	155034	298	15532	1564

From Elsewhere 1833, 1388*l.* No returns for 1831 or 1832.

IMPORTS OF ST. KITT'S.

Years.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1824	142623	24	6702	3473	2291	16	914	9375	21	2562	4162	59	1750	161924	120	11928	866
1825	102642	17	4368	3238	1228	101	4711	5850	20	2374	4748	48	1176	117706	186	12629	1057
1828	112108	24	6213	8323	2674	293	11067	..	..	..	5173	279	8741	128278	596	26021	[illegible]
1829	127568	26	6590	11108	7262	234	12108	..	..	..	3621	262	8963	149560	522	27681	[illegible]
1830	171079	26	7161	17322	7931	284	12498	..	..	..	2395	221	6774	198728	531	26433	[illegible]
1833	82017	15	4265	7621	7067	159	6595	7783	24	3455	778	69	2915	105267	267	16510	1405
1834	128721	21	5844	12100	7756	171	7023	6745	19	2575	6[illegible]9	63	1862	156013	274	17304	1383
1835	102967	19	5096	17840	7261	233	9495	4716	20	2675	774	81	2340	133560	353	19606	1745
1836	131195	16	4226	10495	6067	206	7097	5123	17	1809	740	68	1923	153621	307	15055	1596

No returns for 1831 and 1832.

Principal Exports from St. Christophers :—

Years.	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.
	hds.	pun.	pun.
1822	6991	509	160
1823	6006	421	1314
1824	6197	1502	3286
1825	6670	1031	2893
1826	8987	1735	2369
1827	7514	1271	2186
1828		No return	
1829	8801	2359	1763
1830	8781	2882	1250
1831			
1832			
1833			
1834			
1835			
1836			
1837			

XIII. The coins of the island are principally English, with some Spanish; and there is also a colonial coin sent from England, consisting of the following pieces:—

Pieces	¼ dollar	Currency	2*s.* 3*d.*	Sterling	1*s.* 1½*d.*
	⅛ —	—	1*s.* 1½*d.*	—	0 6¾*d.*
	1-16th	—	0 6¾*d.*	—	0 3⅜*d.*

The copper coin used, (besides the English penny, is the *dog*, which passes for three farthings sterling. 72 making the Spanish dollar; the *bitt* is a nominal coin, value 4½*d.* sterling. The coin in circulation is about 12,000*l.* There is no paper money. The course of exchange is 200*l.* currency=100*l.* British.

XIV. The Staple Products are similar to those of the neighbouring isles already described. Among its numerous fruits, the *citrus aurantium*, or China orange-tree (as also the Seville) grows in great luxuriance; it rises from 12 to 20 feet in height, distinguished by the beautiful deep green of its foliage; stem upright and ramifying in every direction, forming a regular and beautiful head. The fruit is excellent, and may be improved by grafting on the Seville orange stock, but the best is to be obtained by grafting on the pomegranate. The flowers are highly odoriferous, and yield their flavour to rectified spirits by infusion, and to both spirit and water by distillation The *citrus acrus*, or lime tree, as also the citrus or sweet lime resembles the orange. From the latter the perfume called burgamot is obtained, which is, in

...t, the essential oil that resides in the rind of the ..., and easily extracted by expression or distillation. ... are varieties also of the lemon, *citrus limon;* ... the most elegant of this genus is *citrus tuberosa,* ... citron tree, the fruit of which imparts to spirits an ...able flavour. The *shaddock* and forbidden fruit are ... the citrus tribe. The shaddock is supposed to have ... transplanted from Guinea, in Africa, by a Cap... Shaddock, whose name it still bears throughout ... West Indies. The fruit has all the appearance of ...ing to the orange species, and is divided in the ... manner, by a thin skin, into several quarters, ... t is as large as a melon, and of a most agreeable ... refreshing flavour, between sweet and acid. The ... coat or skin is extremely thick, of a bitterish ... and a pale yellow, or citron colour, very like, in ...arance, to the skin of a lemon. There are two ...s of the shaddock; the pulp or inside of one is ...—that of the other a beautiful pale red: the last ...sidered the most wholesome. This fruit a Eu... may indulge in with safety—and it is almost ... only one in this climate, excepting the orange, ... will not injure him on his first arrival. The for... fruit is a species of the shaddock, only smaller ... more delicate, while the outer skin is less coarse. ...ace and the flavour of the inside are quite deli... in a West Indian climate. The grenadella is another excellent fruit, contained in a soft husk, which is produced by a large passion flower; the husk is filled with a sweet and most agreeable liquid; and the manner of eating it is to cut off one of the ends, and mix up in it Madeira wine and sugar, stirring it all up together; this renders it safe and wholesome for the stomach. It is of the size of a small melon. The *laurus persea,* or avocato, vulgarly called alligator pear, comes to fine perfection here; it is a pulpy fruit, resembling in appearance a large-sized swan's egg; the pulp, or vegetable marrow as it is called, is enclosed in a light green papyraceous skin, and contains a large irregularly-formed seed, that is immediately surrounded by brownish membraneous coverings.

Prices of Produce and Merchandize. [1836. B. B.] Horned Cattle, 9*l.* each; Horses, 25*l.*; Sheep, 13*s* 6*d.*; Goats, 18*s.*; Swine, 18*s.*; Milk, 4*d.* per quart; Fresh Butter, 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb.; Salt Butter, 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; Cheese, 1*s.* 1½*d.* per lb; Wheaten Bread, 4½*d.* per lb.; Beef, 9*d.* per lb.; Mutton, 9*d.* per lb.; Pork, 6¾*d.* per lb.; Rice, 1*l.* 7*s.* per 100 lbs.; Coffee, 1*s.* 1½*d.* per lb.; Tea, 9*s.* per lb.; Sugar, 4*d.* per lb.; Salt, 2*s.* 3*d.* per brl.; Wine, 2*l.* 5*s.* per dozen; Brandy, 9*s.* per gallon; Beer, 13*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; Tobacco, 9*d.* per lb.;

Wages for Labour.—Domestic, 18*s.* per month; Prædial, 1*l.* 6*d.* per month; Trades, 2*l.* 14*s.* per month.

CHAPTER XIII.—TORTOLA AND VIRGIN ISLES.

Section I.—The Virgin Isles were discovered by Columbus in 1493, and so named by him in honour of the 11,000 virgins of the Roman ritual. Except... Anegada, they are a cluster of lofty islets and rocks, to the No. of 50, to the N. W. of the Leeward Islands, extending about 24 leagues E. and W., and ... N. and S. Tortola, the capital is in 18.20 N. lat., and 64.39 W. Long.

II. The Virgin Isles are divided between the Eng...h, Danes and Spaniards; the Eastern division be...ngs to the former, and the islands in our possession a... named Tortola, Virgin Gorda, or Penniston, (some...times corrupted into *Spanishtown,*) Jos van Dykes, ...na isle, Beef and Thatch islands, Anegada, Nichar, Prickly Pear, Camanas, Ginger, Cooper's, Salt, St. Peter and several other smaller islands.

The earliest occupant of the British Virgin Isles, ...re a party of Dutch Buccaneers in 1648 at Tortola. A stronger party of English Buccaneers expelled the Dutch in 1666, and took possession of the Dutch fort in the name of England, and shortly after Charles II. annexed them to the leeward islands Government, in a commission, granted to Sir William Stapleton.

III. Throughout the Virgin Isles a series of precipitous and rugged mountains and rocks run E. and W. The shores are indented with bays, harbours, and creeks, affording shelter for a large extent of shipping. Large tracts of waste land, with pasturage accessible by mountain tracks, occupy the interior, and are therefore of difficult access.

The chief town, Tortola, is situate on the S. side of the island, close to the water's edge, in the western bight of a magnificent harbour or basin, and forming one long street, curving at the base of a projecting point of land. In front of the town and harbour is a chain of small islands, extending far to the southward, and forming the passage called *Sir Francis Drake's Channel.* The harbour of Tortola, extending thus in length 15 miles, and in breadth 3½, perfectly landlocked, has been seen in war time affording shelter to 400 vessels waiting for convoy.

IV. The population in 1720 was, of whites, 1122; negroes, 1509. In 1787, whites, 1200; free negroes, 180; slaves, 9000. In 1805, whites, 1300; free coloured, 220; slaves, 9000.

The slave inhabitants were, from 1818 to 1828.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase by Birth. Males.	Increase by Birth. Females.	Increase by Birth. Total.	Decrease by Death. Males.	Decrease by Death. Females.	Decrease by Death. Total.	Manumission Total.
1818 ..	3231	3668	6899							
1822 ..	2975	3485	6460	266	239	505	371	347	718	86
1825 ..	2505	2931	5436	237	231	468	168	137	305	83
1828 ..	2510	2889	5399	238	221	459	157	125	282	90

Population in 1835 of Tortola and Virgin Isles.—[B. B.] Free, Males, 1678; Females, 1902. Apprenticed, Males, 1944; Females, 2207. Total, Males, 3622; Females, 4109. Births, 123; Marriages, 57; Deaths, 67.

A statement of the number of Slaves for whom Compensation has been claimed, and of the Number of Claims preferred for such Compensation, and of the Amount of Compensations awarded in each of the classes of Prædial-attached, Prædial-unattached, and Non-Prædial. [Parliamentary Return to the House of Lords, March, 1838.]

Divisions.	Classes.	No. of slaves in each class.	Compensation value of each class.	Total.
Prædial Attached.	Head People ..	137	£ 3167	No. of Slaves, 2796. Amount £46979.
	Tradesmen	84	2358	
	Inferior ditto ..	68	1347	
	Field Labourers	1410	25613	
	Inferior ditto ..	1097	14492	
Prædial Unattached.	Head People....	25	578	No. of Slaves, 620. Amount £10233.
	Tradesmen	9	252	
	Inferior ditto ..	5	99	
	Field Labourers	326	5921	
	Inferior ditto .	255	3382	
Non-Prædial.	Head Tradesmen	14	369	No. of Slaves, 902. Amount £12963.
	Inferior ditto ..	23	455	
	Head P. employed on wharfs, shipping, or other avocations	92	2127	
	Inf. People ditto	35	578	
	Head Domestic Servants	324	5330	
	Infr. Domestics	414	4102	
	Children under six years of age on the 1st August, 1834..	749	2460	
	Aged, diseased, or otherwise non-effective	68	Nil.	

Number of claims having reference to each division. Prædial attached, 58; Prædial unattached, 93: Non-prædial, 231.

V. *Churches, Livings, &c. of Tortola and Virgin Isles.*—There is one Church in the parish of St. George, (comprising the Virgin Islands). The value of the Living is 250*l.* sterling. The Church will contain about 200 persons; 40 of whom generally attend.

There is no Chapel connected with the establishment, but divine service is performed by the rector, in the gaol on the Sabbath morning, and at King's Town in the evening; and since February, 1836, at which time a catechist was appointed for Spanish Town, Divine service is performed there twice on the Sabbath day in the school room.

There are also three Methodists Chapels in the island of Tortola. [B. B.]

VI. *Schools, &c.* 1836.—In the parish of St. George, (comprising the Virgin Islands,) there are two free schools, containing 95 scholars, viz., 60 males and 35 females. The master receives 30*l.* sterling, which is paid by the Society for promoting the Gospel in foreign parts. One school is at King's Town, which is supported by Government, to which is attached an Infant School, containing 52 scholars—also one free school at Spanish Town containing 65 scholars. [B.B.]

VII. Number of Prisoners in the Goals of Tortola and Virgin Isles throughout each year. [B. B.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of Debtors. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of Misdemeanors. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of Felons. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of tried Prisoners. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of untried Prisoners. Male	Fm.	Totl.	Deaths.
1828	39	25	64	1	2	3	30	20	50	4	..	4	14	2	16	16	18	34	..
1833	76	25	101	2	..	2	70	22	92	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..
1834	134	54	188	22	..	22	95	54	149	17	..	17	13	..	13	4	..	4	1
1836	170	127	297	5	1	6	126	113	239	20	3	23	19	10	29	..	..	..	1
1837																			

No returns for 1829, 1830, 1831. 1832, or 1835.

VIII. Up to 1773 the government of these islands was entrusted to a Deputy-Governor, with a Council, who exercised in a summary manner both the legislative and executive authority; but, in the latter year, a local legislature, similar to that of the other islands, was conferred on them, with courts of justice, in consideration of the inhabitants voluntarily (!) offering to pay an annual impost of 4½ per cent. to the crown upon all the natural productions of the islands. They are now under the Government of St. Kitts, but possessing in Tortola a Council and Assembly of their own.

Return of Militia in 1836.—Infantry.—1 Colonel; 1 Lieut. Colonel; 4 Captains; 6 Lieutenants; 4 Ensigns; 1 Adjutant; 1 Surgeon; 1 Judge Advocate; 1 Provost Marshal; 32 Non-Commissioned Officers; 300 Privates. Cavalry.—1 Captain; 1 Lieut.; 1 Cornet; 4 Non-commissioned Offices, and 17 Privates, composing a company of Horse. [B. B.]

IX. *Revenue*, 1836.—Amount received for liquor, sugar, bread, hawker's licences, &c. 120*l.*—Duty on exportation of cattle, horses, and sheep, 20*l.*—Amount received for stamp duty, 113*l.*—Amount of duties received from collector of Her Majesty's customs, 824*l.*

—Received for auctioneer's licenses, and duties on sales, 22l.—Received from magistrates as fines and penalties, 20l.—Received for duty on importation of flour, 9l.—Received by sale of pews in churches, 43l. —Received for warrants, 1l.—Received for duty on sale of sugar, spirituous liquors, malt liquors, &c., [illegible]l.—This sum received, being assessed taxes under General Tax Bills, 683l.—This sum received, being poll tax on apprenticed labourers and saddle horses, [illegible]l.—Nett Revenue, 2796l. [B. B.]

In 1827, nett revenue, 790l.—1828, 698l.—1835, [illegible]l.

Expenditure of 1836.—By this sum paid amount of arrears, 1659l.—Paid treasurer 10 months salary at [illegible]l. per annum, 167l.—Paid rent of officer's quarters [illegible]l.—Paid various contingencies, 136l.—Provost Marshal, 6 month's salary, at 100l. sterling per annum, [illegible]l.—Paid keeper of the gaol 6 months salary, at [illegible], 10s, sterling, per annum, 31l.—Turnkey, 6 months salary at 50l. sterling per annum, 25l.—Matron of prison, 6 month's salary, 5l.—Surgeon to prison, 6 months salary, at 37l. 10s. per annum, 19l.—Treasurer for the salary, 12l.—Contractors for furnishing bread, meat, &c. for prisoners in gaol, 66l.—Paid contractors for building wall round gaol, 197l.—Further contingencies, 52l.—Balance, 289l.—Amount expended, 2796l. [B. B.]

Amount expended in 1827, 1126l.—1828, 1225l.—1835, 508l.

Commissariat Department.—Provisions and Forage received from England, 507l.; purchased in the Command, 648l.; total, 1155l. Fuel and Light. received from England, 12l.; purchased in the Command, 92l.; total, 104l.

Miscellaneous Purchases, 4l.; transport, 163l.; Pay of extra Staff, 52l.; Military Allowance, 203l.; Contingencies, 47l.; Ordinaries, 1182l.; Pay of Commissariat Officers, 266l.; Total, 3176l.

Deduct Re-payments.—Ration Stoppages, 10l. 13s. 5d.; Sale by the Commissariat, 1l. 11s.; Total, 12l. Net charge, 3164l. (B. B. for 1835.)

X. IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND SHIPPING OF TORTOLA AND VIRGIN ISLES.

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1823	5917	6	1265	3279	21	559	2796	2	290	4548	58	879	13745	87	2993	745
1824	4000	6	1521	8754	12	882	780	2	205	1794	35	1047	15328	55	4655	334
1825	1200	3	668	44	22	619	1032	3	427	2806	57	952	5080	85	2666	418
1833	33	3	733	342	17	732	..	..	..	5844	145	2092	6219	165	3557	620
1834	1641	4	942	55	6	352	..	..	..	2441	127	2339	4138	137	3633	539
1835	7484	3	638	1293	7	475	..	2	57	6699	135	1813	15976	147	2983	507
1836	3070	5	734	2051	34	839	..	..	..	8216	328	2822	13337	367	4395	1051
1837																

EXPORTS OF TORTOLA AND VIRGIN ISLES.

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1823	45358	5	1096	4520	5	164	420	1	105	884	14	245	51182	25	1610	132
1824	18137	6	1521	405	18	1324	353	2	205	543	33	1059	19438	59	4109	363
1825	10185	4	943	616	13	284	81	2	329	899	62	1111	20781	81	2667	315
1833	28369	5	1258	120	14	528	..	..	..	2736	121	1872	31226	140	3658	555
1834	34678	6	1445	62	9	119	..	..	..	3269	109	1815	38009	124	3379	493
1835	19905	4	922	120	6	195	..	..	..	865	117	1611	20890	127	2728	448
1836	21180	5	1022	50	17	430	..	..	..	1880	252	2163	23110	274	3615	711
1837																

The principal articles of Export in 1828 were, sugar, 959 hogsheads; rum, 4 puncheons; molasses, 20 puncheons; cotton, 960 bales; employing a shipping inwards of 3,632 tons, and outwards of 3,184 tons. In war time these islands find a valuable retreat for shipping.

XI. The Virgin Isles are celebrated for a great variety of fish, viz., rock fish, groopers, barracoutas, hogg and [illegible] fish, bonetas, albacore, congo eels, bone fish or 10 [illegible]nders, colonels, whippers, snappers, pangies, old [illegible], angel fish, rock leveromous, mango, swapers, [illegible] fish, diamond, gold laces, bass fish, turtle, [illegible] hogs, rainbow, grunts, margarets, grass fish, &c. Fish is generally sold at 3d. sterling per lb., but the price principally depends on the quantity and quality [illegible] the market. [B. B. for 1835.]

In Spanish Town there are between 30 and 40 mines [illegible]h have been opened, some of which are at present filled up; the mines appear principally to be [illegible]pper, and black lead, some gold and copper have [illegible] years back been taken out, the ore of some [illegible]ar to be copper; they are principally situated on [illegible] east part of the valley, at a place called Red Point. [illegible] have ever been disturbed for upwards of 80 [illegible], except occasionally by a few persons, who may [illegible] there through curiosity to see them, and take a little of the ore. The lead is of a superior quality. There is an arsenic mine at Collins Hill. The silver mine has been worked until it was stopped by government. Upon the top of Red Point Hill, there are a quantity of quartz. There have been a quantity of chrystals taken out of this mine. There is no person alive at this day, who is able to state the quantity of gold and silver taken out of the mines. [B. B. 1835.]

Prices of Produce and Merchandize in 1836.—Horned cattle, 6l. each; horses, 10l.; sheep, 1l. 4s. goats, 10s.; swine, 1l.; milk, 1d. per pint; fresh butter, 1s. per lb.; salt butter, 2s. per lb.; cheese, 1s. 6d. per lb.; wheaten bread, 4d. per lb.; beef, 6d. per lb.; mutton, 7½d. per lb.; pork, 6d. per lb.; rice, 4½d. per lb.; coffee, 1s. per lb.; tea, 8s. 3d. per lb.; sugar, 9d. per lb.; salt, 1d. per lb.; wine, 2l. 10s. per dozen; brandy, 8s. 3d. per gallon; beer, 12s. per dozen; tobacco, 1s. 9d. per lb.

Wages for Labour.—Domestic, 12l. 10s. per annum;

prædial, for extra labour, 1*s.* per day; trades, 2*s.* per day. [B. B.]

Coin in circulation, about 1,000*l.* No paper money.

Area of the several Virgin isles in acres—Anegada 31,200; Tortola 13,300; Spanish Town 9,500; Jos Van Dykes 3,200; Peter's Island 1,890; Beef Island 1,560; Guana Island 1,120; and 40 other isles, with areas varying 900 down to five acres each, comprising in the whole 58,649 acres; of which there were in 1823 under sugar canes 3,000 acres; cotton grounds 1,000; provisions 2,000; pasture land 33,500; fores[t] or brushwood land 11,440; and of barren land b[y] 7,257 acres. The quantity of stock on the island [is] given at horses 240; mules and asses 529; horn[ed] cattle 2,597; sheep 11,442; goats 3,225; pigs 1,5[..]; poultry 44,050; and of fish caught within the ye[ar] 15,837,371 lbs.; and yielding altogether an annu[al] production of property to the extent of 100,000*l.* ste[r]ling; and with a total aggregate of moveable and im[-] moveable property of nearly one million sterling.

CHAPTER XIV.—ANGUILLA.

Section I. Anguilla, or Snake Island (so called from its tortuous or eel-like form), is situated between 18° N. latitude and 64° W. longitude, 45 miles to the N.W. of St. Kitts, and separated from St. Martin's by a narrow channel. The island is in length about 30 miles, and in breadth scarcely more than three miles.

II. In 1650, it was discovered and colonized by the English, in whose possession it has ever since remained, subject, however, to transient incursions from the French and from pirates, and to a brutal attack and pillage from the marauders under Victor Hugues, in 1796; in every instance, however, the islanders have displayed a noble spirit of independence and bravery. In 1745, the colonists, although then only about 100 strong, repulsed a body of 1,000 French who came to attack them, and obliged them to retire with the loss of 150 men. In 1796, the latter retaliated in a manner worthy of the atrocities of the revolution. Two ships of war were sent with 400 picked troops, by Victor Hugues, of "red-hot memory," with directions to burn every settlement, and exterminate the whole of the inhabitants (British) in the island. These emissaries set about their work in good earnest, and committed the most barbarous atrocities on the defenceless inhabitants, but were happily interrupted by the arrival of Captain Barton, in the Lapwing man-of-war, who brought the French ships to action, sinking the one and taking the other.

III. Anguilla is flat, without mountains or rivers, and with a deep chalky soil. It presents a very singular appearance for a West Indian island. A little wall of cliff of some 40 feet in height generally rises from the beach, and, when you have mounted this, the whole country lies before you, gently sloping in[-] wards in a concave form, and sliding away, as it wer[e] to the south, where the island is only just above th[e] level of the sea. The Flat island and St. Martin['s] terminate the view in this direction. Nine-tenths o[f] the country are entirely uncultivated; in some part[s] a few coppices, but more commonly a pretty specie[s] of myrtle (called by the negroes, maiden berry) seem to cover the whole soil; the roads are level grass[y] tracks, over which it is most delightful to ride, an[d] the houses and huts of the inhabitants are scattere[d] about in so picturesque a manner, as to bear a grea[t] resemblance to many scenes in Kent and Devonshire. Indeed there are scarcely any of the usual features o[f] West Indian landscape visible; neither of those pro[-] minent ones, the lively windmill or the columna[r] palm, are to be seen, and there is a rusticity, a pas[-] toral character on the face of the land, its roads, an[d] its vegetation, which is the exact antipode of larg[e] plantations of sugar. In the centre of the island is [a] salt lake, yielding annually 3,000,000 bushels, a grea[t] part of which was wont to be exported to America. The soil yields freely sugar, cotton, maize, and provi[-] sions, and many cattle are reared. The climate i[s] extremely healthy; and the people (amounting, i[n] 1819, to, whites, 360; coloured, 320; and slaves 2,451) strong and active. At one time the island wa[s] more densely peopled. In 1673 it had 500 men ca[-] pable of bearing arms; in 1724 there were 360 white[s] and 900 negroes. The colonists have a chief, or hea[d] magistrate, who is confirmed in his office by the Go[-] vernment of Antigua, and a Deputy is sent to the St Kitt's Assembly.

CHAPTER XV.—THE BAHAMAS.

Section I. This singular group of isles, reefs, and quays, termed the Lucayos, from the Spanish words *los cayos* (Anglice, the keys), or Bahamas, extend in a crescent like form; from the Matanilla reef in 27.50. N. latitude and 79.5. W. longitude; to Turk's Island in 21.23. N. latitude and 71.5. W. longitude, a distance of about 600 miles, not including various sand banks and coral reefs, stretching to a great extent eastwards.

II. One of the Bahama isles, St. Salvador (Guanahani), is celebrated as being the first land discovered by the immortal navigator, on the 12th of October, 1492, when he made this advanced post of a new world. The Bahamas were then densely peopled by the Indian race, who were soon shipped off to work in the mines of Peru and Mexico, when the Spaniards began their search for gold. In 1629, New Providence was colonized by English (the natives were then to-

ally extinct), who remained there till 1641, when the Spaniards drove them from the islands, murdered the Governor, and committed many acts of cruelty. In 1666, the English again colonized in the Bahamas, and New Providence remained in their hands till 1703, when the French and Spaniards again expelled them, and destroyed their plantations. The Bahamas now became a rendezvous for pirates, whose proceedings, so hurtful to commerce, were only finally suppressed by Capt. Woodes Rogers, of the British navy, who was established as Governor, and soon reduced the outlaws to obedience. After this some of the other islands became inhabited, and remained quietly in our possession until the American war, when, in 1776, Commodore Hopkins, with a squadron from Philadelphia, attacked and plundered the settlement, and carried off the Governor. In 1781, the Spaniards took possession of the isles, but they were restored to the British crown by treaty in 1783, having, however, been previously captured for England by the enterprising Col. Devaux, of South Carolina. The Bahamas have ever since remained in our possession.

III. Amidst a group of several hundred islets none are elevated; they are evidently the work of the coral insect, who, with all his apparent insignificance, has created many beautiful and habitable spots for the dwelling and culture of man. Some of the Bahamas are inhabited, others present to the eye a few plantations, the remainder are tenantless, though doubtless suited for culture, if there were an abundant population desirous of obtaining food. Generally speaking, the Bahamas are low and flat, indeed little elevated, even in their highest points, above the level of the sea, nevertheless, their verdant appearances render them extremely prepossessing. The ocean close to the isles is of an unfathomable depth; reefs of rocks, or rather walls of coral, bound the islands after the manner observable in the South sea isles. It will be sufficient to particularize a few of the principal of our possessions in the group.

New Providence, from its harbour and relative situation with respect to the Florida channel, is considered the most important of the Bahamas, and on it is situate Nassau, the seat of government for the isles, and the head quarters of the naval and military establishments. The island is about 21 miles in length from E. to W., and seven in breadth from N. to S., mostly flat, and covered with brushwood and extensive lagoons; a range of hilly rocks runs along part of the island, at a very short distance from the sea, in a direction E. and W. On this ridge many of the buildings of Nassau are constructed, including the government house, and at its extremity to the W. are the barracks and Fort Charlotte; another ridge, called the Blue Hills, runs in a direction nearly parallel with the former, and at about two and a half miles distance.

The principal works of defence in the Bahamas are at Nassau, in the island of New Providence, constructed to protect and defend the harbour and town, it being the seat of government of the Bahamas.

Fort Charlotte is the main work, having an attached work on the west front, called Fort D'Arcy; it is situated at the western extremity of a ridge of hills, which run nearly parallel to the bay or harbour, with the town of Nassau between. This work is built of the natural porous stone of the islands, and of its superstructure by that cut from the ditch; a portion of the height of the escarp and contrescarp being formed by slopes given to the cuttings in the natural rock. It is of a bad construction, with an unfinished open ditch, with low contrescarp on the south front. Fort D'Arcy has no ditch or contrescarp, and an escarp is completely exposed to its base; its area is occupied by a splinter proof magazine for 500 barrels, and a general store for the ordnance service. In Fort Charlotte are several casements, with galleries of communication to them, cut out of the solid rock, but they are very damp and unfit for habitation. There is also a large powder magazine in the north front; it is capable of maintaining near 30 guns and three or four mortars. In case of necessity it could only be maintained for a few days, according to the force brought against it, since its faulty construction would be taken advantage of by an enemy.

Fort Stanley.—The main object of this work, in conjunction with a detached stone casemated battery, called Fort Stanley on the hill, and eastward of Fort Charlotte and the water battery of four 24-pounders, on traversing platforms at the foot of the hill on the sea shore, having its rear open, is to defend the western entrance to the harbour; it also commands a part of the town, and the main western road which runs along at the foot of the hill. It may be considered as the citadel of the garrison.

The next work of defence is Fort Fincastle, situated on the same ridge of hills and immediately in the rear of the town, which it completely commands. It is a stone work, mounting four 18-pounders on traversing platforms, and two short guns on platforms, of splinter proof casemated, for the troops and magazine, both of which are very small. It has no ditch, and the escarp towards the W. is of an inconsiderable height and exposed to its foot; its object is to defend the harbour and town, and to occupy, in connection with Fort Charlotte, from which it is distant between 1,700 and 1,800 yards, the high and advantageous ground in rear of the town. Upon these two forts are established signal stations, by which the town and garrison are apprized of the approach of vessels of every description.

Commanding the eastern entrance to the bay or harbour of Nassau is Fort Montague, situated on a point of land about two miles eastward of the town, it is a low quadrangular stone work of old construction, without a ditch, mounting four heavy guns on traversing platforms, at the angles; having a small building in the area for troops, and another over the entrance as a magazine.

On Potter's Key, a small island in the harbour, was formerly erected a two-gun battery, closed in the rear by a double block house; the latter has fallen into a ruinous and quite irreparable state, and the battery is not kept up. The intention of this work was to rake any vessel, on passing Fort Montague, and by a musketry fire prevent boats passing upward on either side of the island. There are now the remains of a block house on Hog Island, opposite to the town, long since disused and now uninhabitable. At the water's edge stands the old Fort Nassau, in the town; it is a dismantled square fort, having regular sides, with bastions connected by curtains, formerly was the only defence in the place, and gave shelter to the garrison. It has for many years past been in a ruinous and condemned state; there has been a project to take it down, and on its site to build iron barracks; but it would be more desirable to remove the materials, and employ them in carrying out an embankment, and forming a wharf or quay, which would open Heming's Square to the influence of the sea breezes. There are barracks enough for the garrison required, at head quarters; and it will become essentially necessary to

form posts for the protection of the inhabitants and their property in the out island settlements, where at present they are exposed to depredations from pirates, slaves, and adventurers. [B.B. for 1836.]

Hog Island is little more than a reef of rocks, which forms part of the N. harbour of New Providence. Rose Island, to the N. point, and E. of New Providence, is about nine miles long and a quarter broad. It affords protection to "Cochrane's Anchorage." Harbour Island is five miles long and two broad, lat. 25.29 N. long. 76.34 W., very healthy, and a favourite resort for convalescents. Turk's Island, lat. 21 32 N., long. 71.05 W., principal mart, for salt-making, peculiarly healthy, and a point of military importance in regard to St. Domingo. North and South Biminis. These isles are about seven miles long, in lat. 25.40 N. long., 79.18 W., healthy, well wooded and watered, capacious anchorage, and in the event of a war, highly important for the protection of the trade of the gulf of Florida, to the E. of which they are situate. The anchorage on the gulf side can admit any class of shipping. Those not mentioned above are in chief—Andros, long (22 leagues) and irregular, to the W. of New Providence eight leagues. Between them a tongue of ocean water runs in S.E. as far as lat. 23.21, called the Gulf of Providence: access difficult from reefs. Off its S.E. end are the Espirito Santo Isles. The Berry Islands, an irregular group. Several small harbours formed by them, where refreshments may be had. The S.E. of these islands are denominated the Frozen Keys, and the N. the Stirrup Keys. Off the northernmost of the latter there is anchorage on the bank, in lat. 25.49. The Great and Little Isaacs. W. ¾ N., 48 miles from Little Stirrup Key, is the easternmost of three small keys, called the Little Isaacs, and five miles further is the westernmost key of the same name: these are from 50 to 60 or 70 feet in length; the middle key is not so large. These keys are situated on the western end of the Gingerbread Ground, which extends five leagues E. by S. from the weathernmost rock, or Little Isaac, is about five miles wide near the east end, and has some dangerous sharp rocks upon it, with only seven to nine feet water. The Naranjos, or two Orange Keys, lie four miles within the edge of the bank, in lat. 24.55, and long. 79.7. Eleuthera extends E. nine leagues, S.E. four ditto, and S. ¼ E. twelve leagues. Guanahani, or Cat Island, N.W. eight leagues and a half E. ¼ S. from Powel's Point, in Eleuthera; it thence extends south eastward 15 leagues, having a breadth of three to seven miles. Eleven miles S.E. from Cat Island is Conception Island, of about seven miles in length, N.E. and S.W., and three miles in breadth. Yuma, or Long Island, 17 leagues in length from S.E. to N.W. S. by W., 17½ leagues from the S. point of Long Island, is Cayo Verde, or Green Key. From Cayo Verde the edge of the bank forms a great and deep bay to the N.W., in the S.W. part of which is Cayo de Sal, at the distance of 10 leagues from the former. Egg Island is small, in lat 25.31. There are many smaller keys and rocks too numerous to mention.

An idea of the number and extent of the isles will be conveyed by the following statement of the lands in the Bahamas, from an official return dated in 1827.

	Acres Granted	Acres Vacant.	Total Area.
New Providence, Hog Island, Rose Isle and Keys . . .	33281	31000	64281
Andros Islands, Sheep, Grass and Green Keys . . .	25380	475000	500380
Berry Islands, Biminis, & Chain of Keys	2116	18000	20116
Grand Bahama and its Keys .	6019	282000	288019
Great and Little Abaco, and Chain of Keys . . .	24715	296000	320715
Harbour Island	..	1000	1000
Eleuthera, Royal and Egg Islands, and Keys . . .	43922	227000	270922
St. Salvador and Leeward Little Isle	50868	190000	240868
Watling's and Windward Little Isles	18015	10000	28015
Great and Little Exuma . .	32876	58000	90876
Rum Key	15434	5000	20434
Ragged Island and Keys . .	..	3000	3000
Long Island	67260	86000	153260
Crooked and Acklin's Islands and Long Keys . . .	31509	130000	161509
Atwood Keys	..	18000	18000
Mayaguana and French Keys .	..	60000	60000
Great and Little Heneague .	6210	351000	357210
The Calcos Islands . . .	37881	171000	208881
Turk's Island	..	9000	9000
Keysal and Anguilla, &c. . .	..	10000	10000
Total acres . .	395486	2431000	2826486

Remaining in possession of the Crown, 2,431,000 acres in the Bahama Isles.

IV. The Bahamas are formed of calcareous rocks, which are composed of corals, shells, madrepores, and various marine deposits, hardened into solid masses in the revolutions of ages. The deposits appear to have been thrown up in regular strata, at various periods; and their upper surface, deeply honey-combed, bears evident marks of having been long covered by the waters of the ocean. No primitive formation has been found, and the bases of the islands are evidently coral reefs, originating with the Moluscæ, which, unpossessed of locomotive powers, have organic functions destined for the secretion of the lime required for their calcareous coverings. Marl is formed on many of the out islands, and here and there strata of argillaceous earth may be met with. Meteoric stones have been discovered rudely sculptured with human features by the aborigines; but whether found on the islands or brought thither, it is impossible to say; and at Turk's Island a great number of calcareous balls have been found, all bearing an indentation, as though they had been suspended to a pedicle. Their origin or nature is equally unknown. In confirmation of the idea that these islands have been raised from the bottom of the ocean on pillars of coral, after the manner of the eastern and southern hemisphere, it may be stated many of their salt-water lakes and ponds communicate with the ocean, as shewn by their sea fish. Some of them are so deep as not to allow soundings; and the water in them rises and falls with the tides on the coast.

V. Situated at the mouth of the gulf of Florida, placed by geographical position without the tropics, removed from the excessive heat of a vertical sun, and the intense cold of a northern winter, the Bahamas enjoy a climate mild, equable and delightful. To the islands within the torrid zone they are nearly akin—in the little variety of season, the natural productions of the earth, and the manners and customs of the people; but the decided difference in the mean annual temperature, and the more robust and healthy appearance of all classes of the community, gives to the

...hamas all the appearances of a country situate in a ...re temperate latitude. The summer and winter ...ot and cold), wet and dry seasons, are well marked; ...h cold season lasts from November to May, during ...hich period the sky is remarkably clear and serene, ...he mercury at noon F. occasionally below 60, seldom ...eyond 70 or 75, while a refreshing N. breeze tempers ...he mid-day heat, and the mornings and evenings are ...ool and invigorating. From May to November the ...eat increases and decreases as the sun advances and ...tires from its great northern declination. The ...hermometer ranges from 75 to 85 F., rarely higher; ...the breeze frequently blows from the E., with cool- ...ing showers of rain, before the summer solstice and ...wards the autumnal equinox. The mornings have ...en a peculiar freshness, and the evenings a softness ...nd beauty unknown to colder countries. From the ...ness of the isles, the full benefit of the sea breezes ...felt throughout every part of each island. The ...ealth of the climate will be indicated by the fact, ...hat out of a population of 1,148 at Harbour Island, ...o funeral took place from the 5th of June to the ...th of November, while, with the same population, ...0 or 30 would have expired in any part of Europe; ...nd at Nassau the proportion of deaths to the popu- ...tion was, in 1826, only 1 in 45, which is less than ...e mortality of England.

The following is a Meteorological Table for Nassau, New Providence.

Months.	Thermometer. Max.	Med.	Min.	Winds.	Remarks.
January....	80	69	58	S. N.E. N.E. N.	Strong breezes and cloudy.
February ..	78	73	68	N.E. S.E. N.E.	Moderate and variable.
March	84	76	68	N.E. S.E. N.E. N.	Clear and squally.
April......	84	78	73	E. N.E. S.E. N.W.	Ditto, little rain.
May	87	79	74	Variable.	Moderate showers.
June	89	83	77	Ditto.	Clear and dry.
July	92	87	83	S.E. E. S. N.E.	Mild and clear.
August	94	88	84	N.E. E. N.W. S.	Squalls, with rain.
September..	93	87	83	N.E. N. N.W. S.	Clear, showery, and hazy.
October....	86	80	74	E. N.E. N.W.	Mild, rain, and squally.
November ..	84	74	68	S. S.W. W. N.W.	Moderate and squally.
December ..	82	70	68	S. S.W. N.W.	Variable, mild, clear.

VI. In 1720, the population was stated at—whites, ..., negroes, 310. In 1727, whites 2,000; negroes, ...

The Slaves are thus detailed in Returns before Parliament.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase by Birth. Males.	Females.	Total.	Decrease by Death. Males.	Females.	Total.	Decrease by Manumission.
1822 ..	5529	5279	10808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1825 ..	4670	4594	9264	417	392	809	266	162	428	84
1828 ..	4608	4660	9268	437	426	863	244	171	415	118
1831 ..	4777	4928	9705	..	..	1100	..	..	433	190

According to a census in 1826, the population was:—Whites, males, 2279; females, 2291. Coloured, free, males, 897; females, 1362. Slaves, males, 4592; females, 4594. Total, males, 7786; females, 8247. King's troops, including families, 380.

The aggregate of the Population from 1822 to 1831 was:—

Years.	White and Free Col. Males.	Females.	Slaves. Males.	Females	Total. Males.	Females.
1822	2702	3220	5251	5019	7953	8239
1823	2712	3246	5151	5019	7963	8265
1824	3149	3610	5251	5019	8400	8629
1825	3149	3610	4592	4594	7761	8204
1826	3194	3653	4592	4594	7786	8247
1827	3164	3626	4690	4724	7854	8350
1828	3214	3731	4691	4606	7903	8337
1829	3368	3863	4692	4606	8060	8469
1831	3668	3863	4727	4830	8095	8693

Return of the Population, and of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths of Bahamas in 1836.

ISLANDS.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.			Population to the Square Mile.	Persons employed in			Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Agri.	Manf.	Com.			
New Providence and Keys	146	3678	4170	7848	53	800	..	400	357	160	110
Andrew's Island, Green and Grassy Keys	1100	110	72	182	..	60	..	20	..	..	..
Grand Bahama, and the Berry Islands	600	119	101	220	..	150	..	20	..	..	..
Great and Little Abuco and Keys	700	501	347	848	1	400	60	90	35	5	10
Harbour Island	26	722	678	1400	53	170	80	250	70	23	16
Eleuthera, Royal Island and Keys	260	1220	1348	2568	9	500	400	400	29	11	11
St. Salvador and Little Island	250	343	405	748	3	320	..	30	..	..	.
Watlings Island and Rum Key	100	255	235	490	5	200	550	..	25	63	5
Great and Little Exuma and Keys	220	450	480	930	4	200	350	..	..	..	..
Rugged Island and Keys	8	59	99	158	20	..	150	20	2	13	3
Long Island	250	393	401	794	3	350	..	15	23	74	15
Crooked Island, Fortune Island, and Acklin's Island	320	382	422	804	2	150	200	20	235	1	5
Great and Little Henegua Muyceguave,—French and Attwood's Keys	950	48	33	81	..	40	..	10	..	..	..
The Cuicoss	450	50	38	88	..	60	..	..	14	..	.
Turk's Islands	21	1111	1095	2206	105	105	150	1250	68	38	17
Key Sal and Anguilla	23	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5424	9441	9924	19365	258	3625	1940	2525	..	..	..

There are five resident strangers not included in the preceding columns. From [B. B.] for 1836,

A statement of the Number of Slaves for whom Compensation has been claimed, and of the Number of Claims preferred for such compensation, and of the Amount of Compensations awarded in each of the classes of Prædial-attached, Prædial-unattached, and Non-Prædial. [Parliamentary Return to the House of Lords, March, 1838.]

Divisions.	Classes.	Number of Slaves in each class.	Compensation value of each class.	Total.
Prædial Attached.	Head People	69	£2407	No. of Slaves, 4020. Amount, £53,794.
	Tradesmen	..	..	
	Inferior ditto	13	198	
	Field Labourers	2652	40525	
	Inferior ditto	1286	10663	
Prædial Unattached.	Head People	4	139	No. of Slaves, 270. Amount, £3,655.
	Tradesmen	..	..	
	Inferior ditto	2	30	
	Field Labourers	187	2847	
	Inferior ditto	77	637	
Non-Prædial.	Head Tradesmen	161	4498	No. of Slaves, 3,444. Amount, £61,233.
	Inferior ditto	48	1046	
	Head P. employed on wharfs, shipping, or other avocations	470	12274	
	Inferior People ditto	331	5826	
	Head Domestics	1267	24865	
	Inferior ditto	1167	12722	
	Children under six years of age on the 1st August, 1834.	2053	8960	
	Aged, diseased, or otherwise non-effective	299	651	

Number of Claims having reference to each Division. Prædial Attached, 534; Prædial Unattached, 102; Non-prædial, 845.

VII. *Churches, Livings, &c. in* 1836. [B. B.]—Christ's Church, in the Island of New Providence; value of living, 340*l*., Church will contain from [illegible] to 800 persons, from 400 to 500 generally attend. There is a parsonage-house, a chapel which will contain 400 persons, about 250 generally attend. St. Mathew, in the Island of New Providence; living 340*l*., Church contains from 300 to 400, about [illegible] attend. St. John's Harbour, Egg Current Island; living, 270*l*., Church contains 400 persons, a Chapel which will contain 60, about 50 attend. St. Patrick Eludlein; living, vacant, the Chapel will contain 400 persons, from 50 to 60 attend. St. Salvador, vacant. St. Andrews at Exuma and Rugged Island, vacant. St. Paul's at Long Island, vacant. St. David's at Crooked Island, vacant. St. George at the Caicos, vacant. St. Thomas at Turk's Island, 270*l*., Church will contain 260 persons. House rent is allowed. St. Peter at Abuco, vacant. St. Christopher, district of Watling's Island and Rem's key, vacant. St. Stephen, district of St. Andrew's Island, vacant. Grand Bahamas, and the Beng Islands, vacant. Most of these Churches are Protestant. There are nine Dissenting places of worship, including the Scotch Kirk.

VIII. In 1832 the number of male scholars in the Bahamas was 549; females, 568; total, 1117. Four were public schools; four Sunday schools; two day and one free school for infants. The public school-room in the town of Nassau is capable of containing 200 pupils. The Wesleyans have two Sabbath and two Catechetical schools in New Providence. In the former, (in 1832) 24 white and 281 coloured children and adults receive gratuitous instruction in reading and writing, by 10 white and 18 coloured teachers. They have also 10 Sunday schools in the out-islands, where 630 whites and coloured children are instructed.

Return of the number of Schools at the Bahamas in 1836. [B. B.]

Name of the Parish, and in what County or District.	Public or Free School, and where situated.	Salary of Schoolmaster or Schoolmistrs.	Number of Scholars. Ml.	Fm.	Tot.	Mode of Instruction.	Expense of each School.
		£.					
New Providence, Christchurch par.	Central model school	2 masters 200 43	65	.	65	Bell's	43*l.* per annum house-rent.
	*Normal model school	300 162	130	.	130	Lancasterian.	
	Associates school .					Bell's.	
	†Infant school .	39					
	Ditto .	20	50	68	118	Wilderspin.	
	Ditto .	26	.	.	.	. .	108*l.* house-rent.
	Ditto .	20	30	24	54		
	Ditto .	13					10*l.*
	‡At the Baptist chapel	10	52	91	143		
	§Adelaide . .	52	8	14	22		
	Adult and infant school	150	11	12	23		
St. Matthew's parish	Girls model school	43 32	.	.	.	School of Industry.	
	‖Infant school .	26					
	Ditto .	20	42	80	122	Wilderspin.	20*l.*
	¶ Public free school .	27				Bell's.	
Eleuthera, St. Patrick parish.	Free school, New Portsmouth.	54	18	22	40		10*l.*
	Public school .	21	13	22	35		
	Girls school . .	5	.	.	.	School of Industry.	
Harbour Island, St. John's parish.	**Public free school .	108	47	10	57	Bell's.	10*l.*
Abaco, St. Peter's par.	ditto New Plymouth	86					
Long Island, St. Paul's par.	ditto Clarence Town	21	28	18	46		
Exuma . . .	ditto Stevenstone	21	.	.	70	Wilderspin.	
St. Andrew's . .	†† Infant school .	20					
Hemaqua-street, St. Thomas' parish.	Ditto . .	20					
Turk's Island .	Public school .	81	.	.	70	Lancasterian.	13*l.*
St. Thomas' . .	ditto Genud City .	43					
	‡‡ ditto Salt Bay .	54	25	18	43		
Exuma, St. Andrew's	Infant school . .	20					
Watling's Isle, St. Christopher.	Ditto .	20					
Eluthera, St. Patrick .	§§ditto Bluff Settlement	26					
	Public school . .	21			47		
	Infant ditto . .	5			20		
	Public ditto .	21			47		
	Ditto . .	21					
	Girls . .	17	5	5	19		

There are also about 76 private schools, containing about 230 or 240 scholars; the number of pupils in each varying from three to upwards of 30.

* This school established in 1836, supported by funds received from bequests, and exclusively under the control of the rector of Christchurch. † Established in 1835. ‡ Ditto in 1835; this school is supported by the Baptists. § African settlement, paid by Her Majesty's government. ‖ Established in 1836. ¶ Ditto in 1836. ** Ditto in 1835. †† Ditto in 1836. ‡‡ Ditto in 1836. §§ This and the following schools were discontinued in October, in consequence of the violent opposition made by the white inhabitants to the admission of coloured children.

IX. Number of Prisoners in the Gaols of Bahamas throughout each year, from 1828 to 1836.

Years.	Total number of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours.			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1828	61	23	84	15	4	19	19	13	32	27	6	33	2	..	2	6	..	6	
1829	39	7	46	10	1	11	27	6	33	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	
1830	61	17	78	25	10	35	31	6	37	5	1	6	4	..	4				
1831	51	14	65	16	6	22	33	8	41	2	..	2	3	..	3				
1832	111	16	127	20	3	23	51	7	58	40	6	46	40	6	46	..	..	..	1
1833	119	33	152	23	5	28	107	33	140	12	0	12	39	3	42	68	30	98	
1834	103	30	133	15	9	24	77	20	97	11	1	12	31	3	34	72	27	99	Nil.
1835	410	168	578	29	7	36	355	160	515	26	1	27	258	138	396	133	49	182	2
1836	340	167	507	12	5	17	301	157	458	27	5	32	333	166	499	7	1	8	7

X. As in the other West India possessions, the government of the Bahamas is modelled after that of England; viz. a House of Assembly or Commons, consisting of 30 members, returned from the several islands; an Executive and Legislative council of 12 members, approved by the crown, and a governor, who is commander-in-chief of the militia, and has the power of summoning and dissolving the legislative body, and of putting a negative on its proceedings. The electors are free white persons of 21 years of age, who have resided 12 months within the government, for six of which they must have been householders or freeholders, or in default of that have paid duties to the amount of 50*l.* To become a representative, the person must have 200 acres of cultivated land, or property to the value of 2,000*l.* currency.

There are several courts at law, such as the *Supreme Court*, which holds its sessions in terms of three weeks, with the powers of the common law courts at Westminster, and its practice modelled on that of the King's Bench, the Courts of Chancery, Error, Vice-Admiralty, &c.

Nassau, in New Providence, as before observed, is the seat of government and the centre of commerce; it possesses a fine harbour, nearly land locked, and on the S. side of which the capital extends over a rather steep acclivity to the summit of a ridge, the W. of which is crowned by a fortress of considerable strength, where the garrison is kept. The island is divided into parishes, each of which has its church, clergy, and school, liberally provided for. The streets are regularly laid out, the public buildings good, and activity and cleanliness immediately attracts the eye of a stranger.

Governors of the Bahamas, from 1613 *to* 1838.—Chillingworth, 1673; Clark, 1677; Lilburne, 1684; Bridges, 1687; Cadwalader Jones, 1690; Trott, 1694; Nicholas Webb, 1697; Elias Hasket, 1700; Ellis Lightfoot, ——; — Birch, 1704; Woods, Rogers, 1717; George Phenney, 1721; Woods Rogers, (again) 1728; Richard Fitzwilliam, 1733; John Tinker, 1738; William Shirley, 1759; Thomas Shirley, 1767; Montford Brown, 1774; John Maxwell, 1779; James E. Powel, (lieut.) 1784; John Earl of Dunmore, 1786; John Forbes, (lieut.) 1797; William Dowdeswell, 1797; John Halkett, 1801; Charles Cameron, 1804; Lewis Grant, 1820; Sir J. C. Smith, 1829; B. T. Balfour, (lieut.) 1833; Lieut. Coll. William G. Colebrook, 1835.

The military strength of the colony is shown as follows:—New Providence regiment of militia; 1 colonel; 1 lieut.-colonel; 2 majors; 1 adjutant; 1 quarter-master; 2 surgeons; 1 serjeant-major; 1 militar marshal; 7 captains; 13 lieutenants; 26 sergeants 27 corporals; 3 drummers; 326 privates:—total 412.

New Providence Marine Corps:—1 major; 1 quarter-master; 1 surgeon; 1 military marshal; 2 captains; 4 lieutenants; 10 serjeants; 8 corporals; 12 privates:—total, 157.

The regular troops amount to about 600 men.

XI. *Comparative Yearly Statement of the Revenue of Bahamas.*—1827, 15,544*l.*; 1828, 18,461*l.*; 1829 21,439*l.*; 1830, 17,850*l.*; 1831, 20,433*l.*; 1832 15,808*l.*; 1833, 10,201*l.*; 1834, 19,720*l.*; 1835 22,803*l.*

Revenue of Bahamas for 1836.—Imports: Advalorem duties, 1,766*l.*; flour, 1,916*l.*; rice, 507*l.*; spirits rum, gin and brandy, 2,971*l.*; wine, 1,007*l.*; five per cent. on goods, 4,413*l.*; miscellaneous, 3,089*l.*: total imports, 15,669*l.* Exports and Taxes: salt, 2,100*l.* vendure tax, 1,194*l.*; tonnage, 168*l.*; miscellaneous 995*l.*: total exports and imports, 20,126*l.*

Yearly statement of the Expenditure of Bahamas.—1827, 17,459*l.*; 1828, 17,395*l.*; 1829, 17,829*l.*; 1830 19,205*l.*; 1831, 19,262*l.*; 1832, 15,098; 1833 6,435*l.*; 1834, 20,737*l.*; 1835, 18,277.

Expenditure of Bahamas for 1836.—Civil department, officers salaries, 2,755*l.*; Ecclesiastical ditto officers salaries, 1,915*l.*; Judicial ditto, officers salaries, 3,707*l.*; Militia ditto, officers salaries, 86*l.* Light-house ditto, officers salaries, 289*l.*; Special Justices ditto, constables salaries and hire of vessels 1,733*l.*; Contingencies, 981*l.*; Appropriation to public departments, 6,643*l.*; Commissions of receiver general and treasurer, 177*l.*, Interest on treasur bills, 911*l.*: total, 19,902*l.*

Recapitulation of the Establishment in 1836.—[B. B.] Civil Establishment, paid by Great Britain in sterling money, 2,589*l.*; Judicial Establishment, 3,400 *l.*; Ecclesiastical Establishment, 140*l.* total, 6,129*l.* Civil Establishment paid by the Colony in sterling money, 2,755*l.*; Judicial Establishment 3,707*l.*; Ecclesiastical Establishment, 1,915*l.*; Miscellaneous Expenditure, 11,474*l.*; Pensions, 48*l.* total, 19,902*l.*

Commissariat Department Bahamas.—Expenditur incurred by Great Britain in aid of Civil Establishments and Military Protection in 1836: Rations o provisions and forage, 4,551*l.*; fuel and light, 268*l.* transport by land and water, 189*l.*; pay of Extra staff, 259*l.*; military allowances, 854*l.*; contingen

…es, 6,908l.; ordinaries, 7,861l.; pay of commissa-…fficers, 447l.; cash payment on account of the …, 21,341l.; the value of supplies received from …land, and issued to the army in kind during the …r 1836, 2,959l.; cash and provision expenditure …ccount of army, 26,675l.

…d Navy.—Amount of cash received from the …ry chest, 1,927l.; value of supplies received from …d, and issued to the royal navy, 900l.; cash and …sion expenditure on account of the navy, 2,827l.

Colonial Service.—Advance to the liberated African department, mail, boat hire, teachers at Carmichael, &c., pay of special justices and clerk of committee of compensation, 6,038l.; amount of general expenditure, 35,541l. None of the above expenses are defrayed by the colony. The particulars of the Ordnance expenditure in the colony, laid out under a note of Parliament, not to be noticed, agreeably to the Master of the Board of Ordnance's letter, dated 11th August 1828.

XII. IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND SHIPPING OF BAHAMAS.

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val.£	No.	Tons.	Val.£	Val.£	No.	Tons.	Val.£	No.	Tons.	Val.£	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1822	70500	10	1616	11700	1900	29	1929	4700	7	440	25400	76	3062	172500	122	7047	705
1823	172666	12	2365	7388	1022	29	2558	31698	308	41935	39522	75	4044	251975	424	50902	2133
1824	204166	11	2253	25676	1897	55	5460	25421	193	19351	46958	45	2428	339142	304	29492	1715
1825	202416	14	2474	20374	3272	84	9986	21529	69	5445	24952	169	16351	302878	335	34256	1657
1826	204166	8	1750	20120	2123	20	1186	47779	57	2354	49301	56	3071	352074	141	8369	839
1827	120400	7	1647	15635	16142	38	2484	12631	16	1001	31986	73	3303	231384	134	8435	713
1828	132915	8	1704	18898	5050	94	8554	..	227	34457	86875	100	7674	338700	429	52389	2516
1829	36774	10	1869	19236	3713	110	7799	42	23	3491	26851	307	34787	97150	459	47946	2645
1830	69480	10	2075	17144	3047	107	7918	1709	30	3150	23797	161	11429	137853	308	24507	1878
1831	23539	11	2033	15886	2065	174	17827	28901	115	12985	9268	166	15920	91561	466	48765	2866
1832	32704	15	2766	22410	1579	151	14060	33608	151	15546	7458	155	13359	117759	472	46251	2854
1833	57378	15	2666	11102	3872	68	5774	30012	140	12942	20285	124	7025	123735	347	28377	2031
1834	40153	21	3805	9686	2851	106	8109	56735	141	14201	32651	118	8035	142039	386	34150	2251
1835	28791	17	3179	11525	1636	131	13791	45948	172	22126	42774	174	17480	141359	494	56576	3214
1836	71293	23	2972	10245	2471	155	14788	36791	209	25504	42558	216	16125	167785	603	59339	3779

From Elsewhere, 1822, 58300l.; 1823, 37625l.; 1824, 32615l.; 1825, 30335l.; 1826, 28583l.; 1827, 27587l.; 1828, 97962l.; 1829, 10531l.; 1830, 22674l.; 1831, 11902l.; 1833, 1176l.; 1834, 61l.; 1853, 10683l.; 1836, 4426l.

EXPORTS OF BAHAMAS.

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val.£	No.	Tons.	Val.£	Val.£	No.	Tons.	Val.£	No.	Tons.	Val.£	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1822	40100	14	2299	18700	4700	51	4176	13300	262	92660	120800	95	5130	217600	422	104265	2235
1823	26524	13	2477	19977	2522	36	3009	38494	301	41677	130141	85	3800	317659	437	50956	2131
1824	32083	10	1898	6919	5541	62	5699	27163	221	23361	245169	61	2779	317407	354	34941	1965
1825	20833	9	1816	9960	4772	52	3360	25387	213	25932	163393	59	2901	233845	399	38559	1872
1826	23333	10	1940	5718	1597	52	3534	14193	183	21498	88778	65	3632	145305	310	30604	1875
1827	25328	8	1740	4319	18636	37	3023	2166	19	2166	75944	63	3640	129393	127	9352	765
1828	24403	11	2062	21329	7720	108	8821	18383	234	35275	51111	91	5051	122472	414	52129	2531
1829	21222	8	1629	15153	3222	113	8630	22222	246	33042	15157	88	5677	76977	455	46978	2830
1830	15468	8	1765	8859	2419	102	7449	12899	79	6611	8768	85	4681	49808	274	22506	1684
1831	12135	12	2054	6444	3602	92	7178	41156	322	41192	11301	73	3840	74658	499	54264	3053
1832	10411	11	1965	6205	1283	45	3422	44384	236	26780	6890	62	4403	71173	354	36570	2276
1833	30129	29	4967	3787	2329	46	3577	32329	198	20928	6821	129	7248	75875	402	36713	1863
1834	43335	35	5938	1916	1642	44	3332	37164	181	17285	8565	91	5142	92204	351	31697	2090
1835	47549	29	5095	4299	2638	92	9798	39358	261	33428	10747	90	6181	104633	472	54502	3272
1836	40236	41	6355	4852	2896	94	8790	22747	253	31380	12068	134	6779	82800	522	53299	3432

To Elsewhere, 1824, 510l.; 1830, 1375l.

XIII. *Coins of Bahamas as in* 1836.—[B. B.] Rates and weights at which gold and silver coins pass current in …ahamas, by virtue of two several Acts of Assembly, passed in the 28th and 52nd year of his late …'s reign.

Gold Coins.	dwt.	grs.	Currency.			Sterling.		
			£	s	d	£	s	d
… Guinea....	5	14	1	18	–	1	–	7
… ditto........	2	14	–	19	–	–	10	3½
… ditto.....	5	2	1	16	–	–	19	6
…........	18	0	6	8	–	3	9	4
….......	9	0	3	4	–	1	14	8
… ditto.....	4	12	1	12	–	–	17	4
… ditto.....	2	6	–	16	–	–	8	8
…th ditto ...	1	3	–	8	–	–	4	4
…........	6	16	2	8	–	1	6	–
… ditto.......	3	8	1	4	–	–	13	–
…r ditto	1	16	–	12	–	–	6	6
…as......	17	8	6	8	–	3	9	4
… ditto......	8	16	3	4	–	1	14	8
…r ditto	4	8	1	12	–	–	17	4
… ditto.....	2	4	–	16	–	–	8	8
…th ditto ...	1	2	–	8	–	–	4	4

Silver Coins.—Spanish milled dollar, 8s. Cur., 4s. 4d. St.; half ditto, 4s.=2s. 2d.; quarter ditto, 2s.=1s. 1d.; eighth ditto, 1s. = 6½d; sixteenth ditto, 6d. = 3¼d.; pistareen, 1s. 6d. = 9¾d.; half ditto, 9d. = 4⅞d. quarter ditto, 4½d. = 2¼d.

Rates at which gold, silver, and copper coins pass current in the Bahamas, by act of Assembly passed in the sixth year of his late Majesty's reign.—Sovereign, 1l. 16s. 11¾d.; half ditto, 18s. 5d. 7–13ths; silver crown, 9s. 2d. 11–12ths; half ditto, 4s. 7d. 5–13ths; silver shilling, 1s. 10d. 2–13ths; ditto 6d. = 11d. 1–13th; 9d. = 5d. 1–26th; half ditto, 2d. 1–52nd; copper penny, 2d.; half ditto, 1d.

The amount of gold coin in circulation, may be estimated at, in sterling 10,000l.; silver coin in circulation, estimated at 26,000l.; copper coin, 50l.: total, 36,050l. In the public bank there is in cash and notes about 12,000l. sterling. The debt of the colony is 18,297l. at six per cent interest. [B.B. for 1836.]

XIV. European and tropical vegetables and fruits thrive and are abundant; beef, mutton and poultry good and plentiful; the shores abound with fish, and there is turtle enough among the Bahamas to supply all Europe; almost every island has pretty good water; ambergris is occasionally found; cotton was formerly an abundant article of exportation, and there is scarcely a spot in any of the islands that is not covered with a luxuriant vegetation.

Ship timber of a most excellent quality, is abundant on many of the Bahama islands; logwood, brazilletto, fustic, green ebony and satin wood, are produced in considerable quantities for building or planking vessels; the cedar, horseflesh, madeira, mastic, and other durable woods, in great plenty, and there is an inexhaustible supply of very superior firewood; sponges of good quality abound on the island shores, and the water from the wells at New Providence, has the desirable quality of keeping good at sea for any length of time.

The agricultural stock in the Bahamas in 1831, consisted of 1,165 horses, asses, and mules; 3,250 horned cattle; 5,975 sheep and goats; and 3,755 swine. The quantity of produce raised was 30,350 bushels of Indian corn (at 4*s.* 4*d.* market price per bushel); 74,250 lbs. of potatoes and yams (at 6*s.* per cwt.); 3,225 bushels of peas and beans (at 5*s.* 10*d.* per bushel); 38,465 dozen of pine apples (at 2*s.* per dozen); 22 tons of cotton (at 5*d.* per pound); 30,500 melons and pumpkins (at 3*s.* per dozen); 31,300 lbs. of ocre (at 2*d.* per lb.); and 19 tons of cassada or cassava, at 10*s.* per cwt.

Return of the Produce, Stock, &c., in 1832.

ISLANDS.	STOCK. No. of				PRODUCE. State the Nature of the Produce, and Quantity of each.								
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Swine.	Indian and Guinea Corn.	Potatoes and Yams.	Peas and Beans.	Pine Apples.	Cotton.	Pumpkins and Lemons.	Ochras.	Casada and Arrow Root.	Garlic, Onions, and Eschalots.
					Bus.	lbs.	Bus.	Doz.	Tons	No.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
New Providence	200	300	1000	250	800	1700	3500	500	..	2000	15000	10000	400
Turk's Island	175	240	100	50	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..
Caicos	120	300	700	100	500	300	50	..	..	1000	1000	700	150
Eleuthera	50	200	500	450	10000	70000	2000	40000	4	20000	8000	30000	1000
Crooked Island	45	350	400	200	2000	3500	1100	..	5	1500	1000	2000	400
Rum key, &c.	150	250	1000	250	1700	2200	220	200	5	8000	700	1000	100
Watling's Island	140	150	1000	300	1500	1700	100	220	..	3000	600	500	70
Long Island	250	1000	700	400	1500	8500	200	200	11	7000	3000	700	150
Exuma	40	200	500	200	2500	4500	250	80	12	2500	1700	300	50
Heneagua, Mayaguana, &c.	10	25	50	100	1500	2700	70	45	3	1200	700	450	30
Grand Bahamas & Berry Islands	10	50	100	200	4500	1700	80	25	..	2700	4500	1100	1000
Andros Island	..	..	40	150	1700	2500	200	..	..	8000	1700	1200	100
Ragged Island & Keys	20	100	200	100	50	400	..	..	..	600	700	300	..
St. Salvador	120	550	1500	300	2000	1700	450	50	2	3500	6000	1700	200
Albaco	..	..	50	500	2200	20000	900	20	..	11000	8500	1000	700
Harbour Island	60	50	50	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Ships built in the Colony in 1836. [B.B.]—In New Providence, 7, of 240 tons burthen, registered according to law; Harbour Island, 3, of 119 tons; Abaco, 4, of 98 tons; Exuma, 1, of 16 tons; Rugged Island, 1, of 6 tons; Rum Key, 1, of 4 tons; Andur Island, 1, of 18 tons: total, 18 ships, 501 tons.

Exuma.—Salt is manufactured on this island in a pond of 223 acres; in Rugged Island in a pond of 42 acres; in Turks Island in a pond of 130 acres; on Gunn's Key, and in a pond of 212 acres on Long Key: on Rum Key, in a pond of 650 acres; and in several ponds on Long Island, extent together, 308 acres. There are no mines in this colony.

On the Island of New Providence, are several private quarries of porous limestone, used in building houses, &c., and also for dripstones. It is in great abundance throughout the colony, and its value at the quarry is about 6½*d.* per square foot. Smacks and boats are employed in fishing, varying in size from 12 feet to 20 tons. Fish and turtle are worth, on an average, about 3½*d.* per lb.

There are a great abundance and variety of fish within the Bahamas Islands; there are no established fisheries, properly so called; many persons, however get their livelihood by fishing and turtling on the coast of Cuba, and obtaining sponge on the Bahama bank.

Prices of Produce and Merchandize.—Horned cattle per head, 10*l.*; horses, 18*l.*; sheep, 1*l.*: goats, 16*s.* swine, 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; milk, 1*s.* per qrt.; fresh butter, 2*s.* per lb.; salt butter, 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.; cheese 1*s.* per lb.; beef, 9*d.* per lb.; mutton, 9*d.* per lb. pork, 9*d.* per lb.; rice, 1*l.* per cwt.; tea, 6*s.* per lb. sugar, 1*l.* 5*s.* per cwt.; salt, 6*d.* per bush.; wine, 2*s* per doz.; brandy, 8*s.* per gall.; beer, 10*s.* per doz. tobacco, 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; Indian and Guinea corn, 4*s.* 4*d.* per bush.; potatoes and yams, 5*s.* 5*d* per bush.; peas and beans, 5*s.* 5*d.* per bush.; pine apples, 2*s.* 2*d.* per doz.; cotton 6*d.* per lb.; pumpkins and melons, 4*s.* per doz.; ochre, 2*d.* per lb. cassava and arrow-root, 8*d.* per lb.; garlic, onions and eschalots, 6*d.* per lb.; oranges, 4*s.* 4*d.* per 1,000 lemons, 4*s.* 4*d.* per 1,000. [B. B. for 1836.]

Wages for Labour.—Domestic, 1*l.* 4*s.* per month; Prædial, 1*s.* 6*d.* per day; trades, 3*s.* per day.

CHAPTER XVI.—THE BERMUDAS OR SOMER ISLES.

SECTION I. The Bermudas, or Somer Isles, exceed- ... in number, lie in the Atlantic Ocean, in lati- ... 32 20. N. longitude 64.50. W. about 600 miles ... of South Carolina, the nearest point of North ...rica, and containing about 12,000 acres.

They were discovered in 1522, by J. Bermudez, ...iard, who found them uninhabited. May, an ...man, is said to have been wrecked there at an ... period, and with his companions built a vessel, ...h he returned to England. Sir George Somers ...recked upon them in 1609, and made his way ...ginia in a vessel constructed of cedar, which ... contain an ounce of iron, excepting one bolt ... keel. They were settled shortly after from ...nia and England, but disputes for some time ...ailed respecting the rights of the Virginia Com- ...y. They have ever since remained in the unin- ...pted possession of England, and at one time ...acted great attention for their salubrity and pictu- ...e scenery.

When viewed from a ship at sea, the Bermudas ...ar to have but a trifling elevation compared with ...d and lofty aspect of many of our West India ...s: indeed the surface is very irregular, seldom ...ting any lofty elevations, the highest land not ...ing 200 feet. The principal islands (St. George's, ...d, St. David, Somerset, Paget, Longbird and ...s, together with the minor islands, lie in such ...anner as to form several bays, some of which are ...ous and deep enough to afford harbour for the ... British navy, but difficult of ingress and egress; ... George's, the main island, Somerset and Ireland, ... chain, with very little interruption, for about ...s long, seldom exceeding in breadth two miles ...bling a shepherd's crook), running nearly E. ..., St. George's being the E. and Somerset and ... the W.; it appears, in fact, as if an extensive ...ad disappeared in some convulsion of nature, ... above water only a long narrow ridge, without ... mountains or vallies, rivers, forests, or plains. ... of cedars are here and there detached on little ...s of rising ground; and the numerous basins ... sixteen miles in circumference) formed by the ... ave very much the appearance of lake scenery. ...and of St. George, the military station of the ..., and formerly the seat of government, is about ... miles long, and at no part exceeding half a mile ...: it lies at the entrance of the only passage for ... of burthen. The harbour of St. George, when ...ntered, is said to be one of the finest in the ..., and capable of containing the whole British ... It is completely land-locked. The entrance ... harbour of St. George is narrow, and is pro- ...d by a fort called Cunningham. After passing ...trance, the town presents one of the most ...d landscapes the eye ever rested on. The ... tower to the little church—the white and yel- ...s—the clear and cloudless sky above, with ...s foliage of the cedar-clad hills in the rear,— ... to make the scene most enchanting. To ...tward of the town is a hill called Fort George, ... is situated the telegraph. The streets are extremely narrow, which, however, is undoubtedly an advantage in all warm climates, as it creates much pleasant shade, and without which, walking in the middle of the day would not be bearable. The houses are low, scarcely ever exceeding two stories, and built substantially of Bermuda stone. The barracks are situated on a hill to the eastward of the town, and are very commodious, and would probably comfortably accommodate 2,000 troops. There are few springs in the island, and consequently the people depend on rain, for the purpose of catching which they have large tanks, built of stone, and covered with Roman cement. The air being free from smoke, and the roofs of the houses newly whitewashed, the water thus caught is very pure, and is really as delicious as any I ever tasted. The government have large reservoirs of water on the north side of the town, for the supply of the navy. The fortifications for the protection of this end of Bermuda, are the already mentioned Fort Cunningham, at the mouth of the harbour, and a fort called Catherine, not quite completed, situated at the N. E. extremity of St. George's Island. The dock yard is situated at the W. end of Ireland Island, and distant about 15 miles from St. George's. For about three miles the course lies between St. George and Long-bird Islands; after passing which we arrive at the westernmost outlet of St. George's Harbour, a narrow passage about the eighth of a mile wide, called the Ferry. To protect this opening, a Martello tower, with one gun, erects its head. The ferry is so seldom used for the ingress or egress of vessels, from the shallowness of the water and strength of the current, that the above mentioned fortification is quite as strong as necessary. The tide runs with much force. The rocks on the N. of the island present a very formidable appearance, and certainly do away with the necessity of the work of man's hands, for no vessel could approach within 10 or 15 miles of this side of Bermuda without the certainty of being shipwrecked, and the lives of its crew placed in the greatest jeopardy. Nine miles N. is a rock, which, at low tides, presents a surface of about 40 feet in circumference, called the North Rock. Shoals surround it for many hundred yards, and the water, when the wind is boisterous, breaks over it with a terrific noise. This rock, placed as it were as a beacon, seems to say, "Hitherto shalt thou come, and no further;" for it must be a miracle indeed if a ship gets nearer shore than it, for the coral shoals lie thick in every direction in its neighbourhood. It is not often that vessels are wrecked on the North Rock, because careful mariners know the danger of passing Bermuda to the northward, as all books of navigation recommend the south side as being the safest. The shore presents rather a sterile appearance, and even the cedars, which have the misfortune to be growing near the water, have a dead dingy appearance. The sterility arises from the spray of the sea, the salt from which, acted upon by the sun, causes the grass, &c., to wither and die away. The shore is principally inhabited by fishermen and shipbuilders; the produce of the occupation of the former

being the principal sustenance of, and the business of the latter, in its various ramifications, affording employment to shop-keepers, mechanics, labourers, and sailors. About midway between the Ferry and the dock yard is one of the houses appropriated as a residence for the governor for the time being; it is scarcely seen from the water; but near it is a hill called Mount Langton, on which is a flag staff, by which communication is kept up between St. George, Somerset, and the dock yard. A few miles beyond this is the residence of the admiral, King's Hill, or Clarence Lodge. Ireland Island, on which the dock yard is, is about one mile in length, and perhaps a quarter broad, and is nearly all occupied by the buildings required for the officers, artizans, and for storehouses. The hospital is situated on the highest part of the island, and is very large and commodious. The officers' residences are built in the English style, and are very comfortable. The most important work is a breakwater, similar to that at Plymouth. Several hundred convicts are employed on it. The dock yard is kept in fine order.

The Bermudas are, in fact, the Gibraltar of the West Indies, and Washington was very desirous of annexing them to the Republic, to make them, as he said, "a nest of hornets to annoy English commerce."

IV. A stone called "Bermuda rock," and peculiar to the place, forms, with few exceptions, the basis of the islands and minor rocks; it is extremely porous—so much so as to be unfit for filtering stones; at first sight it closely resembles loose sandstone, but on minute inspection it will be found to consist of a congeries of comminuted shells cemented together, and occasionally including larger and tolerably perfect portions of shells; the layers of this stone are stratified, and the dip varies very much in the direction it takes and the angle it forms with the horizon; the stone is easily wrought with axes and saws, is naturally friable, but becomes harder when exposed to the atmosphere, and changing from a whitish to a bluish grey colour; it is used in the principal buildings; for when covered with cement or lime it is impervious to the rain or damp, and was therefore at one time an article of extensive export to the United States of America.

Lieut. Nelson says that the whole group is composed of calcareous sand and limestone, derived from comminuted shells and corals, and the different varieties are associated without any definite order of position, the harder limestones occasionally restin upon loose sand. The arrangement of the beds often dome-shaped, but in many instances the stra are singularly waved.

The bottom of the basin within the zone of cor reefs is stated to consist of corals, calcareous san and soft calcareous mud resembling chalk, and co sidered by the author to have been derived from tl decomposition of zoophytes.

Under the head of encroachments, he describ the banks of detritus thrown up by the sea, and tl progress which, under certain circumstances, tl loose sand makes in overwhelming tracts previous fertile. He states that wherever the shrubs ar creepers have been destroyed, the sand has sprea rapidly, but that it is invariably stopped as soon as arrives at a plantation or row of trees.

The soil is of a reddish brown colour, and in son places, as at Ireland Isle, bearing strong marks oxyde of iron. Round the coast there are some di tricts with a strong tenacious blue clay; in others micaceous, kneadable brick earth; and again, an a gillaceous soil, with luxuriant pasturage. There no other point in the geology worth noticing.

V. The climate is favourable to European healt and may be said to be a perpetual summer. Tl meteorological register for the year is—

	THER.			WINDS.	REMARKS.
	Max.	Med.	Min.		
January ..	64	66	63	N.W.	Cold frequent rain.
February..	60	63	59	N.E.	Ditto.
March	62	63	61	N.W. by W.	Temperate, gentle breeze
April......	75	76	75	S.E.	Warm, and showers.
May	78	80	77	S.S.E.	Sultry, ditto, thunder.
June......	83	86	84	S.W.	Hot, light breezes.
July	77	79	77	E.	Ditto, thunder storms.
August....	77	79	78	S.E.	Sultry, heavy showers.
September	77	79	78	S.W. by W.	Hot, frequent ditto.
October ..	78	79	75	N.E.	Stormy, heavy rains.
November	69	71	69	N.W.	Cold, with heavy rain.
December	61	65	61	N.E.	Do. thunder and lightnin

Water is supplied to the inhabitants all the yea round from tanks, in which it is collected during rair

VI. In 1720, the Population is stated to have beer whites, 4850; negroes, 3514. In 1724, whites, 468 negroes, 3657. In 1727, whites, 5070; negroes 3877.

A Census for 1826, gives the following result for each parish:—

PARISH.	Area in Acres.	Whites.		Free Blacks.		Slaves.		Total.		Total of Population.
		Male	Fm.	Male	Fm.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	
St. George	1580	204	267	90	110	220	210	514	587	1101
Hamilton	1651	139	194	31	45	164	188	324	427	751
Smiths	1281	64	130	7	7	106	120	177	257	434
Devonshire..........	1281	160	198	17	42	113	124	230	364	594
Pembroke	1281	348	491	68	103	310	336	726	930	1656
Pagets	1281	164	263	24	33	221	245	409	541	950
Warwick	1281	209	311	25	31	158	198	392	540	932
Southampton	1281	141	198	18	25	183	256	342	470	812
Sandys	1507	195	289	28	34	350	325	573	648	1221
Total ...	12424	1564	2341	308	430	1825	2002	3687	4764	8451

The parliamentary return whence the foregoing is derived, gives minute statistics for each parish, the aggregate of which is, births, 299; marriages, 34; deaths, 219. Persons employed in agriculture, 689; manufactures, 71; commerce, 591.

Population &c., of Bermudas. 1836. [B. B.]

Parishes.	Area in Acres.	Whites.		Coloured Population.		Total.		Aliens and Resident Strangers.	Persons employed in			Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Agrict.	Manfc.	Comm.			
St. George . . .	1580	248	400	345	480	593	880	42	161	72	76	87	7	36
Hamilton . . .	1651	133	202	225	295	358	497	1	75	201	21	26	7	19
Smith	1281	73	137	111	138	184	275	. .	22	7	9	14	8	12
Devonshire . . .	1281	135	215	121	151	256	366	1	25	23	31	28	3	17
Pembroke . . .	1281	373	514	336	468	709	982	7	12	47	36	50	10	35
Paget	1281	183	274	134	198	317	472	. .	76	10	80	13	6	15
Warwick . . .	1281	224	326	191	203	415	529	. .	226	. .	155	12	2	6
Southampton . .	1281	114	234	188	232	302	466	. .	325	39	57	21	4	14
Sandy's	1507	188	353	330	390	518	743	1	332	102	97	39	8	15
Total . . In all, 20 Square Miles.	12424	1571	2655	1981	2555	3652	5210	52	1254	501	562	290	55	169

A statement of the number of Slaves for whom compensation has been claimed, and of the number of claims preferred for such compensation, and of the amount of compensation awarded in each of the classes of prædial-attached, prædial-unattached, and non-prædial. [Parliamentary return to the House of Lords, March, 1838.]

Divisions.	Classes.	No. of slaves in each class.	Compensation value of each class.	Total.
Prædial Attached.	Head People . .	. .	£ . .	No. of Slaves, 8. Amount, £121.
	Tradesmen	. .	. .	
	Inferior ditto . .	. .	. .	
	Field Labourers	7	108	
	Inferior ditto . .	1	12	
Prædial Unattached.	Head People . . .	. .	. .	No. of Slaves, 10. Amount, £128.
	Tradesmen	. .	. .	
	Inferior ditto . .	. .	. .	
	Field Labourers	7	104	
	Inferior ditto . .	3	24	
Non-Prædial.	Head Tradesmen	135	4221	No. of Slaves, 3206. Amount, £48003.
	Inferior ditto . .	159	3493	
	Head P. employed on wharfs, shipping, or other avocations	354	7585	
	Inf. People ditto	317	4721	
	Head Domestics	923	14842	
	Inferior ditto . .	1408	13139	
	Children under six years of age on the 1st August, 1834.	606	1858	
	Aged, diseased, or otherwise non-effective .	106	296	

Number of claims having reference to each division. Prædial Attached, 8; Prædial Unattached, 10; Non-prædial, 1069.

VII. Number of Churches, Livings, &c. in Bermudas, in 1836. [B. B.]

Name of the Parish.	Population of each Parish.	Value of Living.	Parsonage House.	No of Persons the Church will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.	No. of Persons the Chapel will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.	Dissenting places of worship.	
St. George. . . .	1473	£300 sterling.	None. Allowance for house included in value of living	600	460	No Chapel, a Building temporally used.	100	1	
Hamilton	855	£220 sterling	None.	350	170	. .	. .	1	United.
Smith	459	. .	. .	250	130	. .	. .	. .	
Devonshire . .	622	£200 sterling.	Parsonage House.	370	300	. .	. .	. .	Ditto.
Pembroke * . .	1691	£50 sterling.	. .	700	380	† 250	150	1	
Paget	789	£210 sterling.	Not habitable.	400	360	200	120	. .	Ditto.
Warwick	944	£100 sterling	. .	340	230	. .	. .	2	
Southampton .	768	£200 sterling.	Parsonage House.	400	250	200	100	. .	Ditto.
Sandyst	1261	£50 sterling.	. .	400	280	. .	. .	. .	
Total. . . .	8862								

* Considerable enlargement of this Church effected during the year.
† Considerable enlargement of this Church is in progress.

VIII. Schools, &c. of Bermudas. [From B. B. for 1836, page 127]

Name of Parish.	Public or Free School, &c	Salary of Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress.	Number of Scholars.	Mode of Instruction.	If supported by Government or Voluntary Contributions, and Amount of each.	Expenses of each School.	Number of Private Schools.
St. George* .	Free school, David's Isle .	£14	25	Ordinary .	L. Assoc.—S. P. C. K.†	£14	3
	Night school, col. persons Sunday school, ditto . .	27	80	Madras . .	Society for P. G. F. P.‡	27	
	Day sch. coloured childr.	10	25	Ordinary .	Ladies' S. Ed. Negroes.	10	
	Infant school	10	32	Infant . .	Ditto.	10	
Hamilton. .	Free school, white children	43	34	Ordinary .	Local Legislature and	43	..
	Sunday school, ditto .	..	20	..	Dist. Com. for P.C.K.		
Smith . . .	Free school, white children	27	9	Ditto . .	Local Legislature.	27	1
Devonshire .	Sunday sch. coloured chil.	7	24	Ditto . .	Ladies' S. Ed. Negroes.	7	
	Ditto, white ditto . . .	..	45	..	. . . .	..	1
	Day school, ditto . . .	27	7	Ditto . .	Local Legislature.	27	
Pembroke .	Day and Sunday school for coloured persons.	15	60	Ditto . .	Society for P. G. F. P.	15	
	Sunday sch. white children	..	..	..	. . . .	..	4
	Free school, ditto . . .	26	13	Ditto . .	Local Legislature.	26	
Paget § . .	Infant school	23	42	Infant sch.	Ladies' Soc. P. G. F. P.	23	
	Day sch. coloured persons	50	30	Ordinary .	S P.G.F.P. & Vol. Con.	50	2
	Sunday sch. white children	..	50	..	. . . .	..	
Warwick . .	Ditto, coloured persons .	7	30	Ditto . .	Ladies' S. Ed. Negroes.	7	2
Southampton	Day school, white children	50	30	Madras . .	Local Legislature and	27	
					Dist.Com. for P.C.K.	15	
	Ditto, coloured persons .	15	40	Ordinary .	Society for P. G. F. P.		
	Sunday sch. white children	..	50	Ditto . .	. . . .	..	2
	Day school, white girls .	13	7	Ditto . .	Local Legislature.	13	
Sandys . .	Ditto, white children .	.	20	Madras . .	. . . .	27	
	Ditto ditto	13	20	Ordinary .	Ditto.	13	3
	Sunday school, ditto . .	..	65	..	. . . .	..	
			758				

* Rent of school-room, £6 10s.
† Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
‡ Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.
§ This school dissolved at the end of the year, having been kept four months.

IX. Prisoners of Bermudas. [B. B]

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours.			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm	Totl.	
1828	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	..	5	1	1	2	none
1829	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	ditto
1830	7	6	13	..	..	..	..	3	3	7	3	10	1	3	4	6	3	9	ditto
1831	11	3	14	2	..	2	..	..	..	5	3	8	5	3	8	6	..	6	ditto
1832	4	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	..	3	1	..	1	ditto
1833	10	1	11	1	..	1	7	1	8	2	..	2	10	1	11	..	..	..	ditto
1834	8	6	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	14	8	6	14	..	..	..	ditto
1835	7	12	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	15	7	12	19	..	..	..	ditto
1836	35	3	38	1	..	1	2	2	4	..	..	..	27	4	31	..	..	..	ditto
1837																			

Weekly cost of each Prisoner per head, *6s. 3d.*

There is a convict hulk establishment at the Bermudas. The following is the latest account of its extent and expenses. The convicts are employed in constructing naval works, &c.

... Account showing the Expense of the Convict Hulk Establishment at Bermuda, from the 1st of January, ... the 30th of June, 1837; the Labour of Convicts during that period; the Number of Prisoners confined; ... the Number of Days' Labour performed by such Prisoners on the Public Works. [Report of J. A. ...pper, Esq., to Lord Melbourne, 27th February, 1838.—Commons' Paper.]

Name of the Hulk.	Station.	Expense.	Average No. of Convicts on Board.	Number of Days' Labour performed.	Number of Artificers employed.	Number of Labourers employed.	Rate per Diem.	Total Value of Labour.
...ope . .	Saint George's . .	£2014	218	153	7200	32016	2*s.*	£3921
...dary .	Ireland Island . .	£2734	293	157	9375	27438	2*s.*	£3681
...mandel .	Ireland Island . .	£3298	380	157	7086	52701	2*s.*	£5978
		£8046		467	23661	112155		£13581

... The colonists have their own Legislative As- ... 36, and Council of eight members. There ... itia.

... *Taxes in Bermuda in* 1836. [B. B.]—On Rum ... er Spirits, 2½*d.* per gallon; Wine, 1*l.* 10*s.* per ... Cider, Ale, or Mum, 3*s.* per barrel, if by ... ; double duties by all other.

... *Duty.*—A tax levied on vessels the property ... ; taxes on personal property, 2½ per cent., ...

... *Revenues.* — St. George's, 217*l.*; Hamilton, ... Smith's, 62*l.*; Devonshire, 91*l.*; Pembroke, ... Paget, 112*l.*; Warwick, 154*l.*; Southampton, ... Sandy's, 152*l.*; Total raised from Pew ... Parish Rates, Spirit Licenses, and Dog Tax. ... in salary of Rector, and support of Poor, ...

...*rative Yearly Statement of the Revenue of* ... [B.B.]—1827, 12,234*l.*; 1828, 13,789*l.*; ... 4,390*l.*; 1830, 17,902*l.*; 1831, 13,484*l.*; 1832, ... ; 1833, 14,577*l.*; 1834, 15,408*l.*; 1835, ...

... *of Bermudas for* 1836.—Custom Duties ... under Acts passed previous to 18th George ... 12. 213*l.*; Custom Duties received under Acts ... subsequent to the above, 4,389*l.*; Colonial ... Duty, permanent, 517*l.*; Colonial Annual ... ls, 5,383*l.*; Parliamentary Grant, 4,049*l.*; ... upon Receiver-general of Customs in aid ... ms, Salaries, and incidental Expenses, 766*l.*; ...neous, 1,313*l.*; Total, 16,630*l.*

...*rative Yearly Statement of the Expenditure of* ...—1827, 10,405*l.*; 1828, 27,813*l.*; 1829, ..., 1830, 15,445*l.*; 1831, 16,201*l.*; 1832, ... ; 1833, 12,380*l.*; 1834, 14,835*l.*; 1835, ...

...*diture of Bermudas for* 1836.—Governor's ... &c., 2,785*l.*; Civil Officers, 865*l.*; Custom- ... Salaries, 2,595*l.*; Judicial Department, 1,400*l.*; ...ical Department, 1,823*l.*; Miscellaneous, ... Total, 19,437*l.*

...*itulation of the Establishment.*—Paid by Great ... sterling money: Civil Establishment (ex- ... of Customs Department), 2,799*l.*; Customs ...ent, 766*l.*; Judicial Establishment, 1,300*l.*; ...ical Establishment, 497*l.*; Total, 5,363*l.* ... the Colony in sterling money: Civil Estab- ... (exclusive of Customs Department), 852*l.*; ...gent Expenditure, 1,692*l.*; Customs Depart- ... 128*l.*; Contingent Expenditure, 190*l.*; Judicial Establishment, 100*l.*; Contingent Expenditure, 196*l.*; Ecclesiastical Establishment, 1,326*l.*; Contingent Expenditure, 49*l.*; Miscellaneous Expenditure, 7,839*l.*; Total, 14,073*l.* By Great Britain, 5,363*l.*; by the Colony, 14,073*l.*; Grand Total, 19,437*l.* [B. B.] The Governor's salary is 2,199*l.* from parliamentary grant, 533*l.* from the Colony, from quit rents 52*l.*=2,784*l.*

British Expenditure for Commissariat Department, 1836. [B. B.]—Provisions and Forage, 5,277*l.* Fuel and Light, 89*l.* Miscellaneous Purchases: for Hospital, 102*l.*; for Commissariat, 17*l.*; Total, 119*l.* Pay of Persons in the Commissariat (excluding Officers and Established Clerks), 622*l.* Money Allowances to Commissariat, 145*l.* Rent and Contingent Expenses for Commissariat, 178*l.* Regimental and Staff Pay Allowances: No. 1, Pay, 7,271*l.*; 2, Money Allowances, 380*l.*; 3, Passage Money, Expenses of Courts Martial, and Contingencies, 129*l.*; 4, Half-pay, Widows' Pensions, 162*l.*; 5. Chelsea Pensions, 130*l.*; Total, 8,072*l.* Pay of Commissariat Officers and Established Clerks, 837*l.*; Commissariat Half-pay, 268*l.*; Total, 1,105*l.* Imprests to Navy Departments 24,950*l.*; ditto to Convict Establishment, 861*l.*; Total, 41,422*l.* Advanced on account of the Expenses of the Commissioners of Compensation under the Act for the Abolition of Slavery, and to be replaced from the Fund upon which such Expenses are specially charged by that Act, 406*l.* Total Amount, 41,828*l.*

British Expenditure for Ordnance Department, 1836. [B. B.] Money Allowances, 113*l.* Drafts drawn for —Pay and Allowances Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, 2,910*l.*; Rations and Stoppages (ditto), 1,140*l*; Barrack Department — Pay, Rent, Repairs, and Contingencies, 547*l.*; Imprests for Storekeeper's Department, 907*l.*; Military Works, 5,354*l.*; Total, 10,858*l.* Grand Total, 10,971*l.*

Bills are not drawn by the Commissariat expressly for the pay and allowances of the troops, who are usually paid in dollars received from Jamaica and other stations. Those that are drawn are almost entirely to pay for navy and army supplies. In the course of the year 1836, bills to the extent of 9,000*l.* for navy, and 6,518*l.* for army services, were drawn, at the fixed period of 1¼ per cent. The amount of ordnance drafts on the military chest is stated above.

The par of exchange is 150 per cent. There is no paper money, and the amount of coin is not ascertainable.

XII. IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND SHIPPING OF BERMUDAS. [B.B.]

Years.	Great Britain.			North America.			West Indies	United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1828	3016	8	1922	47838	123	12513¼	41886	44	..	..	12856	27	2030½	105642	158	16465½	1085
1829	4559	8	2333	44512	102	9609	36790	..	..	..	10450	22	1627	96312	132	13569	877
1830	2987	6	1765½	43738	137	13532½	50237	4156	7	838¼	11144	11	1165¾	112265	161	17302	1074
1831	2634	9	2285	18396	89	7301	24967	32300	55	5344	1656	6	565	79956	159	15495	1020
1832	5141	8	2052	20354	76	6502	24195	45219	65	6995	2443	6	708	97354	155	16257	1049
1833	4881	8	2159½	19519	76	6251¾	19527	33301	57	5805¼	2510	4	459¼	79740	145	14675¾	967
1834	2942	7	1502	13183	74	5657	19665	34381	53	5427	294	1	51	70466	135	12637	849
1835	3747	9	2233	17338	71	5312	10655	32439	50	5098	13529	16	2658	77991	146	15301	963
1836	5487	10	2616	19394	62	4690	19932	37137	48	4697	9415	4	720	91881	124	12723	793
1837																	

EXPORTS AND SHIPPING OF BERMUDAS.

Years.	Great Britain. Val. £	No.	Tons.	North America. Val. £	No.	Tons.	West Indies Val. £	United States. Val. £	No.	Tons.	Foreign States. Val. £	No.	Tons.	Total. Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1828	7051	3	294½	12928	134	13177½	12695	..	..	..	3316	23	1902¾	35291	160	15374¾	1015
1829	8410	2	477	16227	50	4359	9897	..	73	7917	1066	27	2478	35602	152	15231	1027
1830	756	3	679¾	21984	136	15367½	3779	837	..	..	1275	21	1789¾	28633	160	17837	1088
1831	1217	2	517	13212	106	9846	8638	4159	51	5367	202	3	201	27429	162	15931	1066
1832	43	..	..	10650	132	9418	10965	2882	48	5501	745	13	1522	25287	163	16441	1080
1833	3580	2	364	4404	84	7253¾	11486	1375	50	5874	108	6	646½	20954	142	14138½	916
1834	2668	1	58	3849	63	7256	7515	1649	49	4837	250	9	1101	15923	142	13252	878
1835	11605	10	1900	2409	81	7227	4837	2401	43	4509	876	14	1408	22147	148	15044	982
1836	14561	9	1661	3626	68	6063	5408	2830	49	5129	853	..	..	27262	126	12853	805
1837																	

From Elsewhere in 1835, 281*l.*; 1836, 513*l.*

XIII. The cedar grows to a great height in many places, and would seem in several parts to spring from the bare rock; it is used for ship-building; the palmetto is much cultivated for the making of straw hats, but arrow-root seems to be the staple of the island, and machinery has recently been imported for its preparation; coffee, cotton, indigo, tobacco, &c., are grown as good as in the West India islands, as do also all the fine fruits and vegetables of the tropics There are no wild animals, the feathered tribe is con fined to a few varieties, but the sea around teems with fish, viz. the mackarel, mullet, hamlet, hine, grouper porgy, rockfish, &c., and the whale is pursued with great animation, and killed for the sake of his oil and bone.

Produce, Stock, &c., of Bermuda, in 1836. [B. B.]

Parishes.	No. of Acres of Land in each Crop. Onions.	Arrow Root.	Potatoes.	Barley and Oats.	Garden Vegetables.	Pasture.	Total No. of Acres in Crop.	No. of Acres of uncultivated land.	No. of Stock. Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Quantity of Produce. Onions.	Arrow Root.	Potatoes.	Barley.	Garden Vegetables.	Price of Produce. Onions, per 100 lbs.	Arrow Root, per lb.	Potatoes, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Garden Vegetables, per lb.
													lbs.	lbs.	bush.	bh	lbs.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
St. George ..	½	65	38	½	20	710	124	746	23	200	15	60	1050	27800	1950	28	12740	7 0	1 0	5 0	5 6	0 1½
Hamilton ..	3	33	27	2	10	30	75	1546	12	175	..	16	2300	16310	1940	23	8950	5 0	1 0	4 0	8 0	0 1½
Smith	1¼	9½	13	..	5¾	51½	29½	1200	18	114	1	8	5600	8000	1335	..	35300	8 0	1 0	4 0	..	0 1½
Devonshire..	¼	2½	7¾	1½	3	42	15	1224	18	139	..	3	1000	1599	307	25	598	6 0	1 0	4 0	4 0	0 1
Pembroke ..	7	2½	18½	..	6¾	167½	34½	1079	39	200	4	26	3303	885	1915	..	25430	8 0	1 0	5 0	..	0 1
Paget	2¾	5¾	21½	2¾	14¾	..	47½	1233½	35	235	10	16	12100	3530	5200	283	46600	4 8	1 0	6 8	5 0	0 2
Warwick....	4	4½	37	3½	17	100	66	1115	12	270	40	26	32000	3500	3300	29	47000	8 0	1 0	4 6	5 0	0 1½
Southampton	5½	10½	46	4½	2½	59	69	1153	28	290	15	31	40000	2000	3000	120	900	10 0	1 0	5 6	5 0	0 1½
Sandys......	36¼	27¼	81	4	7½	425	156	926	16	212	10	61	119310	13075	8006	46	7910	9 0	1 0	4 7	5 0	0 2
Total....	60½	160½	289½	18¾	87¼	1584½	616½	9476½	201	1835	95	247	216663	76699	26953	554	185428	*7 3½	1 0	4 9¼	4 2	0 1½

Manufactures, Mines, &c. 1836. [B. B.] There were eight ships built in the colony this year, of 631 tons burthen. The only manufactures are arrow-root, straw and palmetto plat and hats, and other such articles, made of straw or the palmetto leaf. There is an inconsiderable whale fishery carried on in Bermuda, that employs about 12 whale boats, and their crews, three months in the year. The number of whales seldom exceeds 20 in the season, yielding about 1,000 barrels of oil. This fishery being carried on very near the land, is capable of considerable extension, at small risk, by the employment of additional capital. The reefs that surround the islands abound in fish of great variety; and the inhabitants being in general exceedingly well supplied with it at all seasons, it constitutes a considerable portion of their food; there is not, however, any fish cured for exportation.

Produce of Bermudas. [B. B.]

Years.	Onions.	Arrow Root.	Potatoes.	Barley.	Garden Vegetable
	lbs.	lbs.	bushels.	bushels.	lbs.
1830	328830	18174	10404	435¼	65800
1831	323107	77153	17985	606	193545
1832	253400	34833	19171	599	168268
1833	291550	44651	46959	589	206520
1834	307150	54471	25853	498	169295
1835	478881	67575	25980	427½	284285
1836	216663	76699	26953	554	185428
1837					

BOOK II.—POSSESSIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

CHAPTER I.—BRITISH GUIANA.

ECTION I. British Guiana, embracing the settle- on the rivers Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice, vering an area of nearly 100,000 square miles. the Demerara and Essequibo districts, 70,000 re miles; and within the Berbice territory, 25,000 . Extends about 200 miles from E. to W. along uvial portion of the South American Continent d the 'Main,' which is formed by the deltas of ers Amazon and Orinoco, having for its boun- on the E. the mouth of the river Courantyn, tude 6.10. N. longitude 56. 25. W.; on the boundaries of Colombia, between the Baryma meroon rivers, about latitude 8. N. longitude , and to the southward, or inland, about 100 s, or perhaps to a mountain range (the Cordil- extending on the eastward to within two de- of the equator. Some consider the river Bary- latitude 8.35. N. longitude 60.10. W., the rn boundary; others the Pomeroon river, lati- 40. N. longitude 58.50. W.; but the limits ever yet been completely settled.

The territories on this coast are called, 1st, Spa- 2nd, British; 3rd, French, and 4th, Portuguese . The 1st lying on both sides of the Orinoco, nding S. and S. W. to the Rio Negro, and uguese settlements, is bounded on the E. by er Baryma in 8.50. N. latitude, 60.5. W. longi- 2nd. British (formerly Dutch) Guiana des- in the text; and 3rd, French Guiana (called ne, from the name of the island on which the wn stands) extends from the boundary of Guiana on the W. to Vincent Pincon's Bay, ape North, in latitude 2.35. N. longitude 51. his bay the Portuguese have confounded with of the great river Oyapoko, which joins the N. latitude 4.35., W. longitude 51.20.) and 4th, ese Guiana, it is alleged, extends from Cape between the parallel of 1 and 2.25 N. latitude, unction of the great river Amazon with the ro or black river, thus cutting off the southern of French, British, and Spanish Guiana, from early 65. W. longitude, 800 miles, and having S. and S.W. boundary the great river Amazon. tail of the early history of this part of the American Continent would be out of place in whose chief object is to enable the British form a correct view of the position, magni- nd importance of our colonies; the leading of the European settlement and English acqui- ll therefore suffice. So early as 1580, the attempted to form small settlements along this n the banks of the Amazon, Orinoco, and n rivers (for trading purposes), on the latter ter they had a factory called *Nieuw Zealand*, l the States-General of Holland privileged individuals to trade to the coast. These pro- s were viewed with a jealous eye by the Spa- who, aided by the Indians, drove the Zealanders from their station; the persevering character of the Dutch would not allow a first check to daunt their efforts, their commander, Joost Van Den Hoog, succeeded in gaining possession of a small island at the junction of the Mazerooni and Cayuni, called Kykoveral; and in 1602, Jan Van Peere, a native of Flushing, attempted to open a trade with the Indians of the Orinoco, but was defeated by the Spaniards; the Zealanders, however, about this time, effected a settlement on the banks of the Essequibo, in 1613 they reported their colony to be in a flourishing condition, and in 1621, the Dutch government undertook to supply the colonists with negro slaves from Africa; for the prosecuting of which trade a company was formed and a monopoly granted. Jan Van Peere, with his companions, when driven by the Spaniards from the Orinoco, commenced colonizing on the banks of the Berbice river, and cleared a large extent of territory between the rivers of Berbice and Courantyn. In 1657, the Zealanders colonized on the river Pomeroon and the creek Morocco, and erected thereon the towns of New Zealand and New Middleburgh. Essequibo, in 1665, was taken by the English, and afterwards plundered by the French; but both were expelled from the Dutch settlements, in the following year, by an expedition from Holland. It is said that, in 1662, after its settlement, the whole coast was ceded by Charles II. to Lord Willoughby, the then Governor of Barbadoes, who named the principal river wherein Paramaribo is situate, and, in fact, the whole colony. *Surry*ham (in honour of the Earl of Surry, the term being afterwards changed into *Surrinam*), and that the colony was purchased from the heirs of Lord Willoughby by the British crown, and exchanged with the Dutch Government for New Holland, in North America (now New York). In 1669, the whole of Dutch Guiana was transferred from certain gentlemen in Amsterdam, Flushing, &c., who claimed to be proprietors, to the Dutch West India Company. In 1712, the French took possession of Berbice, by force, from the Dutch proprietors; but, in 1714, returned it to its former owners, on the payment of a sum of money. At this period, the States-General contracted for the supply of negroes to the colony, in the proportion of two-thirds male and one-third female, at the rate of 250*l*. each.

In 1720, the proprietors of Berbice, not having a capital equal to the cultivation of which the colony was capable, raised a fund of 3,200,000 florins, divided into 1,600 shares of 2,000 florins each, to be employed solely in cultivated sugar, cocoa, and indigo; 50 per cent. was to be repaid in 1724, the remainder when required by the directors, who consisted of seven proprietors (afterwards increased to nine) of 20,000 florins each, residing at Amsterdam; the former proprietors of Berbice were also to be paid 800,000 florins, or allowed to purchase 400 shares. From this period the colonies rapidly flourished and extended;

coffee cultivation was introduced from Surinam, and a fort built at the junction of the Canje. A passage from the river Amazon to the Essequibo was discovered in 1735, by a Portuguese, named Silva de Rosa, who had been private secretary to the Viceroy of Brazil; but, having killed a nobleman in a duel, he fled with some negroes in a canoe along the Rio Branca, Tacusa, Moan, and across the lake Amuca; thence entering the Rippanouny, and finally reaching Essequibo.

In 1741, the planters at Essequibo, thinking the low lands near the sea more productive than the upper country, over which they had previously settled, began emigrating to the former; and, in 1745, the Directors of the Chamber of Zealand gave permission to form plantations on the uninhabited coast of the river Demarara. A most disastrous negro insurrection took place in Berbice, in 1763, from which the colony was not relieved until after eleven months desolation, and only then by the arrival of a strong squadron from Holland. Courts of policy and of civil and criminal justice were established for Demerara 1773, on an island named Borsden, about 20 miles up the river; but, the following year, the seat of government was removed from thence to the east point of the mouth of the river, and named Stabroek, now George Town. In 1781, the colonies on the Essequibo and Demerara were placed under the protection of Great Britain, by a squadron of Admiral Lord Rodney's fleet; but, in 1783, the French took temporary possession of the whole Dutch settlements, which, in 1796, surrendered to the British forces under the orders of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and commanded by Major-Gen. White. These settlements were, however, restored to the Dutch by the treaty of Amiens, in 1802, but again taken possession of by England on the breaking out of the war in 1803; since which period they have belonged to Great Britain. In 1812, all distinctions between the colonies of Essequibo and Demerara, whether of jurisdiction or otherwise, were abolished—the office of commander of Essequibo was done away with, the courts of civil and criminal justice of both colonies united at Demerara, and the judicial established at Fort Island discontinued; the name of the capital was also changed from Stabroek to George Town, and a board of police appointed for its internal management, the financial representations of Demerara and Essequibo combined with the College of Kiezers, and the right of suffrage extended to all persons paying income tax on 10,000 florins, or possessing 25 slaves. In 1807, the slave-trade was only finally abolished. By an additional article to a convention signed at London, August 13, 1814, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice were finally ceded to Great Britain, with the condition that the Dutch proprietors had liberty, under certain regulations, to trade with Holland. The year 1818 witnessed the first introduction of trial by jury and the commission of *oyer et terminer*. In 1820, after much angry dispute relative to the enormous and illegal exactions of fees, a tariff of the same was fixed, and a petition to the crown, praying for an enquiry into judicial abuses, agreed to, which enquiry was ordered. A serious insurrection of the slaves took place on the east coast of the Demerara river, in 1823, which was finally suppressed, and Mr. Smith, a Missionary of the London Society, condemned to death for inciting the negroes to rebellion—a sentence which was commuted at home to total banishment from the West Indies: Mr. Smith died in prison pending the sentence. In 1831, the colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice were united into one government, and called British Guyana.

Governors of British Guyana—Demerara and Essequibo.—Gov. Beaujon, from capture in 1796 to restoration in 1802; Lieut. Col. Nicholson, Acting Gov. from capture in 1803 to arrival of Gov. Beaujon, 1804; Gov. Beaujon, from 1804 to October, 1805; Brig. Gen. Montgomery, Acting Gov., from Gov. Beaujon's death, in 1805, to arrival of Lieut. Gov. Bentinck, 1806; Henry Bentinck, Esq., Lieut. Gov. from 1806 to August, 1807; Brig. Gen. Montgomery and Col. Nicholson, Acting Govs. during absence of Lieut. Gov. Bentinck, August, 1807, to end of 1808; Henry Bentinck, Esq., Gov., January, 1809 to 1812; Major Gen. Carmichael and Major Gen. Murray, Acting Govs. 1812 to 1813, on absence of Gov. Bentinck Major Gen. Murray, Lieut. Gov., 1818 to 1824 Major Gen. Sir B. D. Urban, Lieut. Gov., 1824 to 1831; Major Gen. Sir B. D. Urban, Gov. of British Guiana, 1831 to 1833; Lieut. Col. Chambers and Col. Sir C. F. Smith, Acting Govs. 1833, on resignation of Sir B. D. Urban; Major Gen. Sir J. C. Smyth, Gov. June, 1833, to March, 1838; Major Ormsby, Acting Gov. 1838, on death of Sir J. C. Smyth; Henry Light, Esq. from May, 1838.

Berbice.—Gov. Van Batenburg, from capture in 1796 to restoration in 1802; Lieut. Col. Nicholson, Acting Gov. from capture in 1803 to 1804; Gov. Van Batenburg, from 1804 to 1806; Lieut. Col. Nicholson and Brig. Gen. Montgomery, Acting Govs. from end of 1806 to 1809; William Woodley, Esq. Lieut. Gov. from March, 1809, to January, 1810; Major Gen. Dalrymple, Acting Gov. 1810; Robert Gordon, Esq. Lieut Gov. end of 1810 to middle of 1812. Brig. Gen. Murray, Acting Gov., 1812 to 1813, on governor's absence; Robert Gordon, Esq. Lieut. Gov. February to June, 1813; Major Grant, Acting Gov., 1813, on Lieut. Gov. Gordon's resignation: Major Gen. John Murray, Lieut. Gov. August to December, 1813; Major Grant, Acting Gov. December, 1813, to January, 1814; H. W. Bentinck, Esq. Lieut. Gov. January, 1814, to November, 1820; Major Thistlethwayte and Col. Sir Jno. Cameron, Acting Govs. November, 1820, to March, 1821, on death of Lieut. Gov. Bentinck; Harry Beard, Esq. Lieut. Gov. March 1821, to March, 1825; Major Gen. Sir B. D. Urban, Acting Gov. March, 1825, to July, 1826, on Lieut. Gov. Beard's absence; Henry Beard, Esq. Lieut. Gov. July, 1826, to union of the colony with Demerara and Essequibo, in 1831, as British Guiana.

III. With the exception of ranges of sandstone hills, (some on the west bank of the Demerara river from 100 to 150 feet high, and nearly perpendicular) extending 20 to 30 miles inland, and rarely more than 40 or 50 feet above the level of the rivers and creeks; the whole country inhabited by the Europeans is perfectly flat and alluvial, bearing a striking resemblance to Holland and Flanders, and, like those countries, drained by canals and sluices, with lofty dikes or mounds of mud, of considerable thickness, embanking each estate, and kept, together with the numerous bridges, in repair by the proprietors of the land in which they are situate.

As the country is ascended from 80 to 100 miles inland, its fine savannahs are interrupted by, in some places, a beautiful hill and dale territory, varied with high and frequently rocky land—presenting a strong contrast to the rather monotonous scenery which a dead flat possesses, and which those who have visited Bengal and the delta of the Ganges, as contrasted with the upper provinces, will readily understand.

southward, at the Coomarow Fall (vide river ... the granitic table-land belonging to the ... rises to the height of 6,000 feet above the ... the sea, at 3,000 miles distant from the ocean. ... whole face of the coast of Guiana, from the ... to the Orinoco, is low, and generally bor- ... with a sandy flat, extending far out to seaward; ... the various large rivers by which it is inter- ... continually bring down from the upper coun- ... quantities of alluvial matter, which, on depo- ... form a margin of low ground, covered with ... bushes, appearing an inaccessible barrier at ... ter, but completely hidden at full tide. About ... within these mangroves, the low and level ... commence, extending irregularly inland, ... where intersected by rivers, rivulets and ... with a dense, luxuriant and magnificent vege- ... The alluvial flat may be considered to termi- ... the sand-hills, the general breadth from the ... about 30 miles, although the first indica- ... are about 70 miles inland from George ... consisting of apparently a porphyritic sand- ... water. The plantations are regularly ... either side of the great rivers, or along the ... allotments of from 500 to 1,000 acres each. ... West India Company parcelled the allot- ... into 500 acres conditional grants, with an ... 500 acres behind the first allotment, when ... of the latter were cultivated. Sales and ... of patrimony have caused some changes in ... of the estates. The dwelling-houses, ele- ... piles of timber, are generally close to the ... bank, with a wharf or landing-place, opposite, ... convenience of shipping produce; buildings ... descriptions are scattered about in every ... sugar-mills driven by wind, or by steam, ... the coffee plantations, *logies* or barns, three ... form a picturesque prospect, in addition ... numerous boats sailing up and down the rivers ... ; while the insulated, well-tilled planta- ... excellent brick-made and avenued roads, with ... white bridges, afford a most pleasing indi- ... an industrious and intelligent community. ... aspect of the colony may be further ... its *Rivers*. The three great rivers within ... Guiana, are the Essequibo, Demerara and ... with their numerous tributaries: to begin ... most westerly, the ESSEQUIBO, situate nine ... of the Demerara river, at its embouchure ... side of the main land to the other, is from ... miles wide, and covered with many beautiful ... islands, with shoals or sandy spits, ex- ... the north parts of the islets a considera- ... to seaward, and dividing the navigation ... separate channels. The most eastern island ... *Leguan*, (containing 24 sugar estates), be- ... which and the east side of the river is the *ship* ... wide passage, but much encumbered with ... the westward is a long and narrow island, ... Wakenaam, containing 18 sugar estates, its ... are about nine miles long and 3 broad; to ... west of the latter and near the west shores ... islet, termed *Tiger Island* (containing three ... estates). Hog Island, is the largest in the Es- ... its south end extends nearly to Fort Island. ... of other islands (one termed *Fort Island* ... miles from the mouth), extend to the south- ... further up the river, from 25 to 30 miles, ... of which there are channels, but from the ... deposits of mud, it is difficult to state the ... for any length of time, the depth of water on the whole coast being continually undergoing a change, according to the heaviness of the rains or the duration of the winds that blow on the shore. From *Fort Island*, the Essequibo runs nearly south for about 30 miles, where it is joined by the large river Cayuni, which runs nearly south west, afterwards north west through the province of Colombian Guyana, where it is supposed to join some of the interior branches of the Orinoco; a little further, or inland, the Essequibo is joined by the Mazarooni river, which makes a considerable sweep to the north west, and then returns so as to form a large peninsula, inclosing lofty mountains and considerable creeks or rivulets; indeed for 80 miles inland the breadth of the Mazarooni is so great, and the wooded islands and creeks so numerous, that it has more resemblance to a lake than a river, and the influence of the tides is felt, at least in the Essequibo, 100 miles from the ocean.

The DEMARARA RIVER, is situate to the south east of the Essequibo, 16 miles from Leguan island, and about 57 miles westward of the bar of the Berbice river, in 6.40. N. Lat. and 57.45 W. Long. nearly three miles broad at its mouth, and becoming narrower as it is ascended. The capital of British Guiana, in lat. 6.49.20. N. long. 58.11.30. [Light-house] W. formerly called Stabroek, now called George Town, is situate amidst a dense foliage, on its E. or right bank, about one mile and a half from a small fortification, built of mud and fascines, with two low platforms, and termed Fort William Frederick. If it were not for the tropical scenery around George Town, it might be mistaken for a Dutch city; except close to the river the houses, raised on supports to prevent damps, are widely scattered, built of wood, after the Dutch style with *a stoup*, coloured according to the fashion of the owners, surrounded by a garden and lofty trees, and separated from each other by canals, dykes, or lofty mud embankments. The most ancient part of the capital *Stabroek*, runs back from the river towards the forest, consisting of two rows of houses full a mile long, with a broad and shaded road between them, and a canal in the rear of each line of houses, communicating with the river. In consequence of the scarcity of fresh water, each house is provided with a large cistern, and pipes leading into it, for the preservation of rain water. The barracks, hospitals and public buildings in Demerara, are in evidence of the taste and munificence of the colonists, at whose cost they have been erected. *George Town*, is divided into districts, thus: Kingston, joining Fort William Frederick; Cumingsburgh, North and South; Vlissengen, which is subdivided into Robs Town and Lacey's Town. *Stabroek*, a district in itself, and ancient part of the Dutch capital; also en Rust and Charles Town, which are bounded by plantation La Penitence; to the eastward of Fort William Frederick, is situated Camp House, the residence of the governor, a few hundred yards to the east of which is the residence of the ordnance storekeeper. Between Camp House and the ordnancce department, a little to the south, are placed two splendid hospitals, with kitchens, cisterns, &c. for the military; nearly opposite to which, the new military barracks have been lately erected; they cannot be surpassed in accommodation in any part of her majesty's dominions; two for the men and officers, with kitchens, servants' apartments, cisterns, &c. &c. To the east of the ordnance department, are the quarters of the engineers'; and adjoining the engineers' quarters are the York and Albany barracks, built by the colony, for the accommodation of 200 men and offi-

cers. Facing the river, in the district of Stabroek, new public buildings of bricks, stuccoed, have been erected by the colony to accommodate all the public officers; they have cost the colony upwards of 50,000*l.* sterling: near to the latter is the Scotch church, a very handsome modern building, to the eastward of which is the town guard-house, &c. The river is navigable by ships of burden for 100 miles up, as far as the cateracts, and affording an excellent harbour, capable of holding the whole navy of Great Britain; but unfortunately the bar will not allow vessels that draw more than 18 feet to go over it. For 30 miles inland, along the banks of the Demerara river, the country consists of extensive level meadows or savannahs; several sand-hills then appear, and as the river is ascended, the country becomes more broken and mountainous.

The general direction of the river, ascending it, is south, with a slight inclination to east; the rapids *in a straight line*, being not more than 70 English statute miles south by east of George Town, but 106 by the course of the river. The difference of level between the water above and below the rapids is only 12 feet, and the river describes at them a very considerable arc of a circle, the chord of which is about one mile and a half; the rapids are descended safely in small canoes.

The Berbice River. Fifty-seven miles east of the Demerara, reaches the Atlantic in 6.24 N. Lat.; at its luxuriant looking entrance, a little to the north of Fort St. Andrew, it is about three miles wide, with low cleared land on both sides, covered with trees, and at a distance resembles a number of islands. In the middle channel lies Crab island (so called from its numerous crabs), about one mile in circumference, with a spit of land running out to the north and south dividing the river into two navigable channels; the east with 17 to 20 feet, the west with but eight to 13 feet water. Eight miles north of Crab island is a bar of sand, with only seven feet on it at low water, thus lessening the importance of the harbour. Neap tides at Berbice rise from eight to nine feet, and springs 11 feet; in September before the equinox, they rise 15 feet; the flood sets strong to the west, and the ebb to the east. The times of high and low water at full and change of moon along this coast are, seven miles off Bram's point 5h.; at Bram's point, 5h. 30m.; off Fort Amsterdam, 6h. 10m.; Fort Zeelandia, 7h.; at Demerara bar, generally at half-past four; and at Fort Frederick, at five.

There are several small creeks on the coast, but navigable only by boats, and a shallow flat extending along the shore renders it impossible for vessels, except those of small draught, to approach within a league of the coast. Moderately sized ships can go up the river Berbice as far as Fort Nassau, which is at the distance of 50 miles in a straight line from the entrance, and vessels drawing 14 feet water may, it is said, sail 200 miles up the Berbice. The Canjee river, or creek, waters the Berbice district, and is navigable for schooners, for 50 miles, but its course is then impeded by falls and cataracts. About 40 miles below its head there is a creek, communicating with the Courantyn river, by which despatches have been conveyed from Surinam to British Guiana by the Indians. The banks of the river are low, and covered with numerous plantations, as also along the 60 miles of sea coast territory of Berbice, the roads through which, close along the sea coast, communicating with Demerara, are kept in excellent repair at the expense of the individual proprietors through whose estate they pass, and may be said to be almost entirely form- brick. The early Dutch settlers constructed a fortress 50 miles up the river, called Zelandica, but it was subsequently abandoned, and New Amsterdam built on the side of the river Canjee, at its confluence with the river Berbice, two miles above Crab island on the east bank of the river, where it is intersected by canals, and has all the advantage of the tides.

Three strong batteries protect the entrance of the river; two on the E. side, and the other, York Redoubt, on the W. side, opposite Crab Island. Fort St. Andrews, nearly four miles from the entrance of the river, and two from New Amsterdam, is like Fort William Frederick in the Demerara river, a small fortification, consisting of four bastions, surrounded by a ditch or fosse, and mounted with 18 twelve pounders. An extensive savannah or swamp extends in the rear of the fort (which is separated from New Amsterdam by the Canjee river or creek), so that it cannot be commanded from any adjacent point. Six miles E. of Berbice river lies the Courantyn, about three miles wide at its entrance, with the navigation obstructed by many small islands and quicksands. The islets are fertile, covered with trees, and having on the W. side good clean anchorage in five fathoms. The W. banks of the river (which form the E. boundary of Berbice) are under British jurisdiction, and have a smiling appearance of cultivation. Besides the foregoing, there are numerous other rivers, which in Guiana are termed *creeks*, though they would be considered large rivers in Europe. Among the principal is the Mahaica creek, about 20 miles to windward eastward of the Demerara, between that and Abary creek; the Mahaicony is also on the E. or windward coast, not far from the Mahaica; the Boesary is on the leeward coast, near the Essequibo. Along the interior or southern portion of the colony there are numberless small rivers and creeks, intersecting wild and almost impenetrable forests, which, during the rainy season, empty themselves in torrents into the larger rivers, Essequibo, Cayuni (of which we know very little), Mazarooni, Demerara, Berbice, &c., which latter rivers generally flow towards the ocean in discoloured streams at the rate of six or seven knots an hour.

IV. Little is known of the geological state of Guiana. An alluvial flat, as before observed, extends along the sea coast for about 30 miles inland, terminating at a range of sand hills. Efforts have recently been made to obtain water by boring at George Town. In 1830 Major Staples sunk a shaft of 140 feet at Cumingsburgh; on arriving at the micaceous sand stratum, indicating a primary formation, a clear spring of water, strongly impregnated with iron, burst forth. At 12 feet below the alluvial surface, an irregular stratum of fallen trees (of a kind called the Courida, and still known on the coast) was discovered, in a semi-carbonized state; and, at 40 feet depth, blue clay; at 50 feet below the surface, another similar stratum of decaying wood, 12 feet thick; nine feet deeper, a compact of whitish grey clay; 31 ditto, yellow sand, mixed with clay; six ditto, violet-coloured clay, diminishing in shades to yellow light straw, and again merging into slate-coloured clay; the remainder to a depth of 120 feet from the surface, argile, the lower part being of that smooth soapy surface indicating the purest wedgewood clay. Mr. Hillhouse says, that it seems evident from this, 'that some ages ago, this continent was habitable 50 feet below the present surface, and that it was then covered with an immense forest of Couridas, which was de

—ed by conflagration, as appears by the ochrous ...stratum. The sea must, at that time, have been ...ed to the blue water, where there is now eight ...en fathoms; and, whatever may have been the ...arative level between the Pacific and Atlantic, on ...side of the Isthmus of Darien the surface must ...een then 50 feet lower than now.' The water ...ed by boring is perfectly good for washing and ...inary purposes (except for tea) after exposure ...e air. Wells have since been sunk in various ... of the colony, and water obtained at depths ...from 100 to 145 feet. This supply has proved ...at advantage to the inhabitants.

...e delta of the Essequibo (and, to a considerable ... along all the rivers) is decayed vegetable mat... ...ming a fertile black mould, on a clayey sub... ... As the Essequibo is ascended, the alluvium ... estuary changes to white sandstone, with ...red appearances of black oxyde of manganeze; ...sandstone felspar succeeds, and then granite. ...ountain ranges seen on passing from the Esse... ...into the Mazarooni, appear to be white quartz, ...feet high, having the appearance of gold, from ...merous shinining particles of mica in the quartz, ...ch give to the mass the appearance of the precious ... thus forming the far-famed *El*-Dorado of the ...us and ill-treated Raleigh. Raleigh's peak is ...d to be volcanic, and, according to the Indians, ... volcanoes exist in the interior, particularly ...n the Siparoonee and Ripanoone rivers.

...the Demerara river, the first indication of rock ...et with at 70 miles from George Town, under ... it appears to be porphyritic sandstone. At ...holder's (94 miles from George Town), there ... bed of rocks of granitic nature, with some ...k, and at the rapids, 106 miles up (or 70 as the crow flies, from George Town), there is ...e of stratified green-stone.

...structure of the mountains is principally gra... ...th a large proportion of ironstone. The Wa... ...of Poomeroon, and the coast lands of the ...ony, are described by an accurate observer as ... composed of an alluvial blue clay, inter... ...ith narrow strata of sand—and, on the Ma... ...ast, with sand and shell reefs.

...tract is particularly adapted to the cultiva... ...sugar, cotton, and plantains, to which it is ...voted; nor does there exist in the known ...soil possessed of such amazing richness and ... It is never manured, though an acre has ...own to produce upwards of 6,000 lbs. of su... ...,000 lbs. of farinaceous food (the plantain), ... As we go deeper into the interior, the clay ... blue tinge, and gradually becomes yellow; at ..., it is always covered with a stratum of vege... ...ldum, called pegas, which is the half-decayed ... mould from dead grass and leaves, and is, ... places, several feet deep, forming a great im... ... to cultivation.

...ains do not thrive in this land; but it is ...favourable to the growth of coffee, for which ...cipally cultivated, and the returns are ample, ...perior quality.

...d the pegas lands, come high ridges of sand, ...ersed with vallies, in which is a slight admix... ...clay. These sand reefs present many fertile ...r the cultivation of coffee, cocoa, arnotto, fruits, ...and provisions of all kinds; and extending in ...rection parallel with the sea coast, are occupied ...rely by the Arawaak nation.

...e south of this belt the rocky region com-mences, consisting of elevated ridges and detached conical hills, resting on bases of sand, stone, granite, and siliceous crystal, containing a great variety of ochres and iron ores, mica, prismatic, hexagonal crystals, and, in some instances, slight indications of the precious metals. Though it is fully as probable that gold and silver exist in the primitive mountains of the west, as well as in those of the eastern coast, yet no native specimens have ever been produced by the Indians within our territory. Two or three attempts at mining were made by the Dutch, on their first settlement in Essequibo, but the ore was not found worth the expense of working. The most probable site of the precious metals, is in the mountains of the Attaraya and Attamacha nations.

The rocky region is possessed by the Accaways and Caribisce, interspersed with small settlements of Macousi and Paramuna; but these latter are principally found in the debateable land at the foot of the mountains, where they become the alternate victims both of the coast tribes and the mountaineers.

Dr. Hancock who resided long in the interior of the country of Demerara, says that nothing of petrifactions, sea shells or the organic remains of marine animals has been observed in the mountains of the interior of British Guyana. The principal component parts of the interior mountains, he supposes to be granite, porphyry, and their various modifications, all denoting a primitive formation, while exterior ranges towards the coast of a minor elevation, are chiefly composed of indurated clays, with sand and gravel stones; indicating a secondary order of formation. The great rocks of the interior are chiefly of a conoidal figure; on a savannah in 2.50. N. Lat. there is a mountain called *Weive*, composed of *one* entire solid block of granite, 700 feet high, and about 40 miles to the N. E. is another still higher, called Taripoor, (devil's rock); they are both of the cone or pyramid shape, much exceeding the Egyptian piles in elevation and magnitude. Veins of quartz are very common traversing the great masses of granite, and most perspicuous along the channel of the rivers in the dry season, the direction of all the strata in Guiana being almost uniformly from N. E. to S. W. Vast quantities of iron are met with in the mountains, the soil of which (as also that of many parts of the interior), consists of a strong and fertile loam, being a mixture of clay, sand, and vegetable mould, with little calcareous earth, but much ferruginous matter, giving to the soil a reddish tinge in some places. The soil of some of the upland savannahs is composed of clay and gravel very close, and though apparently sterile, yielding food for the immense herds of cattle and horses that depasture along the Rio Branco. Of a very pure white clay. This clay may be similar to the *khari* found in the Bhagulpoor district of Hindostan. (See vols. 1 & 2 of "*Eastern India*.") There are immense masses forming the high banks of the Essequibo above the falls, which would probably prove a valuable article in the manufacture of stone-ware or porcelain, as would also the huge blocks of milk-white quartz found in various places. Some indurated clays, of great hardness, have been found mixed with sand, mica, calcareous earth, oxyde of iron, &c., amorphous and full of particles of a metallic brilliancy. These indurations, which are of various degrees of hardness, lie in horizontal strata, breaking into diagonal plates; they are found along the edge of the water, and Dr. Hancock thinks are caused from the alternate influence of the sun and water, assisted by a deposition of heterogeneous earthy matters. Substances of a metallic

nature which have the appearance of ores are also very abundantly met with in the mountains, but still more plentiful among the falls and rapids of the river. Rock crystal is found upon several mountains of Demerara, growing, (if it may be so said) out of beds of quartz; Dr. Hancock only met with one species, and that always crystallized into hexagonal columns, and generally terminated by a single pyramid with from three to six faces. These columns are commonly found solitary, but are sometimes met with in groups standing together as it were agglutinated. They are perfectly transparent, of a water colour, taking a fine polish, and nearly as hard as agate. Red agate is found in the Rio Mow opposite, and not far distant from a crystal mountain. Much of the land at Moroko is thickly scattered over with siliceous gravel stones of an iron colour. At this range of mountains primitive rock in smaller or larger portions is every where to be seen; no traces of a secondary formation are visible; on most of them are found large masses of indurated clay scattered in loose masses amongst the granite, but no calcareous matter or organic bodies are to be found, and they appear as if undisturbed since the creation of the world. The Conoko mountains (belonging to the chain of the cataracts of the Orinoco) form an insulated group, seated on the elevated plains, which separate two great systems of rivers; the tributary streams of the Essequibo flowing N. E. and those of the Tacutu, Baranco, &c. S. W. towards the Rio Negro and Amazon. From the summit of these mountains can be seen the spot where the Tacotu and Rapanooni take their rise. The soil here is also of a pure white clay, (not chalk) giving to the Rio Branco and other rivers a milky colour, owing to the quantity of clay therein diffused, and in such a minute state of subdivision as to require several days before the waters become transparent by deposition. In fine, as regards geological science, British Guiana presents a wide field for the geologist, and in reference to the agriculturist a great diversity of soil, the three leading features of which are first, the clayey alluvial soil of the coast, extending eight to ten miles inland; second, hills of siliceous sand or gravel, which with intervening fertile savannahs extend to the falls 50 miles inland; third, a rich primitive soil; and, lastly, a mountainous country, with divers coloured ochres, indurated clays, and various mixtures of loamy earth and vegetable mould on beds of granite to a vast extent, all offering food and the means of obtaining every necessary and comfort of life to the hand of the industrious and skilful emigrant.

V. The mortality of Europeans, on the early settlement or colonization of Guiana, was very great, partly owing to torrid heat acting on a moist soil and luxurious vegetation pregnant with animal and vegetable decomposition, and partly owing to the intemperate habits of the settlers, and their non-conformity with the customs of the country and the dictates of nature. Of late years, however, as the coast became cleared, and a free circulation of air was admitted, the health of British Guiana has materially improved, and may now be considered as good as the nature of a low country will permit in any zone, particularly when we consider the extraordinary quantity of rain which falls annually. In 1830 there fell, in five months, six feet eight inches of rain at George Town. It is difficult to ascertain accurately the quantity of rain throughout the year, not only because Demerara is subject to two rainy seasons, but from the variation which takes place in cleared and drained land, on the sea-coast or in the interior. In the *dry season*, and when the se breeze prevails, there is rarely any moisture observabl in the morning, the thermometer F. averaging abou 82 during the night, with no very material differenc in the shade during the day. At the distance of 2 miles from the sea, or where the country is not ex tensively cleared, the trees and plants will be foun every morning dripping with dew, the thermomete falling to 76 or 78; and a blanket is acceptable a nights. As the country is ascended (or southernwar towards the Equator), the vicissitude of climate is ve greater; and on the table land, 300 miles inland, th climate is described to be delicious, and the influenc of the monsoons regularly felt in the periodical fall o rain. Two wet and two dry seasons mark the revolu tions of the year, each continuing for three months the wet embrace the months of December, Januar and February; and then June, July, and August during which periods the thermometer is lower tha at any other time, and the land winds (which are, o course, less healthy than the sea breeze) prevail. Th dry season is exceedingly delightful; the mornin twilight commencing at four, gradually unveils a dee azure sky, over which the sun crosses cloudlessly fro the ocean to the inland mountains, behind which i sets. The invigorating sea breeze sets in at ten, givin animation to nature, and continuing to blow wit increasing vigour till sunset, at six P.M., when it gra dually dies away, but frequently returns again durin the night.

During the *wet season* the wind is often from S. t W., and the rain then descends in torrents, sometime for two or three days without intermission, in th interior and on the coast. At these periods, ou sailors say it only leaves off *raining* to commenc *pouring*. It appears to be admitted that the moistur and consequently the fertility, of British Guiana i greater than that of the contiguous coast of the Or noco, and may be accounted for by waters of th Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice having less declivit than those of the mighty Orinoco. Yellow fever (in reality it ever did exist there) has for some yea been unknown in Guiana; but agues, and what w term in India jungle fevers, are prevalent among ne comers, if they rashly expose themselves to the nigh air or vertical sun. Demerara has been cited as o of the strongest instances of a deleterious atmospher particularly among our West India colonies: bu when we come to examine facts, it turns out othe wise. The range of mortality, even among the *labou ing* slave population, is about 1 in 37 to 40; but i London and France it is equal as regards the *who* population, rich and poor; and in other countries is even more: thus, in Naples, 1 in 34; Wirtemberg 1 in 33; Paris, 1 in 32; Berlin, 1 in 34; Nice, 1 i 31; Madrid, 1 in 29; Rome, 1 in 25; Amsterdam, in 24; Vienna, 1 in 22½! Thus that which is term our most unhealthy West India colony has, even regards its working population, a greater duration life than the rich and poor of some of the princip parts of Europe! On six years, ending 1832, th *increase* on 40,892 Creole population was 3,678, nine per cent. The following comparison will p this point more clearly. In the Appendix to the R port of the Committee of the House of Commons o the Factory Bill, it appears that in a number of 10,00 deaths, in a healthy county (Rutland), under 20 yea of age, 3,756 died; under 40 years of age, 5,031 die lived to 40 years and upwards, 4,969. In Londo under 20 years of age, 4,580 died; under 40 yea of age, 6,111 died; lived to 40 years and upward

889. In the town of Preston, under 20 years of age, 6,083 died; under 40 years of age, 7,462 died; lived to 40 years and upwards, 2,538. In the town of Leeds, under 20 years of age, 6,213 died; under 40 years of age, 7,441 died; lived to 40 years and upwards, 2,559. In the town of Bolton, under 20 years of age, 6,113 died; under 40 years of age, 7,459 died; lived to 40 years and upwards, 2,541. Contrast this with Demerara, where it appears, by the last registration, that the deaths during the triennial period were 416, of whom died, under 20 years of age, 1,929; died, under 40 years of age, 3,359; and 3,657 lived to upwards of 40 years of age. Supposing, then, the number of deaths to have been 10,000, instead of 416, the result would be—died under 20 years of age, 2,749; died under 40 years of age, 4,788; and lived to 40 and upwards, 5,212; being 243 in favour of the duration of life in the colony of Demerara, as compared with a healthy county (Rutland) in England, and a still greater and increasing difference in favour of the colony, as compared with the towns before mentioned.

In the hurricane months, when the Carribbee islands are ravaged with terrific tempests, vast masses of clouds advance towards the south; the mountains then reverberate with pealing thunder, and the night is illumined with faint lightning coruscations; brief storms succeed; but, happily, the Barbadian hurricane is unfelt. The length of the day in Guyana is about 12 hours. In the hot season, the thermometer ranges from 84 to 90, on the coast; and, 20 miles inland, seldom exceeds 80, during the warmest part of the day, falling at night to 60, or even 50.

The following Meteorological Register, though noted at the Military Hospital at Demerara, may serve for the whole coast of British Guyana.

MONTHS.	THERM.	WIND.	REMARKS.
January ..	85–74	E.	Cool and pleasant; refreshing breezes.
February ..	86–76	N.E.	Clouds heavy, with occasional showers.
March	85–77	E.N.E.	Ditto, frequent ditto.
April	85–76	E.	Hot; no rains.
May	86–78	N.E.	Clouds heavy; frequent lightning.
June......	83–75	S. and variable.	Hot, with occasional rains.
July	86–78	E. and S.	Sultry and oppressive.
August....	89–77	S.	Hot; occasional rains.
September	87–77	S. and E.	Warm; thunder and lightning.
October ..	86–76	Variable.	Refreshing breezes; light showers.
November .	85–77	N. and E.	Steady, exhilirating breezes; ditto.
December .	78–75	N.N.E.	Heavy showers; strong winds; cool.

At the Portuguese fort of St. Joaquim, on the Rio Branco (lat. 3 N., long. 62 W.), which was visited by Dr. Hancock, the thermometer ranges from 76 to 89 in April. Mr. Shomburgk, in his present exploring expedition of British Guiana, thus noted the temperature (Farenheit) of the air in the shade, from six, A.M., to six, P.M., from October, 1835, to March, 1836, between the parallels of 2.36 and 6.49 N. lat.

	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
Highest....	87.5	89	86.5	88.9	85.9	84
Lowest . ..	68	72	68.5	75	74	69
Mean	79.1	82	80.1	82	81	75.5
Rainy days	12	2	11	6	12	27=70
Do. slight..	9	10	11	16	12	4=62
Fair........	10	18	9	9	5	0=51

At six, A.M., the water was generally from eight to ten degrees warmer than the air; at two, P.M., air one to two degrees warmer than water; at six, P.M., water two to three degrees warmer than air.

According to Mr. Hillhouse, who has repeatedly visited the interior, the climate of the region inhabited by the Indians is much more salubrious than that of the coast; though, approaching nearer to the line, its superior elevation causes a decrease of temperature, and the surface of the earth is always kept cool, from the thick shade of the forest with which it is universally covered.

It is a common observation, that the air of the rivers is unhealthy; but this only applies to that part of them which runs through the swamp land and level with the sea coast. Here the exhalations and vapours accumulate, and the sea breeze is not always sufficiently constant or powerful to dissipate them. Throughout the whole extent of the salt or brackish water, fever and ague predominates; but, beyond the influx of the tide, the banks of the rivers are so proverbially healthy, that, were the population ten times more numerous than it is, there would be little employment for a physician.

As we approach the high sand hills of the interior, the natural drainage is so perfect, and the torrents of fresh water supplied by the creeks form so strong a current, that all impurities are quickly drained from the vallies, and the surface water is instantly absorbed by the sands. The water of those creeks that are uniformly shaded from the sun, is about five degrees colder than that of the river.

The breadth of the river, by exposing a great surface to the influence of the sun, causes its increased temperature. During the night, therefore, which is seven or eight degrees cooler than the day, the water of the river becomes comparatively a warm bath; and the time of its lowest comparative temperature is about noon, when the heat of the air is greatest, and the river has not yet recovered the heat it lost during the night. Bathing, therefore, in the heat of the day, is more bracing to the system; but bathing in the morning is most congenial to the feelings, as there is scarcely any difference between the temperature of the air and the water, for two hours after sun-rise.

The evaporation in the neighbourhood of the line being supposed ten times greater than near the poles, the rains are in proportion much more heavy and frequent. In these regions vegetation would cease, were the supply of moisture only equal to that of temperate climates; and, upon the hills, where the water runs

off more rapidly, a greater quantity of rain is required than in the vallies, where it stagnates, and is absorbed in superior proportion by the earth. We accordingly find that, upon the hills of the interior, the clouds discharge three times as much rain as falls upon the coast, and without causing any inconvenience. This disproportion between the rains of the coast and the interior, would not be so great, but from the circumstance of the vast tract of low land, from which the forest has been cleared for cultivation. Woody countries are always the most humid; and, in a plain without trees, the clouds will pass over without discharging any rain, from the want of points of attraction. The importance of this fact has not hitherto met with sufficient consideration. A plain in the tropics, without rain to moisten it, soon becomes a sterile desert; and nothing will attract the electricity of the clouds, and cause them to burst, but the intervention of groups or rows of tall trees. It is a point, therefore, worthy the consideration of the colonial legislature, to preserve a portion of bush standing on the coast for the attraction of rains, or to oblige the different estates to plant tall fruit or forest trees on their side-lines, as there is no doubt that the more the country is cleared of bush, the drier it becomes, and the less fertile, and this more particulary with regard to the sugar cultivation.

In the interior, the direction of the winds is by no means so uniform as on the coast. From the month of April to July, they blow more from the S. than from any other point; and these land winds, which occur at intervals throughout the year, by impeding the course of the clouds as they are propelled by the sea breeze, are another cause of the increased rains.

From the superior salubrity of the climate, and the simple habits of the Indians, it is reasonable to suppose that, prior to the introduction of rum, they enjoyed great longevity. The native intoxicating beverages are so mild and diuretic, that little inconvenience results from their excesses with them; but their system of computation is so defective, that they can neither calculate their own age, or those of their offspring.

Early puberty is common in all hot latitudes; but it does not seem to shorten the period of existence, though the appearance of age comes on sooner. The Indian girls are marriageable at 12 or 13, and the boys at 15 or 16. At 25 years the women lose all the appearance of youth; but the men at 40 are not older in appearance than Europeans of the same age.

Upon the whole, there is no doubt, that if the hand of cultivation reached to the hills of the interior, and a few artificial improvements were added to the advantages of local situation, the climate of the Indians would be the most healthy and agreeable of any within the tropics—with fish, flesh, fowl, and vegetables in abundance, pure water, no fevers, and no mosquitoes.

VI. In estimating the population of births and deaths in the African population of the West India Colonies, it must be remembered that the African is as much a stranger to the West India climate and soil as the European is, and, indeed, experience teaches that the superior civilization and food of the European renders him much better enabled to withstand vicissitudes of climate than his dark coloured brethren. The decrease of the African slave population (especially when we consider manumissions, the prevailing disparity of the sexes, and the arts to which the African women resort to prevent their being mothers) is not therefore to be wondered at, but it will be found to be over balanced by the increase of the creole population, or Colonial born African descendants.

Demerara and Essequibo contains 11 parishes, whose names and extent are, *St. Mary's*, extending from Abary Maicony, and to Mahaica, thence to Plantation lowlands inclusive, and embracing the settlements on the banks of the Maicony and Mahaica creeks; *St. Paul's*, from plantation Northbrook to Cuming's lodge, inclusive; *St. George and St. Andrew united*, embrace George Town and the plantations on the Cumingsburgh canal; *St. Matthew*, from George Town up the east bank of the river as far as the settlements extend, including those in canal No. 3; *St. Mark*, from plantation Mindenburgh along the W. bank of the river as far as the settlements extend, including those on canals No. 1 & 2; *St. Swithin*, from plantations La Grance to Jalousie inclusive; *St. Luke*, from plantation Blakenburgh inclusive to the Essequibo river, and along the E. bank upwards as far as the settlements extend; *St. Peter* comprehends Leguan and Hog islands, in the mouth of the Essequibo river; *St. James*, Waakenham and Troolie islands, in ditto; *St. John*, from Schoeven creek to Capoey ditto, on the W. coast of Essequibo river, including the settlements on the intervening creeks and on Tiger island; *Trinity*, from Capoey creek to the Pomeroon river, and as far as the British settlements extend.

Summary of the Slave Population of the united Colony of Demerara and Essequibo, from the year 1817 to the year 1832, at intervals of three years.

When Registered.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Under 30 years of Age.	Above 30 Years of Age.	Excess of Males.	Excess of Africans.	Excess of Creoles.	Births.	Deaths.	Decrease on the Three Years.
	African.	Creole.	African.	Creole.									
31st May, 1817	26725	17046	15499	17893	77163	46350	30813	10379	7285				
31st May, 1820	24658	18569	14471	19678	77376	39940	37436	9078	882	..	4868	7140	2272
31st May, 1823	21767	19457	13005	20748	74977	36605	38372	7471	..	5433	4512	7188	2676
31st May, 1826	18898	19860	11592	21032	71382	35257	36125	6134	..	10402	4494	7634	3140
31st May, 1829	16384	20757	10343	21983	69467	35393	34074	4815	..	16013	4684	5731	1047
31st May, 1832	13519	20830	9052	22166	65517	34359	31158	3181	..	..	4086	7016	2930

Between 1817 and 1820 were considerable importations of slaves from other colonies; some few also between 1820 and 1823; and afterwards at the census of 1829, there were of males under three years of age, 2,319; of females, 2,365; and in 1832, males, 1,974, females, 2,365; thus indicating a rising preponderance in females, the preliminary to an increasing population.

The following census, made in 1832, is given as an historical record, in order that it may serve for comparison at a future period:—Statement of the slave population of the District of Demerara and Essequibo, 31st May, 1832. African males, 13,519; Creole ditto, 20,830; total males, 34,349. African females, 9,052; Creole ditto, 22,116; total females, 31,168; grand total registered for 31st May, 1832, 65,517. Of whom are males, under three years, 1,974; females, ditto, 2,112; above three, and not above five years, 2,744; between five and ten, 5,401; ten and sixteen, 6,115; sixteen and thirty, 16,013; thirty and forty, 8,345; forty and fifty, 13,585; fifty and sixty, 7,179; sixty and seventy, 1,613; seventy and eighty, 363; eighty and ninety, 40; ninety and a hundred, 7; aged one hundred and upwards, 2; ages unknown, presumed to be absentees, 24; total, 65,517.

Decrease by death since the preceding registration—males, under ten years of age, 770; females, ditto, 714; males, between ten and twenty, 216; females, ditto, 229; males, between twenty and thirty, 254; females, ditto, 194; males, between thirty and forty, 637; females, ditto, 345; males, between forty and fifty, 1,277; females, ditto, 622; males upwards of fifty, 1,121; females ditto, 637; total, 7,016. Of whom were Africans, 3,850; ditto Creoles, 3,166.

Births since last registration—males, under three years of age, 1,974; females, ditto, 2,112; total, 4,086. Decrease on the past three years, 2,930.

Berbice Slave Population from 1817 to 1831.

				Increase by Birth.		Decrease by Death.		Decrease by Manumission.	
Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1817	13802	10747	24549						
1819	13327	10441	23768						
1822	12007	10349	22356	827	822	1249	987	3	15
1825	11423	10041	21464	773	740	1348	1052	12	20
1828	11358	9541	26899	919	869	1029	707	47	56
1831	11020	9625	20645	820	770	1092	795	49	69

The following Census shows the White and Free Coloured Population of Demerara alone, on 31st October, 1829. [Blue Book, Colonial Office, 1836.]

			Whites.			Free Black and Coloured.			
No. of Company	Battalion of Militia.	DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Grand Total.
1	2	From plantation Thomas to plantation Lusignan, parish of St. George and St. Mary . . .	81	7	88	23	42	65	153
2	—	From pl. Annandale to pl. Lancaster, parish of St. Paul and St. Mary	87	1	88	29	37	66	154
3	—	From pl. Cane Grove to Mahaica Village, parish of St. Mary	71	10	81	67	113	180	261
4	—	From Abary to pl. Bath, parish of St. Mary . .	28	3	31	38	74	112	143
1	3	From pl. La Penitence, including canal No. 3, parish of St. Matthew . , ...	82	20	102	36	51	87	189
2	—	From pl. La Grange to pl. Waller's Delight, parish of St. Swithin	52	7	59	33	44	77	136
3	—	From pl. La Parfait Harmonie to pl. Wales, parish of St. Mark	60	11	71	25	33	58	129
4	—	From pl. Vriesland to Soesdyk, parish of St. Mark and part of St. Matthew	32	2	34	38	46	84	118
5	—	From pl. Sans Souci on the lower side, to Dinabuna on the upper, parishes of St. Mark and St. Matthew	23	9	32	55	51	106	138
6	—	From Windsor Forest to Bocrasirie Creek, parishes of St. Swithin and St. Luke	80	2	82	25	28	53	135
7	—	From pl. Zeelugt to Beverhants, parish of St. Luke	35	23	58	37	45	82	140
—	—	From pl. Mara to pl. Loo, Upper Demerara River, parish of St. Luke	31	15	46	57	53	110	156
			662	110	772	463	617	1080	1852

Essequibo Population at the same date.

2	1	From Fort Island, inclusive of both sides of the river upwards	9	13	22	61	58	119	141
3	—	Leguan Island and Hog Island, parish of St. Peter .	110	32	142	52	51	103	245
4	—	From pl. Caledonia to pl. Maria's Lodge, parish of St. James	86	15	101	34	37	71	172
5	—	From Vergeeleegen to Aboeneboenaba, parish of St. John	33	13	46	176	186	362	408
1	2	From Caro Caro Creek to pl. Hoff Van Holland, parish of St. John	54	12	66	62	66	128	194
2	—	From pl. Alliance to Cattle Town, parish of St. John	63	37	100	28	38	66	166
3	—	From pl. Taymouth Manor to Shamrock Hill . .	121	16	137	29	34	63	200
			476	138	614	442	470	912	1526

The population of Berbice, in 1764, was—Whites, 116; male negroes, 1,308; female ditto, 1,307; children, 745; total, 3,476. The Blue Book for 1836, Colonial Office, gives the following return of white and free coloured (exclusive of apprentices, formerly slaves).

Return of the Population, &c. of Berbice, in 1836.

County, District, or Parish.	Area in Square Miles.	Whites.		Coloured Population.		Total.		Aliens and Resident Strangers, not included in preceding columns.	Population to the square mile.	Persons employed in			Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Agricultur	Manufact.	Commerce			
Town of New Amsterdam	..	161	95	537	779	688	874	7	..	..	..	32	52	6	30
Canji District	..	50	5	39	35	89	40	5	118	3741	..	..	72	33	128
East and Comuntine Coast	706	51	8	14	53	65	61	3	28	2820	..	..	90	4	72
West Coast	47	53	15	13	27	66	42	..	67	2019	..	..	107	8	85
River Berbice	..	116	16	78	86	194	102	3	..	..	..	..	186	25	307
Total		431	139	681	980										

The annexed return shews the general population of Demerara and Essequibo, October 31, 1829; and of Berbice, agreeably to census of 1827, and slave registration.

	Whites.			Free Coloured.			Grand Total.	Slaves on the 31st May, 1829.			Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Demerara . .	662	110	772	463	617	1080	1852	..	..	39199	41051
Essequibo . .	476	138	614	442	470	912	1526	..	..	23553	25079
George Town .	962	658	1620	1625	2743	4368	5988	3209	3407	6616	12604
Berbice . . .	431	139	570	681	980	..	..	..	9420	20418	22102

General Census and Appraisement of George Town, October 31, 1829.

Districts.	Whites.			Free, Black, and Coloured.			Grand Total.	Appraised value of lots and buildings in 1830
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		florins.
Kingston	66	68	134	158	277	435	569	508040
N. Cumingsburg	117	85	202	231	359	590	792	1355350
S. Cumingsburg	202	108	310	375	630	1005	1315	1554340
Robbs Town ..	144	32	176	78	135	213	389	1069200
New Town	52	21	73	29	58	87	160	362000
Stabrook	81	69	150	30	182	262	412	427350
Werken Rust ..	148	118	266	316	495	811	1077	778660
Charlestown ..	86	84	170	183	299	482	652	407750
Lacy Town . ..	66	73	139	175	308	483	622	..
	962	658	1620	1625	2743	4368	5988	6462692

According to the return in the Office of Compensation under the Act for the Abolition of Slavery, there were 69,579 apprentices; 3,352 aged and invalids; 9,893 children under 6 years of age, in 1834; of the 69,579, 36,582 were males, and 32,997 females, 3,463 were tradesmen, and 4,871 were domestics; 7,418 were registered as non-prædials, and obtain their release in August 1838; 2,050 labourers and artificers arrived during 1837. The services of 191 persons were appraised, for the purpose of purchasing their release from apprenticeship in 1837, of whom 151 were prædials, and 40 non-prædials. The average price at which the prædials were valued is 924 guilders, that of the non-prædials 379 guilders. The population of British Guiana, is supposed to exceed 100,000. The sexton of George Town, gives a return of 914 burials in 1837; viz. 428 white persons, including 97 seamen; 126 apprenticed labourers; and 360 unapprenticed coloured persons.

The Slave Population in each parish of Demerara and Essequibo, 31st May 1832, was—

Parishes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Births under Three Years of Age.		Since Registration of May 1829.	
				Males.	Females.	Births per Cent.	Deaths.
St. Mary	3394	2907	6301	237	224	7	9
St. Paul	4510	4262	8772	300	338	7	8
St. George and St. Andrew	3993	4040	8033	280	297	7	7
St Matthew	2934	2670	5604	158	162	5	11
St. Mark	2570	2063	4633	116	108	4	10
St. Swithin	2059	1851	3910	104	104	5	13
St. Luke	2930	2605	5535	167	193	6	11
St. Peter	3015	2872	5887	178	155	5	13
St. James	2126	2040	4166	82	106	4	13
St. John	2471	2146	4617	128	144	5	11
The Trinity	4347	3712	8059	224	281	6	10
	34349	31168	65517	1974	2112		
Slaves attached to Plantations	28083	25394	53477	1558	1705		
Personal and Unattached	6266	5774	10040	416	407		

A statement of the number of Slaves for whom compensation has been claimed, and of the number of claims preferred for such compensation, and of the amount of compensations awarded in each of the classes of prædial-attached, prædial-unattached, and non-prædial. [Parliamentary return to the House of Lords, March, 1838.]

Divisions.	Classes.	No. of slaves in each class.	Compensation value of each class.	Total.
Prædial Attached.	Head People ..	3313	£289566	No. of Slaves, 57807. Amount, £3418883.
	Tradesmen	1610	110127	
	Inferior ditto ..	618	23484	
	Field Labourers	39193	2524804	
	Inferior ditto ..	13073	470900	
Prædial Unattached.	Head People ...	153	13372	No. of Slaves, 5475. Amount, £312241.
	Tradesmen	62	4240	
	Inferior ditto ..	26	988	
	Field Labourers	3578	233442	
	Inferior ditto ..	1656	60197	
Non Prædial.	Head Tradesmen	872	59646	No. of Slaves, 6297. Amount, £337684.
	Inferior ditto ..	275	10450	
	Head P. employed on wharfs, shipping, or other avocations	49	4282	
	Inf. People ditto	230	8459	
	Head Domestics	2979	187689	
	Inferior ditto ..	1892	67156	
	Children under six years of age on the 1st August, 1834.	9893	187967	
	Aged, diseased, or otherwise non-effective	3352	38212	

Number of claims having reference to each division. Prædial Attached, 422; Prædial Unattached, 831; Non-prædial. 1,898.

The native Indians of this coast have long engaged the attention of Europeans, and received the protection of the British government. When this part of the South American continent was first visited by the mariners of the old world, it was found densely peopled; but few now remain of the aboriginal inhabitants.

The principal tribes in and around British Guiana, are, the 1. Arrawaks; 2. Accawai; 3. Caribisce; 4. Warrows, and 5. Macoosies. The first mentioned border on the coast line; the second are removed further inland, and in stature, colour and some other respects, are like the first; the third, inhabit the upper country between the Essequibo and Cayuny, they are described as having the manliness and intrepidity of all highland tribes, and as being fairer than the Arrawaks or lowlanders. According to tradition, they once inhabited the W. I. islands; it is more probable, however, that the W. I. islands were originally peopled by the Carabisce from the main land. The fourth or Warrows, occupy the coast between the Pomeroon and Orinoco, and are a black, short, hardy race of fishermen and sailors, subsisting chiefly by boat-building. The fifth or Macoosies, reside in the deep recesses of the forests of the interior, and are numerous, very industrious, extremely cunning, and implacable in their revenge; probably they are the aborigines of the country, and fleeing before more civilized tribes, as we find to be the case in every part of the eastern hemisphere.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to estimate the number of Indians south of the Rippanooney; about 5,000 consider themselves under the protection of the British government, receiving triennial presents and annual supplies; about 20,000 are migratory, unattached to any particular government, and moving at pleasure from the Orinoque to the Brazils, Cayenne or Surinam, as necessity (i. e. want of food) or inclination may dictate. [A full description of the natives will be found in the popular edition of this work; vol. i. West Indies of *Colonial Library*.]

There are six protectors of Indians in British Guiana, under whom are six postholders and assistants, on the different rivers. The postholders receive 158*l.* a year, and a house; their assistants each 72*l.* per annum. The protector's duty is to overlook that of postholders in the performance of their duties, to endeavour to make peace between the Indian tribes when

at war, and to transmit quarterly returns to the Lieutenant-governor. They receive no salary, and are generally merchants and planters along the coast. The postholders are instructed to keep their posts or stations in good order, to attach the Indians to their posts, to prevent, as far as in them lies, quarrelling or fighting between the tribes, to obtain passes, signed by the Lieutenant-governor or Protector of Indians, for all persons passing the station, and to give in quarterly returns of all occurrences at their posts.

VII. Throughout the West India colonies considerable efforts have been made by the local governments and legislatures, for several years back, to promote religion and education, and by none more so than Guiana; in Demerara and Essequibo (independent of Berbice) there are attached to the Established Church of England, seven rectors and one curate; to the Church of Holland, two ministers; to the Church of Scotland, five ministers; and to the Roman Catholic Church, two priests; twelve catechists, or schoolmasters, one being attached to each parish church of the English and Scotch persuasion; besides four schools in George Town for free boys and girls, and slave boys and girls, to which there are two masters and two mistresses. The annual sum paid to the clergymen, catechists, schoolmasters and mistresses, from the colonial fund, amounts to 135,450 guilders, equal to about 10,000*l.*; the Roman Catholic clergyman is placed on the same footing as the clergy of the Established Church, or those of the Dutch or Scotch persuasion.

Return of the Number of Churches, Livings, &c. of Demerara and Essequibo. [B. B.]

Name of Parishes, in what County or District, and Extent in Square Miles.	Population of each Parish.	Value of Living.	No. of Persons the Church will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.	No. of Persons Chapels will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.	Protestant or Roman Catholic	Diss. Places of Worship.
		£.						
St. George's parish, George Town, 52 square miles.	16000	884 including house rent.	800	generally full.	no chapel	..	Prot.	3
St. Paul's, East Coast, Demerary 40 square miles.	9000	428*	1000	ditto	1200	generally full.	Prot.	1
Trinity, Essequibo, (extent not known).	8200	428	1400	from 600 to 700.	2 chapels 110 each.	165	Prot.	1
St. John's Essequibo	4500	428	600	300	1 chapel	400	Prot.	1
St. Swithin's, West Coast, Demerary.	4000	428	..	from 200 to 300.	..	..	Prot.	1
St. Matthew's, East Bank, Demerary River.	6500	428	1300 adults & 450 children.	full	3 chapels containing 1400.	1020	Prot.	
St. Peter's Leguan, and Hog Island	5472	428	700	700	..	..	Prot	
St. Andrew's, George Town	7500	428	1100	500 to 800	..	..	..	
St. Mary's, Mahaica...	6000	428	750	500	300	full	Prot.	2
St. Mark's, West Bank, Demerary River.	4000	428	500	between 400 and 500.	..	..	..	1
St. Luke's, Western Court, Demerary.	6000	428	600	from 500 to 600.	..	..	..	1
St. James', Essequibo, 35 square miles.	4000	428	900	700				
In George Town and Fort Island..	500	585	500	150	..	30	Prot.	
In George Town..................	..	428	700	500				

* 157*l.* allowed for house-rent. There is no glebe or parsonage house to any of these parishes.

There have been expended between the years 1824 and 1831, upwards of 350,000 guilders, equal to about 26,000*l.*, on the building of churches and parsonages; independently of which, large sums have voluntarily been contributed by individuals for that purpose. On the estimate for the year 1832, a sum of 200,725 guilders, equal to 14,337*l.* was placed for the support of the establishment for that year alone. The expense for 1827 (which, with several other documents, I have been favoured by the Hon. H. E. F. Young, Government Secretary at British Guiana) was 221,350 guilders=15,810*l.*

These expenses are borne solely by the inhabitants, by taxes levied on them by the Court of Policy, combined with the financial representatives of the community. There are 36 paid clergymen of the Church of England, Scotland and Rome. The parishes are exclusively designated Episcopalian or Presbyterian, and are allotted to those persuasions nearly equal. From England, through the Bishop of the diocese, by means of the Parliamentary Grant or otherwise, there has been received in 1837, about 5,000*l.* towards chapels and schools. From the colonial funds in 1837, there has been paid 3,407*l.* towards the erection of schools or the procuring of teachers. The amount raised from private contributions or defrayed by the Missionary societies, has been, during 1837, very considerable, not less than that raised by the colony, but it is difficult to arrive at a correct estimate. There were in 1837, 1,516 marriages. One church, in the parish of All Saints district of Berbice, extending about four miles along the east bank of the River Berbice, and all along the left bank of Canje Creek, as far as the settlement extends, the cultivation on which does not extend beyond eight miles; the population is about 4,700 souls, and the living is worth 7,000 guilders per annum. The church will contain about 400 persons, and is generally well filled. Their tenets are thoroughly Protestant of the old school. There are likewise 10 chapels, which will contain from 450 to 850 and are generally well attended: Protestant.

Among the English Colonists the Episcopalian is the principal creed, and each parish has its rector, under the diocese of Barbadoes; the Dutch have their Lutheran church and minister, the Romish their chapel and minister, all paid (as I have before said) and supported by the colony; and there are 13 active and useful missionaries endeavouring to instil Christianity into the negro population.

VIII. *Schools, Demerara and Essequibo.*—There are two public schools in the parish of St. George, one

for boys and one for girls; the system of instruction followed, is Bell's. The schoolmaster and mistress each receive 150*l.* per annum, which is given by government. The average number of persons receiving instruction in 1837 was 14,077, of whom 7,715 were children and 6,362 adults; 8,350 were at Sunday schools, 3,264 at day schools, and 2,463 at evening schools. There are eight private schools.

Return of the Number of Schools in Berbice, in 1836.—[B. B. 1836.]

Name of the Parish, and in what County or District.	Public or Free School, and where situated.	Number of Scholars.			Expense of each School.	Mode of Instruction.	If supported by Government or Voluntary Contributions, and Amount of each.	
		M.	Fm.	Tot.			Government.	Voluntary.
All Saints', District of Berbice,	*In the town of New Amsterdam.	87	67	154	About 200*l.* per annum.	Conducted on the national system as adopted by the Church of England.	None	From S. P. G. in Foreign Parts through the bishop, and voluntary contributions from individuals in Berbice, as well as monhtly contributions from children themselves, to the amount of 200*l.* per annum.
New Amsterdam, All Saints' parish, Mission Chapel.	Daily infant school of 30 children.	161	188	349	. .	usual mode	nothing	
	Sunday school							
Brunswick's Chapel-st., Chesnuts parish.†	. . . .	.	.	150	. .	ditto	supported by the London Missionary Society 1000*f.* per annum.	
	. . . .	.	.	20				
	. . . .	.	.	150				
Fearn Chapel, St. Catherine's parish.	Sunday school	.	.	140				
	Daily school	23	22	45				
	Evening school	.	.	30	. .	ditto	ditto 1000*f.*	
Hanover Chapel, parish St. Michael, West Sea Coast.	‡Daily school, situated at Hanover.	27	43	70	about 400*l.* salary inclusive.	Infant British and Foreign school system.		
	Sunday school	91	76	167	about 10*l.*			
Perseverance Chapel, parish of St. Michael.	§Daily free school	37	86	123	from 80*l.* to 100*l.* annually.	ditto	none	None.
	Sunday school	46	54	100	about 10*l.*	usual mode	ditto	None.
	Evening school	.	.	300				
Union Chapel, parish St. Catherine.	Daily school being now formed.	cannot obtain number at present.			about 100*l.* for all expenses.	ditto	. . .	Voluntary.
	Sunday ditto							

* This school was opened on the 1st January 1836, and is under the superintendance of the rector of All Saints.
† There also three private schools. ‡ This school has had a grant from government for the erection of a school house. § This is to be a government school house. A grant for the erection of a school house is promised.
The teachers of these are all negroes; taught themselves under the minister at Hanover.

IX. Number of Prisoners in the Goals of Demerara and Essequibo, throughout each year. [B. B.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours.			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1828	107	22	129	1	..	1	40	20	60	10	2	12	1	..	1	10	2	12	1
1829	54	14	68	..	..	..	45	13	58	5	1	6	4	..	4	1	1	2	3
1830	67	9	76	2	..	2	55	8	63	10	1	11	5	..	5	5	1	6	3
1831	77	37	114	3	..	3	65	35	100	3	1	4	1	..	1	5	1	6	7
1832	97	22	119	4	..	4	81	20	101	4	..	4	4	..	4	4	2	6	5
1833	126	30	156	6	..	6	98	28	126	22	2	24	22	22	44	6	..	6	2
1834	1492	1021	2513	10	..	10	1105	821	1926	10	1	11	1115	822	1937	377	199	576	1
1835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1836	1834	577	2411	6	..	6	1805	575	2380	23	..	25	1183	546	1729	603	79	682	1

There is a sheriff in each of the three districts into which the colony is divided. The sheriff and three justices of the peace constitute an inferior criminal court. Not less than three inferior courts are required by law to be held in each district every month. The convictions in 1837, were 345. There are 15 special justices; the punishments inflicted by them during 1837, amounted to 5,170, of which 40 were cases of corporal punishment by flogging. From January 1835 to December 1837, floggings by sentence of the inferior courts, have amounted to the following numbers, each number denoting a period of three months; 60, 85, 48, 26, 42, 46, 29, 27, 15, 28, 8, 8. From July 1835, (when the power of inflicting floggings was vested exclusively in the special justices appointed from England,) to December 1837, the apprenticed labourers so punished, were, according to the subjoined numbers, which denote also a period of three months, 167, 153, 127, 84, 140, 71, 21, 6, 10, 3. From 1835 to 1837, there have been but five or six cases of floggings under sentence of the supreme criminal court. There are upwards of 90 ordinary jus-

s

tices of the peace, they have no jurisdiction unless assembled collegialiter, with a sheriff as president; they have power however, to commit for trial. Each special justice has two paid constables. There are 76 paid policemen resident in the two towns, and they are placed under the respective sheriffs. There are 1,561 unpaid special constables, selected in 1834, chiefly from amongst the labourers in the country by the special magistracy; they are called upon to act in cases of emergency only. There are 325 unpaid head-boroughs, selected about the same time, from amongst the managers and overseers, by the special magistracy as above. George Town is divided into 11 wards, in each of which a town councillor is selected by the inhabitants; the town councillors select a mayor; the mayor and town council have the distribution of the town funds, and constitute a court for the trial of petty offences within the town.

Prisoners in the Gaols of Berbice throughout each Year. [B. B.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of un-tried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl	
1828	166	50	216	1	—	1	29	13	42	1	1	2	7	1	8	—	—	—	—
1829	219	54	273	1	—	1	33	12	45	1	—	1	9	—	9	—	—	—	—
1831	19	1	20	—	—	—	12	1	13	4	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	3	2
1832	328	124	452	—	—	—	309	129	438	2	—	2	9	—	9	—	—	—	3
1833	31	1	32	—	—	—	27	1	28	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	—
1834	261	135	396	—	—	—	258	135	393	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1836	214	130	344	1	—	1	23	9	32	2	—	2	150	126	276	64	4	68	—
1837																			

No returns for 1830 or 1835.

X. Form of government,—Dutch and English. At the period of the capture of Demerara in 1803, the form of government of the colony was peculiar; it consisted of a *Court of Policy* of eight members—four official appointed by the Sovereign, and four from amongst the inhabitants by the College of Kiezers. Official members—the Governor, the Commander of Essequibo, the Fiscal of Demerara, the Fiscal of Essequibo; two members returned from the district of Demerara, and two from the district of Essequibo. Each district had a College of Kiezers, consisting of seven members. The *College of Kiezers* for each district was elected by the inhabitants. They held the situation for life, or during their residence in the colony; qualification, 25 slaves, and three years' residence in the colony; qualification of electors, the possession of 25 slaves. Vote by ballot. Votes sent into the Governor's Secretary's office, and deposited in a sealed box, and opened in the presence of the Governor and not less than two other members of the Court of Policy.

The College of Kiezers nominated two persons to fill vacancies in the Court of Policy. The Governor and the Court selected one from the nomination, and notified in the *Gazette* the person selected. The senior member of the Court went out after the meeting of the Combined Court, which assembled annually for levying the taxes.

Financial Representatives. The College of Financial Representatives, nominated by the inhabitants, the same as Kiezers, and consisted of six; three returned by the district of Demarara, and three by the district of Essequibo. Term of service, two years; qualification, same as Kiezers; duties, to sit with the Court of Policy annually, for the purpose of levying taxes and regulating the expenditure, which was then called the Combined Court—"the Court of Policy combined with the Financial Representatives." At this combined meeting the Court of Policy submitted an estimate of the expenses for the year, which had previously been prepared and discussed in that Court. In the Combined Court every item of the estimate was discussed, and every member, whether of the Court of Policy or Financial Representatives, had an equal vote. At this meeting the public accounts of the preceding year were examined and audited, which was the peculiar province of the Financial Representatives.

The Court of Policy passed all laws for the internal regulation of the Colony, it required four members to constitute a Court. No law binding without the concurrence of one member of the representative section of the Court. Qualification for a member of the Court of Policy, the owner of a plantation, and three years' residence.

Judicial Department.—Each district had a court of civil and criminal justice, which consisted of six members and a president. The members (colonial) elected by the Kiezers in the same manner as the Court of Policy; the two senior members retiring every year; qualification, possession of 25 slaves, and three years' residence in the colony. The commander was president of the Court of Justice of Essequibo; the governor president of the Court of Justice of Demerara; the law of Demerara was the law of Holland or Roman law. Each member of the court an equal vote on both law and fact: all cases decided by a majority of votes.

In 1812 the courts of justice of Essequibo and Demerara were united by proclamation of the Acting-Governor, Major-General Carmichael; and the court of justice of Demerara became the court of both districts; and consisted of eight colonial members and a president, the president appointed by the Crown.

The colleges of Kiezers and Financial Representatives existing in 1812 were dissolved by General Carmichael's proclamation, and a College of Kiezers and Financial Representatives was established, in which the functions of both colleges were united; this college consisted of seven members: term of service two years; and elected by the inhabitants of both districts, paying tax on an income of 10,000f. per annum, or

possessing 25 slaves; all the courts having been united.

In July, 1831, the ancient court of justice was abolished, and a new court constituted by order in the Council, by which Berbice was united with Demerara and Essequibo; and the Court of Policy formed of ten members, five official (Lieut.-gov., Chief Justice, High Sheriff, Sheriff, and Attorney-general) and five colonial; the governor, in case of an equality of votes, having a casting vote as formerly.

The Colleges of Kiezers and Financial Representatives were separated in 1831. The members of the College of Kiezers are now for life, and consist of seven members; the Financial Representatives of six members, term of service two years; one college each of Kiezers and Financial Representatives for the colony of British Guiana, being Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice; and the qualification, possession of 25 slaves, as previous to 1812.

The Court of Policy now consists of the governor, chief justice, attorney-general, collector of customs, and government-secretary, and of an equal number of unofficial persons selected by the College of Electors. The College of Electors consists of 7 gentlemen, elected by the inhabitants for life. The unofficial members of the Court of Policy serve for three years, and may be re-elected. The governor, in the Court of Policy, has a casting vote, all other members have each a vote. All laws, with the exception of the Annual Tax Ordinance, are enacted by the governor and Court of Policy. The Queen in Council, may enact or disallow any law. The Combined Court is composed of the governor and Court of Policy, and of five financial representatives. The financial representatives, are chosen by the votes of the inhabitants. The Combined Court, discuss the annual estimate, examine the expenditure and receipts of the past year, and raise the annual taxes by ordinance. There are three professional judges who constitute the Supreme Civil Court, there is an appeal to her Majesty in Council. The Roll Court, at which documents are filed, evidence taken and recorded, transports and mortgages of property executed, and all civil cases referred for adjudication by the Supreme Court, is held once a fortnight before one professional judge. Appeal or re-audition, may be obtained before the Supreme Court. A Petty Debt Court is held once a month, before one professional judge. The justices of the peace have also a petty debt jurisdiction. The three professional judges with three colonists, as assessors, constitute the Supreme Criminal Court, there were seven convictious in 1837. In criminal cases, three assessors, qualified by certain regulations, and open to challenge as jurors, are associated with the judges, and punishment can only be inflicted by sentence of the majority delivered in open court. In each of the above-mentioned colonies, courts of inferior jurisdiction in civil and criminal causes are established, subject to the appeal and revision of the superior court of assize.

Each male freeman between the ages of 16 and [illegible] is compelled to enrol himself in the militia, which is liable to be called out at the pleasure of the governor, for service, not extending beyond the preservation of internal tranquillity. The strength of the militia may be reckoned at 5,000 men. The senior officers in the country are justices of the peace, and exercise a jurisdiction over certain districts, each of which is distinguished by different coloured banners. They are termed burgher officers, and their duties in general consist in promulgating proclamations, taking depositions upon tax schedules, carrying into effect public and local laws, and putting down any disturbances which may arise within their jurisdiction.

Staff.—One commander-in-chief, 1 brigadier and inspector-general, 1 adjutant-general, 3 adjutant adjutant-generals, 3 aides-de-camps, 2 brigade majors, 2 judge advocates, 3 lieut-colonel commandants.

One lieut.-colonel, 11 majors, 44 captains, 47 first lieutenants, 50 second lieutenants, 12 adjutants, 12 quarter-masters, 10 surgeons, 21 assistant-surgeons, 155 sergeants, 19 drummers and bugles, 2,969 rank and file. In Berbice there are four regiments, containing 46 officers and 411 non-commissioned officers and rank and file.

XI. The income of the colony is from the following sources:—

Table of Taxes and Duties received at the Office of the Colonial Receiver-general, under the authority of the Honourable Court of Policy, combined with the Financial Representations of the Inhabitants of the District of Demerara and Essequibo.

Income Tax payable by those whose Revenue or Revenues, from 1st January to 1st December, amount to any sum from—

No. 1 —	£1,500	to £2,000	pay.... £24.
2	2,001	3,500	38.
3	3,501	5,000	59.
4	5,001	6,500	79.
5	6,501	8,000	100.
6	8,001	10,000	124.
7	10,001	15,000	172.
8	15,001	20,000	241.
9	20,001	25,000	310.
10	25,001	30,000	378.
11	30,001	35,000	446.
12	35,001	40,000	516.
13	40,001	45,000	584.
14	45,001	50,000	653.
15	50,001	55,000	722.
16	55,001	60,000	790.
17	60,001	65,000	859.
18	65,001	70,000	928.
19	70,001	75,000	997.
20	75,001	80,000	1,066.
21	80,001	85,000	1,134.
22	85,001	90,000	1,203.
23	90,001	95,000	1,272.
24	95,001	100,000	1,341.
25	100,001	110,000	1,444.
26	110,001	120,000	1,581.
27	120,001	130,000	1,719.
28	130,001	140,000	1,856.
29	140,001	and upwards	4,000.

Tax on Horses.—Eleven shillings for each horse, to be paid by its possessor on the 31st December, 1836.

Tax on Carriages.—Thirty-three shillings for every two-wheeled carriage; 66*s.* for every four-wheeled ditto.

Tax on Produce.—To be paid by all proprietors, renters, or occupiers of any plantation on the following descriptions of produce. Sugar: 4 stivers and 13 pennings on every 100 pounds, Dutch weight. Rum: proof 18—$31\frac{3}{8}$ stivers on every 100 gallons; ditto, 19—$29\frac{3}{8}$ ditto; ditto, 20—$27\frac{1}{2}$ ditto; ditto, 21—$25\frac{1}{2}$ ditto; ditto, 22—$23\frac{3}{8}$ ditto; ditto, 23—$21\frac{1}{8}$ ditto; ditto, 24—$19\frac{1}{4}$ ditto. Molasses: $13\frac{3}{4}$ stivers on every 100 gallons. Coffee: $13\frac{3}{4}$ stivers on every 100 pounds. Cotton: $15\frac{1}{8}$ stivers on every 100 pounds. Tax on Cattle and Plantains sold: $1\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. on amount in value sold.

Beacon and Tonnage Duty.—Six stivers per ton for

support of beacon; 22 stivers additional on every merchant vessel.

Duties on Wines and Spirits.—Sixty-six shillings per pipe of 110 gallons of Madeira, or other wine in wood; 2 florins per dozen on bottled wine of every description and denomination; 1*s*. per gallon on all spirituous liquors imported into the colony.

Duty on the following Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into the Colony, viz.—Three florins per barrel on wheat flour [a florin or guilder is equal to 15 stivers each; in value about 1*d*. of English money]; 1 florin per barrel on rye flour; 5 stivers per bushel on corn and pulse; 10 stivers per 100 lbs. (English weight) on corn meal; 10 stivers per 100 lbs. (English weight) on rice; 3 florins per barrel on beef and pork; 10 stivers per quintal on dry fish; 3 guilders per barrel on pickled salmon; 1 florin 10 stivers per barrel on mackerell; 1 guilder per barrel on herrings, shads, and pilchards, alewives, and other pickled fish not herein before enumerated; 2 guilders per firkin on butter; 4 florins 10 stivers per 1,000 feet, bound measure, on timber; 3 florins per 1,000 on staves and headings; 36 florins per head on neat cattle (except such as may be imported from Great Britain and Ireland); 15 florins per head on horses, and all other articles no enumerated in this schedule (except specie) an ad valorem duty of 2 per cent.

Transient Traders' Tax.—Three per cent. ad valorem to be paid by all masters of ships on vessels, supercargoes, and others having non-residence within this government, on all goods, wares, commodities, or merchandize belonging to them, or which may be consigned to them, or placed under their direction or controul, in which they may have any interest whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, although consigned (nominally or really) to any other person or persons.

Cart License.—One hundred and ten florins, agreeably to the special amended Cart Tax of the 3rd Nov. 1821.

Liquor License.—Three hundred florins per annum.

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Revenue of Demerara and Essequibo. [B. B.]—In 1821, the gross revenue of Demerara and Essequibo was about 45,000*l*; 1827, 52,801*l*.; 1828, 54,702*l*.; 1829, 60,258*l*.; 1830, 66,558*l*.; 1831, 45,276*l*.; 1832, 46,548*l*.; 1833, 47,273*l*.; 1834, 81,317*l*.; 1835, 53,059*l*.

Revenue of Demerara and Essequibo for 1836.—Arrears of sundry taxes, 1,820*l*.; taxes on horses and carriages, 1,192*l*.; tax on income, 2,952*l*.; tax on produce, 20,148*l*.; cart licenses, 188*l*.; huckster licenses, 78*l*.; liquor and petty grog-shop licenses, 878*l*.; beacon and tonnage duties, 2,353*l*.; colonial duties on wines and spirits, 5,949*l*.; transient traders' tax, 180*l*.; collected fines, 285*l*.; net proceeds of St. George's parsonage, 281*l*.; from the board of police on account of advances to colony workhouse, 204*l*.; hospital money, 170*l*.; net proceeds of the Scotch parsonage, 196*l*.; custom-house duties, 4,661*l*.; import duties, 23,845*l*.; received in silver money, as part of dividends, 4,607*l*.; deposits of appraisements, 3,387*l*.; miscellaneous, 22,482*l*. Total, 87,885*l*.

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Revenue of Berbice.—1827, 15,821*l*.; 1828, 13,998*l*.; 1829, 22,184*l*.; 1830, 21,229*l*.; 1831, 11,994*l*.; 1832, 9,805*l*.; 1833, 23,239*l*.; 1834, 20,847; 1835, 14,208*l*.

Revenue of Berbice for 1836.—Vendue tax, 392*l*.; lastage money, 1,064*l*.; hospital money, 27*l*.; assistant government secretary's office, 391*l*.; registrar's office, 1,826*l*.; receiver-general's fee on vessels, 151*l*.; sheriff's department, 107*l*.; sworn accountant's office, 96*l*.; income tax, 1,286*l*.; arrear taxes, 164*l*.; tax on produce, 7,220*l*.; tax on cattle and plantains sold, 236*l*.; tax on horses and carriages, 402*l*.; import tax, 4,828*l*. Total, 18,196*l*.

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Expenditure of Demerara and Essequibo.—In 1821, 52,070*l*.; 1822, 48,181*l*.; 1823, 49,434*l*.; 1824, 89,332*l*.; 1825 (no returns); 1826, 61,150*l*.; 1827, 64,339*l*.; 1828, 54,252*l*.; 1829, 64,030*l*.; 1830, 62,710*l*.; 1831, 54,140*l*.; 1832, 42,494*l*.; 1833, 38,997*l*.; 1834, 45,923*l*.; 1835, 55,075*l*.

Expenditure of Demerara and Essequibo for 1836.—Extraordinary expenses, 1,353*l*.; contingent arrears, 74*l*.; table money, 1,308*l*.; expense of justice, 761*l*.; fixed salaries, 15,453*l*.; annuities, 481*l*.; house hire, 1,614*l*.; expenses of the colony gaol, 351*l*.; expenses of the main road, 785*l*.; expenses of the lighthouse, 412*l*.; allowances and rations to Indians, 643*l*.; colony-house expenses, 587*l*.; printing expenses, 1,270*l*.; colonial receivers' commission, 728*l*.; expenses of public lettings, 1,782*l*.; expenses of the beacons, 702*l*.; militia expenses, 181*l*.; repairs of public buildings, 111*l*.; repairs of public bridges, 163*l*.; cost of new public buildings, 27*l*.; provision for religious establishments, 2,857*l*.; vote in aid of free schools, 2,208*l*.; civil list establishment, 15,735*l*.; vote for schools, 2,145*l*.; repaid amounts of appraisement of apprenticed labourers, 29,875*l*.; miscellaneous, 15,765*l*. Total, 97,371*l*.

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Expenditure of Berbice.—1827, 21,497*l*.; 1828, 14,126*l*.; 1829, 16,971*l*.; 1830, 16,783*l*.; 1831, 15,646*l*.; 1832, 15,481*l*.; 1833, 16,331*l*.; 1834, 18,503*l*.; 1835, 16,634.

Expenditure of Berbice for 1836.—Fixed salaries, 4,969*l*.; extraordinary expenses, 210*l*.; annuities, 33*l*.; public lands and buildings, 340*l*.; table money to the king's officers, 482*l*.; roads and bridges, 269*l*.; Berbice ferry, 214*l*.; colony-house establishment, 71*l*.; printing expenses, 26*l*.; house hire, 230*l*.; commission account, 982*l*.; arrear claims, 465*l*.; miscellaneous, 8,275. Total, 16,575.

Rate of Table Money allowed to the different Military Ranks in Demerara and Essequibo during the year 1836.—The major-general commanding, 321*l*. sterling; field officers attached to or commanding regiments, 42*l*.; captains, when commanding ditto, 42*l*.; officers commanding outposts, 42*l*.; officers commanding the royal engineers and artillery, 21*l*.; ordnance storekeeper, 21*l*.; ordnance clerk, 21*l*.; clerk of the works, 21*l*.; hospital staff, without reference to rank, 21*l*.; commissariat commissioned officers, 21*l*.; regimental staff officers, 21*l*.

Expenses incurred by Great Britain for Military Protection, and in aid of Civil Establishment, for the year 1836. [B. B.]—*Commissariat.* Provisions and forage, 16,784*l*.; fuel and light, 1,234*l*.; miscellaneous purchases, 582*l*.; transport, 1,012*l*.; pay of extra staff, 636*l*.; military allowances, 1,258*l*.; special services, 117*l*.; contingencies, 298*l*.; ordnance, 6,677*l*.; ordinaries, 17,935*l*.; pay of commissariat officers, 955*l*.;—total, 47,492*l*. sterling. Deduct payments: Commissarit, 368*l*.; ordnance, 1,702*l*.;—Nett charge, 45,421*l*.

The preceding statement includes repayments connected with Ordnance saw-mills at Berbice, which establishment has reference to the service of the whole command, and not to that colony exclusively.

Recapitulation of the Establishment for Demerara and Essequibo in 1836. [B. B.]—Civil establishment, 38,177*l*.; contingent expenditure, 74*l*.; judicial establishment, 7,975*l*.; ecclesiastical establishment, 14,032*l*.; miscellaneous expenditure, 9,902*l*.; pen-

…, 482l.;—total, 70,644l. paid by the colony in …ng money.

…apitulation of the Establishment for Berbice in … [B.B.]—Civil establishment, 13,116l.; judicial …blishment, 1,000l.; contingent expenditure, 61l.; …siastical establishment, 1,277l.; contingent ex…iture, 75l.; miscellaneous expenditure, 526l.; …ons, 33l.; military disbursements, 484l.;—total, …l. paid by the colony in sterling money.

… estimate of the public expenditure for 1837, … 1,524,901g. = 101,921l. 10s. sterl. The civil …cluded in the above, was 274,300g.=19,592l. 10s. … The average balance in the chest, at the end of … quarter was 46,398l. 18s. 9½d. The amount re… from the custom-house in aid of the colonial …, after payment of the custom's establishment, … 74,732,14g.=5,338l. sterl. The value of houses … lands in George Town, as assessed for taxation for 1837, was 7,984,900g. Private houses and lands not liable to taxation, viz. Lacy Town, 1,000,000g. In all equal to 641,778l. sterl. The value of houses and lands in New Amsterdam, assessed for taxation, is 1,388,158g.=99,154l. In George Town, the tax on houses and lands for 1837, was 1 per cent., and about the same in New Amsterdam. The tax on vendue and execution sales, produced in Demerara for the benefit of the unapprenticed poor, 30,000g.= 2,150l. The pilot establishment of Demerara and Essequibo, received and disbursed in 1837, about 70,000g.=5,000l. sterl. The value of the imports during 1837, as returned for taxation, is 927,086l. 4s. 4d. sterl. The value of the exports during 1837, is estimated at 1,690,195l. The expenditure from the commissariat chest, is estimated to have been in 1837, 40,000l, sterl.

XII. IMPORTS AND SHIPPING OF DEMERARA AND ESSEQUIBO.

	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
	[illegible]39090	..	..	29736	28676	..	..	11714	..	..	14676	..	..	455576	..	..	..
	[illegible]6719	155	44254	16174	95046	146	14081	44415	46	6748	1382	23	3493	580929	370	68576	3946
	[illegible]646	128	37037	13381	98834	141	15017	62283	68	10272	20490	28	3236	663634	365	65562	3650
	431155	145	42442	21662	36516	176	16280	44964	58	8973	16448	33	3044	550747	412	70739	4078
	533819	177	49964	24361	136683	250	28540	..	..	..	48599	90	7941	743462	517	86445	..
	505504	179	51318	22781	147222	288	27037	..	..	..	33624	70	6722	709805	537	85077	5157
	[illegible]6998	184	53356	24560	139150	299	30266	..	1	245	50521	105	8938	804408	589	92805	5590
	542107	169	50438	21628	125168	319	31632	541	..	..	45084	79	7170	734528	567	89240	5230
	[illegible]6527	190	54080	20424	151894	323	27498	32978	27	3513	22716	61	4669	664539	601	89760	5381
	[illegible]9927	165	47701	24606	123272	345	29576	26322	20	2906	42676	41	3983	505803	571	84166	5003
	325429	176	50382	37969	110594	405	36826	22331	26	3651	45115	26	2950	541438	633	93809	5554
	[illegible]9356	178	50670	34831	105255	368	29566	57157	47	6209	24839	37	3756	591438	630	90221	5377
	603645	194	55372	15408	164056	266	25869	45583	42	5193	24716	41	2475	853628	543	89309	5245

From Elsewhere, value, 1822, 18,687l.; 1823, 17,293l.; 1828, 674l.; 1829, 3,179l.

EXPORTS AND SHIPPING OF DEMERARA AND ESSEQUIBO.

	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
	1183267	..	..	12210	40414	..	..	3993	..	..	171351	..	..	1413235	..	..	..
	1234482	167	45844	7094	34202	144	12639	15387	39	5406	91676	18	3476	1382841	368	67365	3667
	1243563	155	43148	11912	41472	168	14338	30287	50	7549	87585	22	2972	1414818	395	68007	3952
	1020732	145	41701	34769	28013	201	16789	17596	42	6498	98257	17	2537	1205369	405	67525	3708
	1684850	196	55917	50673	48107	321	25925	..	..	..	111991	25	4446	1895621	542	86288	5065
	1544533	196	55249	42693	37723	331	26504	109712	..	..	3097	14	3572	1739440	541	85325	5094
	1649318	212	57870	41812	43255	355	30388	..	..	..	143399	26	4932	1884065	593	93190	5525
	1607665	192	54858	51317	69667	379	35872	..	1	96	6088	23	3697	1835704	595	94523	5600
	1411539	188	52412	30072	60544	336	27950	..	27	3675	14275	12	1930	1556142	563	85867	5035
	1249657	191	52956	35834	43483	349	24970	..	17	2449	9343	10	2313	1374674	567	82688	4873
	1533656	215	60299	50187	53703	380	29862	..	17	2140	7686	11	1671	1571349	623	93972	5523
	1163373	189	51488	33939	40227	393	30449	..	25	3758	17066	9	1238	1259605	616	86933	5198
	1490460	..	..	16068	57820	..	..	..	..	..	43430	..	..	1607278	..	..	..

To Elsewhere, value, 1828, 1,682l.; 1829, 6,281l.; 1830, 101,027l.; 1831, 39,712l.; 1832, 36,357l.; 1833, 26,117l.

IMPORTS AND SHIPPING OF BERBICE.

…urs.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
	54813	25	5300	15390	12906	162	8636	2862	3	371	5712	14	1684	92598	204	15991	1089
	66773	31	6532	9013	13819	144	7381	1205	2	220	4837	3	1128	95762	181	15261	1008
	61292	29	6816	8642	10531	133	6192	10514	13	1972	2618	6	1222	93597	181	16204	1623
	[illegible]	25	6303	18500	9000	158	7426	5300	6	1114	856	1	270	117650	190	15113	1057
	[illegible]	33	8170	34542	15377	168	9475	..	..	..	5665	17	1272	113869	218	18917	1145
	71500	28	7105	27000	25000	189	11438	..	..	..	8000	12	1190	131545	229	19733	1366
	77500	26	6863	26202	17707	179	10894	..	..	..	7852	16	1404	131778	221	19161	1338
	110450	34	8927	21013	19798	194	10665	3468	5	708	6448	9	908	161177	342	21208	1385
	111320	31	8472	21914	27906	273	15978	4985	3	442	5835	11	898	172931	318	25790	1725
	85000	28	7435	26943	14745	246	14354	922	1	138	3568	14	1146	133379	289	23073	1573
	63505	23	6355	26920	11815	250	13116	1687	3	436	4553	10	664	111695	286	20571	1459
	61966	46	11543	5883	33083	108	8657	12803	12	1807	13773	7	510	127350	173	22516	1340

From Elsewhere, value, 1822, 1515l.; 1823, 121l.; 1828, 45l.; 1829, 2517l.; 1832, 970l.; 1833, 2200l.; 1834, 3215l.

EXPORTS AND SHIPPING OF BERBICE.

1822	257919	31	6661	19110	4960	168	9075	931	3	421	82189	17	1806	299031	219	17993	1191
1823	185910	26	5363	33375	5439	83	4448	385	1	113	49112	15	1457	274221	125	11361	770
1824	180256	31	7139	15678	4037	150	6931	5447	8	1582	35552	4	1122	240970	192	16774	1196
1826	152600	29	5156	36700	9000	182	10553	3000	4	645	26000	4	1004	227300	58	17358	1245
1827	222428	31	7543	31457	9771	149	8595	..	..	..	34489	3	758	298145	183	16896	1124
1828	239350	27	6996	41800	15427	216	13279	..	..	..	23220	7	985	319797	250	21260	1489
1829	184736	25	6230	53875	14137	206	12168	..	..	..	30120	6	1032	282868	239	19430	1375
1831	235242	30	7737	41347	23733	210	11304	9415	4	519	14100	2	566	323837	246	20128	1409
1832	287155	32	8762	59432	28152	303	17113	2177	2	243	15448	1	206	392364	338	26324	1795
1833	228119	29	7465	43393	14569	279	16340	395	2	280	15673	2	305	302349	312	24390	1646
1834	236804	23	6264	39441	10611	265	13740	350	2	352	19572	4	399	306778	294	20753	1463
1836	439266	45	11518	60850	18934	125	10074	6592	9	1289	34238	6	1060	559680	185	23941	1435

To Elsewhere, value, 1822, 5932*l*. No returns for 1830 and 1835.

The shipping which entered the ports of British Guiana in the year 1837 were, in number, 653; tons, 110,093; seamen, 6,375.

XIII. The monies of account in British Guiana are guilders, stivers, and pennings; 16 pennings one stiver, 20 stivers one guilder.

English.	Guilder.	Dutch Stivers.	Pennings.
Half-a-crown	1	15	0
One shilling	0	14	0
Sixpence	0	7	0
One penny	0	1	4
Half-penny	0	0	10
Farthing	0	0	5

Pass at these rates by virtue of a proclamation of the Governor. There are no gold or copper coins (British or Foreign) current in this colony.

Colonial Currency—Pieces of three guilders, equal to 60 stivers; two ditto=40; one ditto=20; half ditto=10; quarter ditto=5.

Foreign Currency—Spanish dollar, equal to 60 stivers or three guilders; half ditto=30 or 1½; quarter ditto=15 or ¾.

Amount of Coin in circulation—19,116 pieces of one florin each, 19,116 florins; 37,958 pieces of 10 stivers each, 18,979 florins; 76,384 pieces of five stivers each, 19,096 florins; 58,528 pieces of two and a half stivers each, 7,316 florins; total, 64,507 florins =4607*l.* 12*s.* 10½*d.* sterling.

Paper currency in circulation—13,258 notes of one joe or 22 florins each, 291,676 florins; 8,189 of two joes or 44 florins each, 360,316; 4,201 of three joes or 66 florins each, 277,266 florins; 3,150 of five joes or 110 florins each, 346,500 florins; 1,700 of 10 joes or 220 florins each, 374,000 florins; 1,250 of 20 joes or 440 florins each, 550,000 florins; total, 2,199,758 florins=157,125*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* sterling. In Berbice the paper currency on the 31st December, 1834, was 426,092 guilders, issued on the security of the revenues of the colony.

Course of Exchange.—The rate of exchange in all government or public transactions is fixed, by an order in council, at 4*s.* 4*d.* sterling for the Spanish dollar of three guilders; which is equal to 13 guilders and 11-13ths of a guilder to the pound sterling. This exchange does not vary. The rate of exchange in private and mercantile transactions fluctuate from 13 to 16 guilders per pound sterling, according to the demand for or scarcity of bills on Great Britain. It is now (December 31, 1836,) at 13:15 guilders to the pound sterling. [B. B.]

Banking.—There is a branch of the W. I. Colonial Bank, at Demerara; and there is a local establishment called the "British Bank of Guiana," the first half yearly meeting of which was held 31st December, 1837, at George Town. The following is an abstract statement of the affairs of the "British Bank of Guiana and the Berbice Branch, 31st December, 1837:—

Dr.	florins.
Due to proprietors for paid up capital	1,514,660
Ditto lodgments, and interest on deposit receipts	1,153,662
Balance in favour of bank . .	75,355
Total	2,743,677
Cr.	
Due to the bank on account of securities in bonds, bills discounted, cash in hand, &c.	2,685,818
Bank premises	47,860
Preliminary expenses . . .	10,000
Total	2,743,678

4,500 shares subscribed from the colony, and held by 360 proprietors. Instalments of 50 per cent. have been paid up.

The bank has received a charter, among the conditions of which it is stated are the following:—Half the subscribed capital to be paid up. Liability of each shareholder to be continued for one year after his disposing of his share. Full accounts for each week to be published every half year. Bank precluded from purchasing or holding its own stock. No advances on security of real property. Notes not less than five dollars, and payable in silver. Amount of paper discounted, bearing the names of directors or officers of the bank, not to exceed one-third of the total amount discounted.

XIV. Sugar, rum, coffee, and cotton, form the principal articles of growth and export. The following return, given on oath, shews the production of Demerara and Essequibo for three periods of three years each.

In the first period (1823, 1824, and 1825), 213,478,633 lbs. (112 lbs. Dutch=112 lbs. 4 ounces Avoirdupois) sugar; 17,779,473 lbs. coffee; 6,808,913 lbs. cotton. In the second (1826, 1827, and 1828), 239,556,975 lbs. (Dutch) sugar; 13,897,083 lbs. coffee; 7,389,373 lbs. cotton. In the third (1829, 1830, and 1831), 262,709,559 lbs. (Dutch) sugar; 7,059,431 lbs. coffee; 2,252,557 lbs. cotton.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that, while coffee and cotton cultivation diminished, sugar increased. A return of produce from 1810 to 1831 is given on the next page.

The following is a return of the two districts of Demerara and Essequibo united, since 1831.

Years.	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Value of Plantains.	Value of Cattle.	Other Revenue.
	Lbs.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Florins.	Florins.	
[illegible]	80209226	2236664	4017151	3417911	599510	628605 *g.*		No return.
[illegible]	87248821	2187234	4636294	2587744	538126	33376*l.*	6579*l.*	
[illegible]	71958183	2308163	3044962	1266104	544340	308643	no return.	
[illegible]	85982756	2348920	3491991	2635741	466078	404590	98202	39019

No return for 1835.

Consecutive return of the Produce of Demerara and Essequibo.

	DEMERARA.					ESSEQUIBO.				
Years.	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cotton.
	lbs.	gal.	gal.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	gal.	gal.	lbs.	lbs.
[illegible]	9222659	471365	..	19248210	5821776	13349590	600340	..	2269926	1293632
[illegible]	12351979	815131	..	6167289	4322453	16317354	843035	..	687134	399711
[illegible]	13597072	847081	..	2951555	2408265	16758414	843286	..	614149	267585
[illegible]	12780282	722146	..	7431926	5494416	18526224	955523	..	919585	529481
[illegible]	18657091	965012	..	8270432	3844690	21865329	1026806	..	1586843	560298
[illegible]	19866713	898009	..	11254206	3393980	24246068	1058886	..	602411	426532
[illegible]	22787125	946106	522988	5370418	3846889	30462555	1169161	547151	935454	536048
[illegible]	24037418	1025032	501068	9855717	4498591	30095438	1283389	437121	818827	584683
[illegible]	33009248	1445465	526252	3033410	2485483	33781912	1356558	485499	440990	228502
[illegible]	35128107	1679031	333351	4160133	2266273	35467584	1551917	407687	278778	150250
[illegible]	30855407	1433574	306572	9898297	2482127	31279222	1284238	313200	709359	322499
[illegible]	32023713	1390667	525266	6437881	3543514	33025734	1336067	574017	382455	162445
[illegible]	35962174	1265035	1123667	5986435	2065957	37859359	1152981	1117366	391588	178161
[illegible]	34930396	1093931	1379166	4735531	1874147	34422882	1027721	1137526	255958	175168
[illegible]	31631781	1053393	1311014	6059099	2297041	37672041	1014755	1459596	350862	218439
[illegible]	33001815	1204163	1333284	2579422	2527261	37101378	1144580	1162057	193074	273903
[illegible]	42025893	1337267	1495326	5121773	2558767	42431339	1309191	1524898	255723	111406
[illegible]	42552390	1371398	1456536	5415699	1562400	42444161	1275907	1430785	331392	355636
[illegible]	46357180	1810005	1113148	4450123	1127471	45295151	1579734	1175589	105666	89798
[illegible]	46451553	2068028	1167537	1274177	546700	43220224	1908992	978374	52981	67950
[illegible]	46504202	2030190	1607510	1449292	379068	34831249	1514608	1289036	27192	41270

Produce of Berbice. [B. B.]

Years.	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cotton.
	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Lbs.
[illegible]	10455824	443935	173597	2411571	1051950
[illegible]	10660134	477149	83869	3638446	613660
[illegible]					
[illegible]	15664745	718066	243600	1648586	413785
[illegible]	16172733	583930	485322	3063624	558199
[illegible]	11858006	339398	485007	1871852	416731
[illegible]	9127300	324406	243724	1769450	362604
[illegible]					
[illegible]	21823493	631376	543578	3239991	190824

No Returns for 1830 and 1835.

[illegible] relative state of cultivation of Staples in Deme[illegible] Essequibo, in May 1832, may be judged of [illegible] following return of estates to government:—

Parish.	Sugar.	Sugar and Coffee.	Cotton.	Coffee.	Coffee and Cotton.	Timber.	Farms.
St. Mary, No. of estates	18	0	5	0	1	0	7
St. Paul, ditto ...	14	3	6	0	2	0	1
St. George & St. Andrew, ditto.	4	1	0	4	0	0	0
St. Matthew, ditto ...	6	11	0	5	0	0	0
St. Mark, ditto ...	11	3	6	16	0	2	0
St. Swithin, ditto ...	2	9	0	2	0	0	0
St. Luke ditto ...	13	6	0	3	0	2	2
St. Peter, ditto ...	28	0	0	0	0	1	0
St. James. ditto ...	20	0	0	0	0	1	0
St. John, ditto ...	18	2	0	1	0	2	0
Trinity, ditto ...	20	1	1	2	1	1	0
Total number....	154	36	12	33	4	9	10

A steam-ship company has been formed at Berbice for carrying on a communication with Demerara and the rivers of British Guiana.

Weights.—Principally steelyards, from 1 to 3,500 lbs.; 110 lbs. Dutch = 100 lbs. English, or 10 per cent. difference. Of measures, 1 Dutch ell of 26 inches Rhyland, is equal to 27 inches.

According to Mr. Peter Rose, (Evidence before W. I. Parliamentary Committee) of Demerara, the following is the cost of producing 10,769 cwt. of sugar, and 58,334 gallons of rum, on an estate in the best part of Demerara, with 500 negroes or workmen, on it: salt fish, 677*l.* 1*s.*; clothing, 750*l.*; plantains purchased, 1,143*l.*; coals and sugar hogsheads, 1,205*l.*; drogherage, 300*l.*; salaries, medical attendance and taxes, 1,500*l.*; pork, rice, port wine, bricks, lime, timber, lumber, nails, temper-lime, lamp oil, tar, pitch, cordage, cane, punts, &c. 1,096*l.*; machinery, implements (employed in the manufacture of sugar and rum), repairs of buildings, negro houses, &c. 1,000*l.*; insurance on buildings, 248*l.*; total, 7,919*l.* 1*s.* Cost of production: 10,769 cwt. sugar, at 12*s.*, 6,461*l.* 8*s.*; 58,334 gallons rum, at 6*d.* per gallon, 1,458*l.* 7*s.*; total, 7,919*l.* 15*s.* These calculations are without reference to the invested capital: this estate cost the proprietors 120,000*l.* sterling. The foregoing statement is given, that it may serve for future comparison with a system of free labour.

Prices of Produce, &c. at Berbice in 1836. [B.B.]—Horned cattle about 12*l.* each; horses, 40*l.* each; sheep, 3*l.* each; swine, 3*l.* each; salt butter, 2*l.* 10*s.* per firkin; cheese, 2*s.* per lb.; wheaten bread, $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* the 1 lb. loaf; beef, from $6\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to $8\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb.; mutton, 1*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb.; pork, 9*d.* per lb.; loaf sugar, 1*s.* per lb.; Madeira wine, 60*l.* per pipe; brandy, from 12*s.* to 14*s.* per gallon; beer, about 7*l.* 10*s.* per hds.; porter, from 8*s.* 8*d.* to 10*s.* per dozen.

Domestic Labour.—About 2*l.* 12*s.* for men, and 1*s.* 6*d.* for boys.

Value of Property Annually Created, and Moveable and Immoveable, in British Guyana, calculated in sterling Money, and excluding Slaves.—The value of property expended in purchasing slaves, has actually amounted in the aggregate, at 120*l.* each, to 9,960,000*l.*! Sugar, 1,000,000 cwts. at 20*s.* 1,000,000*l.* Rum, 4,800,000 gall. at 1*s.* 6*d.*, 360,000*l.* Molasses, 3,000,000 gall. at 10*d.*, 125,000*l.* Coffee, 4,000,000 lbs. at 7*d.*, 116,666*l.* Cotton, 3,000,000 lbs. at 7*d.*, 87,500*l.* Plantains, value at 4*l.* per annum all round, 400,000*l.* Animal food and fish, at 5*l.* per annum all round, 500,000*l.* Vegetable food, at 1*l.* per annum all round, 100,000*l.* Merchandize made, 500,000*l.* Income and sundries, 600,000*l.* Land cultivated and granted, 2,000,000 acres, at 7*l.*, 14,000,000*l.* Ditto uncultivated, 32,000,000 acres at 2*s.* 6*d.*, 4,000,000*l.* I estimate the productive uncultivated land in British Guiana at 50,000 square miles; thus excluding nearly one-half the territory as barren, a circumstance which is over estimated, in order not to exaggerate the value of property. *Public Property*—Wharfs, Forts, Barracks, Churches, Gaols, Roads, (full 250 miles of *public* roads, averaging 600*l.* a mile) Canals, (some idea may be formed of the labour employed in drainage, and the capital required to establish it, when it is stated that 30 miles of *private* canals, 12 feet wide by five deep, and 200 miles of drains, 2 feet wide by 18 inches deep, are required for the drainage and transportation of the canes to the mill of an estate producing 700 hogsheads of sugar.), &c. 1,000,000*l.* *Private Property*—Dwelling-houses, Clothes, Plate, Furniture, &c. 1,500,000*l.* Wharfs, Boats, Rafts, Merchandize, Canals, Roads, &c. 3,000,000*l.* Cattle, Horses, Swine, &c. 500,000*l.* Gold and Silver Coin in circulation, 20,000*l.* Total of Property Annually Created, 3,789,166*l.* Total of Moveable and Immoveable Property, 24,020,000*l.*

Since the foregoing pages were printed, the following document has been laid before the House of Commons, in continuation of the papers ordered to be printed 2 March 1838, No. 180; the statement is subjoined, as illustrative of an important fact in relation to the future prospects of the colony.

Statement of the Average Annual Mortality on Five Estates in Berbice under Superintendence of Davidsons, Barkley and Co., compiled from monthly returns sent home during the last three years. The previous returns (as well as those on other estates during the same period) did not distinguish the free persons from the apprentices, and therefore afforded no criterion of the deaths among the latter class.

Names of Estates.	Number of Apprenticed Negroes on				Number of Deaths during		
	1 January 1835.	1 January 1836.	1 January 1837.	30 Nov. 1837.	The Year 1835.	The Year 1836.	The 11 Months ending 30 Nov. 1837.
Goldstone Hall	291	287	275	265	4	12	10
Reliance . . .	272	263	254	252	9	9	2
Highbury . .	340	323	311	300	17	12	11
Waterloo . .	138	135	130	128	3	5	2
Rose Hall . .	268	263	256	250	5	7	6
	1309	1271	1226	1195	38	45	31*

* Add for December, 1837, Return not yet received, 34 deaths.

38 deaths in 1,309 Negroes gives 1 in $34\frac{2}{5}$ as the average of 1835.
45 — in 1,271 — 1 in $28\frac{1}{4}$ — 1836.
34 — in 1,226 — 1 in 36 — 1837.

117 in 3,806 1 in $32\frac{1}{2}$ as the average of the three years.

A mortality less than the average of several European nations; as Italy, Greece and Turkey, in which the proportion, according to M. Moreau de Jonnes, is 1 in 30, and very little more than that within the Bills of Mortality of the metropolis.

CHAPTER III.—HONDURAS.

SECTION I. The British settlement of Honduras, in the province of Yucutan, is situate in the southern part of the American continent, between the parallels of 17 and 19 N. lat. and 88 to 90 W. long., a peninsula extending from the west side of the Bay of Hondnras (that either gives or takes its name from the settlement) to the sea, northwardly forming the Bay of Campeachy on the west, and the Bay of Honduras (*Hondura*, depth of water) on the east side of the peninsula, the coast line extending about [illegible] miles; the inland boundaries are ill-defined. According to Henderson, the line which includes the settlement commences at the mouth of the Rio Grande, or Hondo, whose course it follows and afterwards runs parallel with, for 30 miles—then, turning south, passes through the New River Lake, in a straight line to the river Balize, up which it ascends for a considerable distance—and then again proceeds south till it reaches the head of the Sibun, whose windings it pursues to the sea coast—the whole settlement embracing an area of 62,750 square miles. The Mosquito shore—the Indians of which are in alliance with, and in some respects, subject to the Crown of Great Britain, extends from Cape Gracios a Dios, southerly to Punta Gordo and St. Juan's river; N. W. and westerly, to Romain river; and S. E. beyond Boco Toro to Coclee or Coli, near the river Chagre and Porto Bello.

II. The Honduras coast was discovered by Columbus in 1502—its period of early settlement is very obscure. At first it was occasionally resorted to by mahogany and other wood-cutters, whose chief place of residence was then a small island called St. George's Key, about nine miles to the N. E. of the town of Balize, the present capital of the settlement. The first *regular* establishment of British logwood cutters was made at Cape Cartoche by some Jamaica adventurers, whose numbers increased so, that in a short time they occupied as far south as the river Balize, in the Bay of Honduras, and as far west as the island of Trist and the Laguna de los Terminos, adjacent to Campeachy. The territorial jealousy of the Spaniards was soon roused, and the Governor of Campeachy fitted out several expeditions against the logwood cutters, in which he not only failed, but on two occasions, in 1659 and 1678, the cutters actually took possession of the town of Campeachy, without a single cannon, and aided only by the seamen engaged in the trade.

In a treaty concluded with Spain in 1670, by Sir W. Godolphin, the seventh article generally, though not specifically, embraced the territorial right of British occupancy at Honduras—and in consequence the British population fast augmented, the number of settlers (no negroes were introduced) being then 1700. The jealousy of the Spanish monarch at the success of the English, led to a renewed discussion of the territorial right of our settlers, which the imbecile minister of the pusillanimous Charles II. so far admitted, as to direct the Governor of Jamaica (Sir Thomas Lynch,) in 1671, to inquire into the same, and had it not been for the spirited and patriotic couduct of Sir Thomas Lynch, the conduct of Spain would have been sanctioned by the court of St. James'. The Spaniards, at all events, determined to drive the woodmen from the Campeachy shore, and by 1680, they succeeded in confining the English to the limits now occupied.

From this period the establishments on the other side of Cape Cartoche were entirely abandoned by the settlers. In 1718, the Spaniards sent a large force to try to dispossess the English from the Balize river, as they had done from the opposite coast, but the bold front of the logwood cutters deterred the Castilians, who contented themselves with erecting a fortification in the N. W. branch, of which they held possession for a few years, and finally abandoned it. The logwood cutters were left for 36 years in peace, until the attack on Truxillo by the English in 1742, which led to the long projected expedition of 1754, to exterminate the latter from Honduras. By the treaty of peace in 1763, the Spaniards were compelled to give a formal permission of occupancy to the British colonists, though they subsequently endeavoured to annul it.

The Spaniards made another attack on the settlements in 1779, destroyed a great deal of property, and marched off many of the English settlers of both sexes, blindfolded and in irons, to Merida, the capital of Yucutan, and thence shipped them to the Havannah, where they were kept in captivity until 1782; but, in 1784, a commission from the crown of Spain was authorized "to make a formal delivery to the British nation of *the lands allotted* for the cutting of logwood," &c. It is necessary to state this explicitly, because many persons are not only ignorant whether Honduras is an island or part of the continent, but very many, who are aware of the position of the settlements, think the British have merely a right to logwood and mahogany cutting in the Bay of Honduras, and that it is not a territorial occupancy of the British crown, which in fact it is, as much as Jamaica or any other settlement. The last Spanish attack on the settlements was during the war in 1798, and consisted of an expedition of 3,000 men, under the command of Field Marshal O'Neil, who was gallantly repulsed by the "Bay Men" (as the Honduras settlers are termed), for which they received the thanks of his Majesty. This act of conquest is a perfectly good title of occupancy.

III. The sea coast of our territory at Honduras is flat, and the shore studded with low and verdant isles (keys). From the land the coast gradually rises into a bold and lofty country, interspersed with rivers and lagoons, and covered with the noblest forests. The bay reaches from Cape Cartoche, in 21.31, the N. point of the peninsula of Yucutan, to Cape Honduras, in 16 S. lat., and 86 W. long. From thence the coast, comprehending Cape Gracias a Dios, and extending between 500 and 600 miles to the mouth of the Rio de San Juan as it flows from the Nicaragua lake, is known by the name of the Mosquito shore. Within these limits lie the settlements which have been considered the dependencies of Jamaica.

The town of Balize (called by the Spaniards, *Valize*;

corrupted from the original, Wallis, the noted English buccaneer), the capital of the Honduras settlement, is divided into two parts by the river Balize, which empties itself by two mouths in a tortuous manner into the sea, at the western side of the Honduras Bay, where, as before observed, the shore is extremely flat, with numerous keys or small islands dispersed along the coast, and densely covered with trees or shrubs, so exactly resembling each other as to puzzle the most experienced sailor, and rendering navigation exceedingly difficult. That part of Balize which is situate on the S. or right bank of the river, along the eastern edge of a point of land, is completely insulated by a canal on its western side, which runs across from a small arm of the sea, and bounds the town on its S. side.

The number of houses are nearly 500, many of them convenient, well built, spacious, and even elegant; they are chiefly constructed of wood, and raised 10 feet from the ground. The streets are regular, running parallel N. and S., and intersected by others, the main one running in a N.E. direction (to a bridge crossing the river, and facing the chief quays and wharfs) from the government-house, which is situate on the S.E. point or angle of the island, on the right bank of the river, and bounded on the S. and E. by the sea. The church is situated behind the government-house, on the E. side of the main street, and the whole town is shaded by groves and avenues of the cocoa-nut and tamarind trees. To the N. of Balize is an extensive morass, three miles in circumference, now being drained. Fort George is situate about half a mile from the river on a small islet; it is low, 600 feet long and 200 broad, principally formed of the ballast from the shipping, every vessel being obliged to deposit a portion of ballast proportioned to its tonnage.

The lighthouse of Honduras, situate on Half Moon Key, or Isle, is about 43 miles E. by S. southerly from Balize. Like all the islands with which the Bay of Honduras is studded, its appearance at a distance is flat; but, on a nearer approach, it is found to be more elevated than the keys in the neighbourhood. On this bay stands the lighthouse. In 1821 this highly useful building was erected on the N.E. point, the most elevated on the island, which is a rocky promontory, nearly 30 feet above the low-water mark; and from its base, which is 22 feet square to the lanthorn, it rises about 50 feet. It is in lat. 17.12 N., and long. 87.28 W. It is built in a pyramidal form to within nine or ten feet of the top. There is a fixed reflected light from sun-set to sun-rise, for which the public of Honduras allow the contractor the sum of 400*l.* currency per annum. By day the lighthouse, being painted white, serves as an excellent beacon. In days of yore, this spot was much resorted to, and at several periods was the residence of the buccaneers when they infested these seas.

This key is now the chief residence of the branch pilots. They are a set of men remarkable for their abstemious habits, activity, and humanity on all occasions; and there hardly can be remembered an instance of their deviation from duty.

IV. The first geological feature requisite for the knowledge of man is the capability of the soil to grow food. In this respect Honduras is not behind hand in fertility to any spot in the Old or New World. The soil of the Cahoun ridge consists of a deep loam, produced by decomposed vegetable matter, and capable of growing every European, as well as tropical aliment. The Pine-ridge land has a substratum of loose reddish sand, and its indigenous products exhibit those varieties of the vegetable kingdom whose assimilative powers are strong and perennial. Extensive natural prairies, or pastures, spread over this soil. An inexhaustibly rich alluvial soil exists on the margin of the numerous creeks and rivers which stud the country.

Veins of fine marble, and mountains of alabaster, are known to exist. Valuable crystals have been found within 180 miles of Balize; and fine pieces of transparent feltspar lie along the banks in many places, which are used in ornamental stucco work. Gold has, at various periods, been found in the Roaring Creek (a branch of the Balize river), but no trouble has been taken to ascertain from whence it proceeded. Quantities of lava and volcanic substances have been found in different situations. Labouring Creek, about 100 miles inland, on the Balize, is remarkable for the petrifying properties which it possesses; its waters have a powerful cathartic effect on strangers, and a healing property when applied externally to an ulcer.

V. The climate about Balize is generally moist. In July, the dryest and hottest month of the year, the average maximum heat is 83 F., the medium 82, and the minimum 80; but, though the absolute heat appears so great during the hot months, yet it is so tempered by the sea breezes, which almost constantly prevail from the N.E., S.E., or E., that the air feels pleasant and often cool; but, on the wind shifting to the N. or W., the atmosphere becomes sultry, and often oppressive. During the wet seasons, which last five months, the mercury sinks to 60. The variation in the temperature is very great, sometimes 15, between six A.M., and two P.M., and at night 20 or 25 less than in the day.

Meteorological Register at Balize, Honduras.

MONTHS.	THERMOMETER.			WINDS.	REMARKS.
	Max.	Med.	Min.		
January..	77	75	72	W.N. and N.W.	Generally dry, fine weather, some rain.
February	78	78	75	W.E. and N.E.	Ditto, with pleasant breezes & showers.
March ..	79	78	74	E.N.E. and W.	Ditto, ditto.
April	82	80	78	E. and N.E.	Ditto, sea breeze regular.
May	83	81	79	E.N.E. and W.	At times dry, then heavy showers, lightning and thunder.
June	84	82	80	E.N.N.E. & S.E.	Air moist, cloudy, heavy rain.
July	83	82	80	E.N.E. and S.E.	Ditto, thunder and lightning.
August ..	83	82	79	E.N.E. and W.	Ditto, ditto.
September	83	82	79	E.W. and N.E.	Fine occasionally.
October..	83	81	78	E.N.E. and W.	Fine, with some heavy showers.
November	80	79	74	E.N.E. and W.	Dry and pleasant.
December	78	75	71	N.N.E. and W.	Ditto, ditto, slight showers.

It is asserted in the Honduras Almanac, that the climate of Honduras is more favourable to European constitutions than any other climate under the tropics. Those who have not trifled with it by intemperance and irregularities, enjoy the best health, as demonstrated by the many instances of longevity, European and native, that exist.

VI. According to a census in 1823, the population was—whites, 217; slaves, 2,468; free people of colour, 809; free blacks, 613; pensioners from discharged West India regiment, 819; detachment of second West India regiment, 231; ditto of Royal Artillery, 22; total, 5,179. The proportions of males and females, adults and children, were—

	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Male Children.	Female Children.	Total.
Whites	136	51	20	10	217
Coloured . . .	192	243	183	191	809
Free Black . . .	217	222	93	81	613
Slaves	1440	628	214	186	2468
Pensioners . . .	650	54	50	65	819
Second West India Regiment.	200	14	10	7	231
Royal Artillery . .	10	4	4	4	22

In 1826 there were, whites—267 males; 65 females. Coloured and free—1,629 males; 826 females. Slaves—1,606 males; 3,502 females. Grand total—3,502 males; 4,393 females. King's troops—379 men; 30 females; 47 children.

The aggregate population of Honduras from 1823 to 1830 was—

Years.	White and Free Coloured.		Slaves.		Total.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
1823	842	798	1654	814	2496	1612
1826	1896	891	1606	804	3502	1695
1829	1596	920	1329	798	2925	1718
1830	937	919	1347	680	2284	1599

In 1833 the population was, whites, males 143; females 80; free blacks, males 832; females 956. Slaves, males 1,132; females 651. Total, males 2,107; females 1,687 = 3,794. Births 135—deaths 133—marriages 28. In 1832 the births were 147—deaths 173—marriages 28.

In the B. B. for 1836 is the following return for Balize. Whites—males, 134; females, 88. Coloured population—males, 1,288; females, 1,033. Total—males 1,422; females, 1,121. Births, 238; marriages, 39; deaths, 136.

This settlement has never been surveyed.

The above return is not strictly correct. The cholera prevailed several months during the year, and many of the victims were buried at a distance from the town by their friends. The number of births can only be taken from the baptisms registered.

The *coloured* population has arisen from the intercourse of Europeans with Africans or Indians. They, therefore, partake more or less of the qualities of black and white, directly as to their distance from either.

Mosquito shore men, sojourning in great numbers in the colony, have long greasy black hair, and countenances remarkable for vacuity of intelligence, but with a muscular formation of body that might serve as a model for a sculptor's Hercules.

The *Indians*, who are the real aborigines of the South American continent, are a timid and inoffensive race.—(See "Colonial Library," West Indies, vol. ii., for a detailed description of the people.)

A statement of the number of Slaves for whom Compensation has been claimed, and of the Number of Claims preferred for such Compensation, and of the Amount of Compensations awarded in each of the classes of Prædial-attached, Prædial-unattached, and Non-Prædial. [Parliamentary Return to the House of Lords, March, 1838.]

Divisions.	Classes.	No. of slaves in each class.	Compensation value of each class.	Total.
Prædial Attached.	Head People ..	—	—	
	Tradesmen	—	—	
	Inferior ditto ..	—	—	
	Field Labourers	—	—	
	Inferior ditto ..	—	—	
Prædial Unattached.	Head People....	24	£2260	No. of Slaves, 809. Amount £54303.
	Tradesmen	15	1643	
	Inferior ditto ..	6	277	
	Field Labourers	524	42954	
	Inferior ditto .	240	7168	
Non-Prædial.	Head Tradesmen	10	1166	No. of Slaves, 778. Amount £42267.
	Inferior ditto ..	13	1110	
	Head P. employed on wharfs, shipping, or other avocations	8	787	
	Inf. People ditto	10	675	
	Head Domestic Servants	399	26181	
	Infr. Domestics	338	12346	
	Children under six years of age on the 1st August, 1834..	224	4828	
	Aged, diseased, or otherwise non-effective	90	Nil.	

Number of claims having reference to each division. Prædial attached, 0; Prædial unattached, 179: Non-prædial, 220.

VII. The British settlement of Honduras is not divided into parishes. The population is supposed to be between 3,000 and 4,000. The value of the living for 1836 was 827*l.* sterling: there is a parsonage-house attached, but no glebe. The church is situated in the town of Balize, and will contain about 600: the number generally attending varies, according to the different seasons. There are no chapels, but two dissenting places of worship, viz. one Wesleyan and one Baptist.

VIII. There is one school situated in the town of Balize for boys and girls, containing 47 of the former, and 79 of the latter. The master, receives 320*l.* currency per annum, and the mistress, 100*l.* currency per annum. They have each also a house found them to reside in. The Madras system is the mode of instruction adopted. This school is endowed by the public of Honduras. There are also five private schools, and one Wesleyan Methodist Sunday school, and one Baptist school.

IX. Number of Prisoners in the Goals of Honduras throughout each year. [B. B.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanors.			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1828	23	5	28	2	..	2	9	..	9	..	..	..	3	..	3	6	..	6	—
1829	30	2	32	..	..	..	23	2	25	7	..	7	18	..	18	12	2	14	—
1830	27	5	32	..	..	..	20	6	26	6	..	6	12	1	13	14	5	19	1
1831	27	5	32	3	..	3	18	5	23	6	..	6	13	2	15	14	3	17	1
1832	27	5	32	1	..	1	20	4	24	6	1	7	8	1	9	19	4	23	1
1833	32	1	33	2	1	3	17	..	17	7	..	7	12	..	12	18	..	18	1
1834	39	11	50	..	..	..	38	11	49	1	..	1	17	5	22	22	6	28	1
1835	32	2	34	..	..	..	19	2	21	6	..	6	17	2	19	15	..	15	1
1836	483	..	483	1	..	1	14	1	15	3	..	3	4	1	5	17	1	18	1

X. Honduras is governed by a superintendant nominated by the Crown to watch over the interests of the settlers, to secure them from any improper intrusion of foreigners, and to regulate all affairs which more particularly affect the dignity of the Crown. There is a mixed legislative and executive power, termed the Magistrates of Honduras, by whom enactments are made, which, on receiving the assent of the King's representative, become laws to be enforced by the executive power. The magistrates in whom the power is thus vested are seven in number, elected annually by the inhabitants, thus—a poll is opened on the order of the bench to the Provost-marshal-general, and remains so 21 days, at the expiration of which a scrutiny takes place, and the Provost-marshal-general returns those duly elected, who are sworn into office on being approved of by the Superintendant. They are the Counsellors of His Majesty's Superintendant, the Guardians of the Public Peace, the Judges of all the Lower Courts; they form the Court of Ordinary, they are the Guardians of Orphans, and can delegate their power in the management of the property to such persons whom they consider worthy of their trust. They are the protectors of all properties of intestate or insane persons, or of those incapable of managing their own affairs; they settle all salvage on wrecked vessels, stores, and merchandize; they manage the public funds, and control the treasurer; and no money can be paid without the sanction of four, who sign all orders for the issue; and previous to retiring from office, they examine all his accounts, and sign them, if approved. No emolument arises to them; services are entirely gratuitous. Trial by jury is established; and from the decisions of the court an appeal lies direct to the King in Council, which, however is rarely made.

The militia of Honduras is a very fine body of men, about 1,000 strong, and consists of a brigade of royal artillery, and a regiment of the line; there is also a local maritime force, termed the Prince Regent's Royal Honduras Flotilla. The Superintendant of the settlement is, of course, commander-in-chief of the militia, with a fair proportion of aides-de-camp and staff.

XI. Revenue and Expenditure of Honduras from 1807 to 1836.

	Revenue.	Expend.		Revenue.	Expend.
	£.	£.		£.	£.
1807..	7566	8291	1822..	14831	14296
1808..	6005	5170	1823..	19294	20112
1809..	6829	6066	1824..	14125	14163
1810..	9523	9604	1825..	17594	17634
1811..	8643	8981	1826..	13256	13735
1812..	6590	6312	1827..	17416	17562
1813..	5438	5548	1828..	12460	10760
1814..	5474	5629	1829..	11057	11150
1815..	12944	12527	1830..	24885	15807
1816..	10672	9276	1831..	13943	13721
1817..	8168	8838	1832..	16824	16997
1818..	16501	18193	1833..	15157	16802
1819..	15967	16896	1834..	17507	16954
1820..	17249	17266	1835..	21187	16566
1821..	12306	12027	1836..	20071	15204

Of the Expenditure,—the Superintendant has 1,500*l.*; the Police costs about 2,000*l.*; Public Works and Miscellaneous, about 6,000*l.*, and the remainder is employed in the payment of the officers of government.

Payments by Honduras Settlement in 1836. [B. B.] —Civil establishment, 3,178*l.*; Contingent expenditure, 779*l.*; Ecclesiastical establishment, 554*l.*; Contingent expenditure, 36*l.*; Pensions, 350*l.*; School establishment, 425*l.*: Total, 5,322*l.*

Schedule of Taxes and Duties, and other sources of Revenue of the British Settlement of Honduras, during the year 1836.—All duties and taxes are levied under the authority of Acts passed by the Settlers, assembled in Public Meeting, and sanctioned by the Superintendants. The following are now in force; viz. On tonnage of British vessels, 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton; tonnage of foreign vessels, 5*s.* per ton; spirits, wines and cordials, 6*s.* 8*d.* per gal.; articles not rated for duty, sale or deposit, 1 per cent.; articles not rated for duty for sale, on account of foreign transits, 5 per cent.; foreign dye-woods, 20*s.* per ton; sugar and coffee, 10*s.* per 100 lbs.; tea, 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; molasses, 1*s.* per gal.; segars, 6*s.* 8*d.* per th.; tobacco, 2*s.* 6*d.* per 100 lbs.; lumber, 13*s.* 4*d.* per th.; shingles, 3*s.* 4*d.* per th.; spirit licenses, 50*l.* per annum; duty on mahagony introduced from beyond the limits of the settlement, 20*l.* per thousand; horned cattle, 6*s.* 8*d.* per head; calves, 3*s.* 4*d.* per head; horses or mules imported into the settlement, 20*s.* per head; horses or mules kept in town, 40*s.* per annum; carriage wheels, 40*s.* per wheel; foreign small craft, 6*s.* 8*d.* each. All fines and forfeitures are paid into

the public treasury in aid of the revenue, also market-ment. The duty on mahogany introduced from beyond the limits of the settlement, disallowed by proclamation of her Majesty's Superintendant, on 5th May 1836, in pursuance to instructions from her Majesty's government.

Commissariat Department. [B. B.]—Provisions and forage, 3,469*l.*; fuel and light, 538*l.*; transport, 61*l.*; pay of extra staff, 113*l.*; military allowances, 581*l.*; special services, 2,033*l.*; contingencies, 550*l.*; ordinaries, 7,365*l.*; pay of commissariat officers, 514*l.*: total, 15,225*l.*

Ordnance Department in 1836. [B. B.]—Pay of royal artillery, 373*l.*; acting ordnance store-keeper and English labourers, 197*l.*; barrack stores, 47*l.*; washing barrack bedding, 154*l.*: total, 771*l.* Total of Commissariat, 15,225*l.*. Total amount out of military chest, 15,996*l.* Salt meat, oats and candles from England, 2,600*l.* Total, 18,596*l.*

XII. The trade of Honduras is as yet but in its infancy, although exceeding half a million annually sterling.

IMPORTS AND SHIPPING OF HONDURAS, FROM 1824 to 1836.

Years	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1824	235335	50	12721	8186	..	6	519	19100	20	2514	65	1	33	262988	77	15787	866
1825	244131	27	7005	18806	97	14	1641	24877	20	2123	1917	14	2744	289871	75	13513	806
1826	303862	49	12084	54648	..	14	1908	28892	30	3977	25303	6	863	412727	99	18632	1065
1827	271209	60	16400	21610	628	9	1195	..	..	..	20053	23	1436	313502	92	19041	1095
1828	185929	43	11282	16708	1894	7	849	..	..	..	33999	29	2256	233756	79	14387	872
1829	209199	37	9588	28154	2311	16	4357	..	..	..	4800	6	801	244464	59	14746	860
1830	193692	39	10035	4015	..	8	497	10180	18	2036	26492	12	1350	234379	77	13918	814
1831	216617	31	7975	4717	..	6	774	28964	34	3785	28329	14	1376	278627	85	13910	805
1832	106797	45	11851	5200	714	6	464	15292	26	2759	23825	4	421	153830	81	15495	840
1833	194950	37	9203	5255	3230	11	1112	19614	27	3070	12107	7	633	235156	82	14018	811
1834	272609	57	14689	1753	1048	12	834	21313	27	3179	21511	4	409	318234	100	19111	1051
1835	122630	35	9267	8712	1650	27	4333	32478	26	3387	17144	12	1327	182614	100	18814	988
1836	278699	95	23134	3109	1682	4	638	34225	26	3810	22839	7	731	340554	132	28313	1479

EXPORTS AND SHIPPING OF HONDURAS.

Years	Great Britain Val. £	No.	Tons.	West Indies Val. £	North America Val. £	No.	Tons.	United States Val. £	No.	Tons.	Foreign States Val. £	No.	Tons.	Total Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1824	218522	55	14032	4212	..	7	576	50068	23	2665	22	1	33	272826	86	17306	974
1825	232052	49	12813	3280	78	6	387	58883	22	2682	819	5	245	295111	82	16127	907
1826	283076	50	12585	4724	..	11	688	32826	34	4464	164	3	442	350370	98	18379	1002
1827	374394	58	15530	8439	2150	6	633	..	..	..	9146	19	1502	394132	83	17665	1023
1828	219798	44	12225	10807	..	..	..	..	..	..	70650	25	2452	301255	75	14038	868
1829	219662	41	10803	7800	..	..	..	..	..	..	27820	8	1275	255282	55	12700	689
1830	195192	43	11053	2589	..	..	..	16184	7	1194	102186	27	3799	316151	82	16351	798
1831	106280	30	7433	3072	..	..	..	42887	30	3640	45621	15	1537	197860	81	13014	765
1832	145497	42	1171	5075	..	..	..	15761	28	2812	16935	5	521	182267	82	14985	810
1833	154344	35	9102	*328	..	..	..	27268	29	3797	60390	10	833	242330	78	14222	977
1834	209118	56	14012	1483	1631	16	1231	41894	26	2980	32674	3	296	286800	100	18519	1021
1835	205603	51	13275	1528	572	13	684	31289	30	4389	28819	11	1107	267811	105	19455	1034
1836	399546	86	21584	..	607	2	149	44129	30	4563	48833	16	3197	493115	134	29493	1498

*Number of ships in 1828, 6, tons 361; 1829, ships 6, tons 522; 1830, ships 5, tons 305; 1831, ships 6, tons 407; 1832, ships 7, tons 581; 1833, ships 4, tons 490. To Elsewhere, 1826, 29,578*l.*

Principal Articles of Export from 1824 to 1836. [B. B.]

Years.	Mahogany.	Cedar.	Indigo.	Logwood.	Cochi-neal.
	Feet.	Feet.	Lbs.	Tons.	Seroons.
1824....	5573819	2493	199867	..	..
1825....	5083170	21000	211447	..	..
1826....	6385589	30171	358552	..	..
1827....	6904998	19781	81767	..	..
1828....	5466806	..	1610 Seroons.	..	..
1829....	4631391	912	1474 Seroons.	1771	301
1830....	4556986	..	2650 Seroons.	2699	786
1831....	3866242	..	1991	1832	383
1832....	5015081	..	690	2357	980
1833....	4565034	..	2234	1776	1216
1834....	6308327	..	2561	1497	955
1835....	6420596	..	1648	1704	2063
1836....	9768293	..	867	992	3585

XIII. There is no paper currency, and the amount of coin in circulation is not known. The difference of exchange between the Honduras and Great Britain is by custom, 40 per cent: the dollar is therefore current at [illegible]d. The premium on mercantile bills is 14 to 16.

Value in English money of the Spanish coins in circulation.

Gold Coins—Doubloon, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; half ditto, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; quarter ditto, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; one-eighth ditto, 13*s.* 4*d.*; one-sixteenth, 6*s.* 8*d.* *currency*.

Silver Coins.—Dollar, 6*s.* 8*d.*; half ditto, 3*s.* 4*d.*; quarter ditto, 1*s.* 8*d.*; one eighth, 10*d.*; one-sixteenth, 5*d.* *currency*.

XIV. The agricultural produce of this settlement consists of Indian corn, rice, yams, and plantains, raised merely for the internal consumption of the country, not being permitted by his Majesty's government to export them to the United Kingdom The soil is extremely well adapted for the culture of coffee, cotton, and sugar; cocoa grows spontaneously and in great quantities in the thickets, but from the cause above mentioned, no care is taken of it. A few horses, and many horned cattle are bred in the settlement, the latter are principally used in drawing the mahogany out of the woods. [B. B. 1836]

Oranges, (which are uniformly of excellent quality,) shaddocks, lime, mangoes, melons, pine apples, water melons, avocato pears, cashew, cocoa-nuts, and many others too numerous to mention, are very abundant during their respective seasons. They all grow in the neighbourhood of the town, but are also brought in large quantities from higher plantations. The country abounds with game of every variety, whether fish, flesh, or fowl. The Spaniards, who frequent Balize from Bacalar in open crafts, carry on an extensive trade in poultry, eggs, corn, &c., and, except in very rough weather, the supply of salt water fish is abundant and excellent.

The mahogany tree and logwood are the present staples of Honduras: another valuable timber covers the country for many thousand acres, and would prove a useful article in England, the *pinus occidentalis*, grows to 60 feet high, with irregular branches and serrated edged leaves, and which, owing to the quantity of tar and turpentine which the best sort contains, will sink in water when felled.

The pinewood is of course highly inflammable, a property which, to the poor, renders it very valuable; a torch of this wood, one end inserted in the earth, and the other ignited, emits a clear and powerful light. Owing to its durability it is, of course, much used by builders. It not only resists the action of the atmosphere, but it is also proof against the chemical influence of the earth even in the dampest situations. It is not uncommon to see posts extracted from the ground in which they have been fixed for years, in as high a state of preservation as when they were first put down; and the only difference they exhibit is increased solidity and hardness, and a strong bituminous smell.

The cahoun (locally pronounced coboon) tree is chiefly valuable for the elegant vegetable oil it yields, which when unadulterated is almost colourless, being paler than the cold drawn castor oil. It is entirely free from any empyreumatic or fetid taste, possessing a slight and rather agreeable flavour. It emits a beautiful palish flame without smoke or smell, a property which renders it as a lamp oil, not equalled by any other known, and therefore much in demand in genteel society. Its affinity for oxygen is so remarkably strong, that steel smeared with it very soon rusts. Indeed its caloric is so easily abstracted, that at the temperature of 60, F. it condenses into a white wax-like substance, but when heat is applied it immediately expands and resumes its original appearance. There are several little known woods, of beautiful vein and close texture, which might be turned to a profitable account, such as the iron-wood, claywood, rosewood, palmaletta, dark and beautifully figured, Santa Maria, which possesses the properties of the Indian teak, caoutchouc, or Indian rubber, sapodilla, and innumerable others.

Many other valuable products of the territory would be developed with an increased population. [See Colonial Library, vol. IV.]

CHAPTER III.—FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Section I. The Falkland islands which are about 90 in number, are situate between the parallels of 50.58. and 52.46, south, and the meridian 57.20. and 61.29 west, contiguous to the Straits of Magellan. The two largest are nearly 100 miles in length and 50 in breadth. They were first discovered by Sir Richard Hawkins during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1594, or, as some think, by Captain Davis, an English navigator under Sir Thomas Cavendish, in 1592. Subsequently they were visited by a ship belonging to St. Maloes, from which they were called by the French, 'the Malouins;' and afterwards by the Spaniards, 'the Malvinas.' Little, however, was known of them until Commodore Byron, when on a voyage of discovery to the South Seas, visited them in January, 1765, and formally took possession of them for his Majesty Geo. III. under the title of 'the Falkland Islands,' though others say this name had been previously given them by an English navigator named Strong, in 1689. After being there about 14 days, he left Port Egmont on Sunday, 27th January, and described it as being the finest harbour in the world, capacious enough to hold all the navy of England in full security. Geese, ducks, snipes, and other fowl were found in such abundance, that the sailors were quite tired of eating them; and in every part there was a plentiful supply of water.

When the French lost the Canadas, a colony of farmers was transported hither by M. de Bougainville, and about the same time a British colony was established at Port Egmont by Capt. M'Bride; but their right being disputed by the Spaniards, M. de Bougainville surrendered the possession of his part to the latter in April, 1767. Great Britain, however, by virtue of her original discovery, claimed the sovereignty, which led to a rupture with Spain in the year 1770, and the point was warmly and strongly contested for a considerable period. Spain, however, finally conceded our right to the islands.

II. The two largest of the islands are about 70 leagues

in circumference, and divided by a channel 12 leagues in length, and from one to three in breadth. The harbours are large, and well defended by small islands, ... happily disposed. The smallest vessels may ... in safety; fresh water is easily to be obtained; there ... seldom any thunder or lightning, nor is the weather ... ever cold to any extraordinary degree. Throughout ... year the nights are in general serene and fair; and on the whole, the climate is favourable to the con... ...tion. The depth of the soil in the vallies is more ... sufficient for the purpose of ploughing.

...ce 1767 they fell into comparative insignifi... ...: and, for many years past, little notice has been ... of them by our government. Ships of war, on ... passage round Cape Horn, have occasionally ... there for supplies of water, &c. and South ... whalers and other merchant vessels; but the na... ...tion being little known, they have not, until lately, ... much frequented, although very nearly in the ... of ships homeward bound from the Pacific.

Latterly, however, circumstances arose which in... ... the last commander-in-chief on the South Ame... ...n station (Sir Thomas Baker), to send down a ship ... for the purpose of reclaiming that possession, ... lapse of time seemed to have rendered almost ... ...ely abandoned, as the Buenos-Ayrean Govern... ...endeavoured to set up a claim to the islands; ... Spaniards having formerly used the islands as ... for South American delinquents.

... the month of December, 1832, Commander On... ..., in H. M. S. *Clio*, proceeded to Port Egmont, ... found on Saunders' Island the ruins of our for... ... establishment. The town stood on the south ... of a mountain not less than 600 feet high. The ... ...ers had extended their gardens to the westward, ... remains of which are still perceptible. Not find... ... any inhabitants, an *inscription* was left there, at... ... to a signal staff, on a spot which appeared to ... Fort George, stating, 'That these islands had been ... by his Britannic Majesty's ship *Clio*, for the ... of exercising the rights of sovereignty, 23d ... ...ber, 1832."

During their stay of ten days, the boats were em... ... in examining Brett's Harbour, Byron's Sound, ...'s Sound, and to the westward to Point Bay, a ... of 60 miles from the *Clio's* anchorage.

At Port Louis, on East Falkland Island, a Buenos-... schooner of war was lying, and a small party ... under the same flag occupied the shore, ... there was an inconsiderable settlement of fo... ...persons, chiefly Buenos-Ayreans, who were en... ... in catching wild cattle, &c. for the supply of ... as occasionally touched there. Lieut. H. ..., of H. M. ship *Tyne*, was subsequently sent ... with a boat's crew to settle on the islands.

... Port Louis, at the head of Berkley Sound, is admi... adapted for vessels to refit at, under any circum... ...; it is well sheltered, and has an inner harbour ... vessels drawing 14 feet of water, where they may ... down with safety if requisite. Water is also ... and plentiful; and reflecting on the number of ... passing and repassing Cape Horn, and the ... they are liable to, from the tempestuous ... frequently experienced off that Cape, the ad... ...tages of a port of refuge becomes apparent.

... Falkland Island possesses large and secure ... for first rate ships of war, with facilities for ...ing the crews on shore without the risk of ... them, and with abundance of wild cattle, anti... ... herbs, and fish, for their support.

The country, in the northern part of the island, is rather mountainous. The highest part was called San Simon, at no great distance from the bottom of Berkeley Sound. The tops of the mountains are thickly strewn with large boulders, or detached stones, of which quantities have fallen, in some places, in lines along their sides, looking like rivers of stones; these are alternated with extensive tracts of marshy ground, descending from the very tops of the mountains, where many large fresh-water ponds are found, from one to two feet deep. The best ground is at the foot of the mountains, and of this there is abundance fit for cultivation, in plains stretching from five to fifteen miles along the margin of the sea. In the southern peninsula there is hardly a rising ground that can be called a hill. Excellent fresh water is found every where, and may be procured either by digging or from the rivulets, which flow from the interior towards the sea, through vallies covered with a rich vegetation.

III. The climate on the island is, on the whole, temperate. The temperature never falls below 26. Fahrenheit in the coldest winter, nor rises above 75. in the hottest summer; its general range is from 30. to 50. in winter, 50. to 75. in summer. The weather is rather unsettled, particularly in winter; but the showers, whether of rain, snow, or hail, are generally of short duration, and their effects are never long visible on the surface of the ground. Thus floods are unknown; snow disappears in few hours, unless on the tops of the mountains; and ice is seldom found above an inch thick. Thunder and lightning are of rare occurrence; fogs are frequent, especially in autumn and spring, but they usually dissipate towards noon. The winter is rather longer than the summer, but the difference not above a month, and the long warm days of summer, with occasional showers, produce a rapid vegetation in that season.

The wind blows commonly from the north-west in summer, south-west in winter, and seldom long from the eastward in either season. The finest weather in winter is when the wind draws from the west or north-west, and in summer when it stands at north-west or north-east. A north wind almost always brings rain, especially in summer, and east and south-east winds are constantly accompanied by thick and wet weather. Snow squalls generally come from the south-south-east, south, or south-south-west. Storms are most frequent at the changes of the seasons, and blow commonly from south-south-west to west-south-west; but they seldom last above 24 hours.

IV. Of the geology of the islands we yet know little. There are marks of copper ore with some pyrites, and the rocks are chiefly quartz. Ores of different colours are common, and red and grey slate is plentiful. There is abundance of excellent clay and stone adapted for building.

The soil of East Falkland Island has been found well adapted to cultivation, consisting generally of from six to eight inches of black vegetable mould, below which is either gravel or clay. The meadows are spacious, well watered, and producing excellent grasses. Wheat and flax were both raised of quality equal, if not superior, to the seed sown, which was procured from Buenos Ayres; and potatoes, cabbage, turnips, and other kinds of vegetables produced largely, and of excellent quality. Fruit trees were not tried, the plants sent from Buenos Ayres having perished before they arrived.

The soil also produces different kinds of vegetables wild, as celery, cresses, &c., and many other esculent plants, the proper names of which were not known

to the settlers, but their palatable taste and valuable anti-scorbutic properties were abundantly ascertained by them. Among others is one which they called the tea-plant, growing close to the ground, and producing a berry of the size of a large pea, white with a tinge of rose colour, and of exquisite flavour. A decoction of its leaves is a good substitute for tea, whence its name. It is very abundant.

No trees grow on the island, but wood for building was obtained tolerably easy from the adjoining Straits of Magellan. For fuel, besides peat and turf, which are abundant in many places, and may be procured dry out of the penguins' holes, three kinds of bushes are found, called fachinal, matajo, and gruillera. The first of these grows straight, from two to five feet high, and the stem, in proportion to the height, is from half an inch to one inch and a half in diameter; small woods of this are found in all the vallies, and form good cover; it bears no fruit. The second is more abundant in the southern than in the northern part of the island; its trunk is nearly the thickness of a man's arm, very crooked, never higher than three feet, and bears no fruit. The gruillera is the smallest of the three, growing close to the ground, and abundant all over the island; being easily ignited, it was chiefly used as fuel when the people were away from the settlement, and to light the peat fires in the houses. It bears a small dark red berry of the size of a large pea, of an insipid taste.

The most curious of the vegetable productions is a resinous plant, or rather excrescence, for it grows from the earth without stalk, branch, or leaves, called the resinous gum plant. It is frequently six feet in diameter, and 18 inches high, and so strong as to bear the weight of a man. Its surface ejects drops of a tough resinous matter of a yellow colour, and about the size of peas, having a strong odour like turpentine. Great quantities of water cresses, sorrel, and wild parsley, are found in every direction, as well as a small shrub of the nature of spruce, which, being made into beer by the help of molasses, has proved an excellent antiscorbutic to seamen afflicted with scurvy after a long voyage on salt provisions. Scarcely any fruits are found, indeed only two fit for use, which grow upon creeping plants, and are similar to the mulberry of Europe, and the *lucet* of North America. Though there are numerous flowering plants, only one, which had a smell like that of a rose, appeared to yield any perfume.

Only one species of animal was found in the island, a kind of wolf-fox, which Byron describes as extremely fierce, running from a great distance to attack the sailors when they landed, and even pursuing them into the boat. It is about the size of a shepherd's dog, and kennels under ground, subsisting on the seals and birds, which it catches along the shore. Sea lions, wallruses, and seals, are abundant about the coast, many of them of great size, and very fierce. Swans, wild green ducks, teal, and all kinds of sea-fowl, are found in great numbers; and so tame were some of the birds when the first settlers landed there that they would suffer themselves to be caught by the hand, and often perch upon the heads of the people. There is a bird called the grele, of beautiful plumage, and a kind of gentle note, whose flesh is much esteemed, and which suffers itself to be approached so as to be knocked down with a stick; there are also falcons, snipes, owls, curlews, herons, thrushes, &c. Fish are not so plentiful, but they consist of mullet, pike, sardini, gradlaw; and, in the fresh water, a green trout, without scales; all sorts of small shell-fish are found around the coast, but it is difficult to get at them, or indeed for a boat to land, on account of the prodigious quantity of sea-weed with which the shore is loaded. The tides produce a curious phenomenon, they do not rise at the settled calculated periods, but just before high water the sea rises and falls three times; and this motion is always more violent during the equinoxes and full moons, at which time several corallines, the finest mother-of-pearl, and the most delicate sponges are thrown up with it; and amongst other shells, a curious bivalve, called *la poulette*, found no where else but in a fossil state.

Herds of wild horned cattle, to the extent of many thousands, exist on the island, sufficient to maintain a great many settlers; and wild hogs are abundant in the northern peninsula. Wild horses are also found there of small size, but very hardy, which, when broken in, as some were without difficulty, were found of great service to the settlement. Rabbits are in great numbers, of a large size and fine fur. Foxes, too, are found, but differing considerably from those of Europe, having a thick head and coarse fur, they live chiefly on geese and other fowl, which they catch at night when asleep.

Game is extremely common, especially wild geese and ducks; of the former two kinds were distinguished, the lowland or kelp-geese, and the upland geese; the latter were much superior in flavour, the former being of a fishy taste, living chiefly on muscles, shrimps, and kelp. Both were very tame, and the upland geese were easily domesticated. They are finest eating in autumn, being then plump, in consequence of the abundance at that season of tea-berries, of which they are very fond; the rest of the year they live on the short grass. They have a white neck and breast, with the rest of the body speckled of a fine brown marbled colour. The lowland gander is quite white, and the goose dark, with a speckled breast. Of ducks there are several kinds. The logger-headed are the largest, and almost of the size of the geese; their flesh is tough and fishy; they cannot fly, and when cut off from the water are easily caught. The next size is also of inferior quality, tough and fishy, but the smaller kinds, which are not larger than young pigeons, are deliciously good, and are found in large flocks along the rivulets and fresh water ponds. Snipes are found so tame that they were often killed by throwing ramrods at them. In addition to these, a great variety of sea birds frequent the shores, of which the most valuable to sailors and settlers, from the quantity of eggs they deposit, are the gulls and penguins. These birds have their fixed rookeries, to which they resort in numerous flocks every spring; the gulls generally in green places near the shore, or on the small islands in the bay; the penguins chiefly along the steep rocky shores of the sea. The eggs of both are eatable even with relish after long confinement on board ship, the penguin's being, however, the best, and less strong than that of the gull. So numerous are these eggs, that on one occasion eight men gathered 60,000 in four or five days, and could easily have doubled that number had they stopped a few days longer. Both gulls and penguins will lay six or eight each, if removed; otherwise they only lay two and hatch them. The gulls come first to their hatching places, the penguins a little later.

Fish abounds in all the bays and inlets, especially in spring, when they come to spawn at the mouths of the fresh water rivulets. A company is now forming for the colonization of the islands.

BOOK III.—POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

CHAPTER I.—LOWER CANADA.

SECTION I. The term *Canada* is supposed to be ...ed from the Indian word *Kanata*, signifying a ...tion of huts, and which the early European dis-...rers mistook for the name of the country. This ...rtant section of the British empire is bounded on ... E. by the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of St. Law-... and a part of the Labrador coast (which is sepa-... by the Straits of Belleisle from the island of ...oundland), on the N. by the Hudson Bay terri-...s on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the S. ... United States, by part of New Brunswick, and ... unexplored territories of the Indians. The ...on line on the S. from the grand portage on ... Superior (vide general map) runs through the ... lakes and down the St. Lawrence river to lati-... 45., and thence along that line to Connecticut ... from whence it follows the high lands which ... the waters running into the St. Lawrence ... the Atlantic, till it reaches due N. of the St. ... river, the boundary between the United States ... New Brunswick.

... boundary is thus described in the 2nd article ... treaty between Great Britain and the United ... "From the N. W. angle of Nova Scotia, viz. ...gle which is formed by a line drawn due N. ... source of St. Croix river (the claim set up ... Americans is based on the pretence of their ... *two* 'St. Croix' rivers, and next as to the ...lands' specified) *to the highlands along the said* ...*ds*, which divide those rivers that empty them-... into the river St. Lawrence, from those which ... to the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-western-... head of the Connecticut river; thence down ... the middle of that river, to 45. N. latitude; ... thence by a line due west in said latitude, until ... the river Iroquois or Cataraquy; thence ... the middle of said river into Lake Ontario; ... the middle of said lake until it strikes the ...unication by water between that lake and Lake ... through the middle of said lake, until it arrives ... water communication between that lake and ... Huron; thence along the middle of said water ...munication into Lake Huron; thence through the ... of said lake to the water communication be-... that lake and Lake Superior; thence through ... Superior northward to the Isles Royal and Phi-..., to the Long Lake; thence through the middle ... Long Lake and the water communication be-... and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake ... Woods; thence through the said lake to the ... north-western point thereof; and from thence ... west course to the river Mississippi; thence ... to be drawn along the middle of the said ... Mississippi until it shall intersect the northern-... part of 31. north latitude;—south, by a line to ... due east from the determination of the line ... mentioned, in the latitude of 31. north of the ... to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with Flint River; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River; and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's River to the Atlantic Ocean;—east, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy, to its source; and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands, which divide the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence; comprehending all islands within 20 leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the *Bay of Fundy* and the *Atlantic Ocean*, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said province of Nova Scotia."

England's admission of the boundary claimed by the United States, on the frontier of Maine alone, would be a loss of 10,000 square miles of one of the finest sections of the British North American territory, namely, 6,918,410 acres from Lower Canada, and 2,372,010 acres from New Brunswick; and it would bring the United States to the very *seaboard* of Lower Canada, and destroy the internal communication between each of our provinces, from the coasts of the Atlantic to the shores of Lake Huron.

This extensive country was, in 1791, by His Britannic Majesty's order in council, divided into two governments (entitled Upper and Lower Canada), the boundary between the provinces commencing at *Pointe au Baudet*, on Lake St. Francis, about 55 miles above Montreal—running northerly to the Ottawa river—up that river to its source in Lake Temiscaming, and thence due N. to the Hudson's Bay boundary. The words of the order in Council are—"to commence at a stone boundary on the N. bank of the lake of St. Francis, at the cove W. of *Pointe au Baudet*, in the limit between the township of Lancaster and the seigniory of New Longueuil running along the said limit in the direction of N. 34. W. to the westernmost angle of the said seigniory of New Longueuil; then along the N. W. boundary of the seigniory of Vaudreuil, running N. 25 E. until it strikes the Ottawa river; to ascend the said river into the lake Temiscaming, and from the head of the said lake by a line drawn due N. until it strikes the boundary of Hudson's Bay, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line, to the utmost extent of the country commonly called or known by the name of Canada." The want of clearness in the above delineation, added to the imperfectness of the map on which it was drawn, particularly as regarded the westwardly angle of the seigniory of New Longueuil, and the S. W. angle of Vaudreuil, which are represented as *coincident*, when, according to Col. Bouchette, Surveyor Gen. of Lower Canada,

they are *nine miles distant* from each other — has naturally caused discussions as to the boundaries between Upper and Lower Canada.

The territory of Lower Canada, or seaward portion, is comprised within the 45th and 52nd of N. latitude, and the parallels of 57.50. to 80.6. of W. longitude, embracing, so far as its boundaries will admit an estimation, an area of 205,863 square statute miles, *including* a superficies of 3,200 miles covered by the numerous lakes and rivers of the province, and *excluding* the surface of the St. Lawrence river and part of the gulf, which occupy 52,000 square miles; the entire province, water and land, being a quarter of a million of square miles, or *one hundred and sixty million of acres.* The boundaries of Lower Canada are the territories of the Hudson Bay Company, or East Maine, on the N.; on the E. the Gulf of St. Lawrence and a line drawn from Ance au Sablon, on the Labrador coast, due N. to the 52nd of N. latitude; on the S. by New Brunswick and part of the territories of the United States, viz. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York; and on the W. by the line separating it from Upper Canada as before described. This boundary was fixed by the 6 Geo. IV. c. 59, which also reannexed the Island of Anticosti to Lower Canada. The whole territory is divided into three *chief* districts—*Quebec*, *Montreal*, and *Three rivers*, and two inferior ones—*Gaspé* and *St. Francis;* these again further divided into 40 counties (*vide* population section), with minor subdivisions consisting of seigniories, fiefs and townships, &c.

II. The discovery of the coast of *Canada*, according to the most authentic statements, was made by the celebrated Italian adventurers John and his son Sebastian Cabot, who received a commission from Henry VII. of England to discover what Columbus was in search of—a N.W. passage to the East Indies or China, or, as the latter country was then called, *Cathay*. The adventurers sailed, in 1497, with six ships, and, early in June of the same year, discovered Newfoundland; whence, continuing a westerly course, the continent of North America was arrived at, which the Cabots coasted (after exploring the Gulf of St. Lawrence) as far N. as 67.50 N. lat. They returned to England in 1498. In 1502, Hugh Elliott and Thomas Ashurst, merchants of Bristol, with two other gentlemen, obtained a patent from Henry VII. to establish colonies in the countries lately discovered by Cabot; but the result of the permission granted is not known. In 1527, another expedition was fitted out by Henry VIII. by the advice of Robert Thorne, a merchant of Bristol, for the purpose of discovering a N.W. passage to the East Indies, and one of the ships in making the attempt was lost.

Francis I. of France, piqued at the discoveries of Spain and Portugal, and having his ambition roused by the monopolizing pretensions of these two powers to the possessions in the New World, authorized the fitting out of an expedition, the command of which he gave to John Verrazani, an Italian, who discovered Florida, and thence sailing back round the American coast to the 15 degree of lat., took formal possession of the country for his royal master, and called it "*La Nouvelle France.*" On Verrazani's return to Europe 1524, without gold or silver or valuable merchandize, he was at first coldly received, but subsequently sent out with more particular instructions and directions to open a communication with the natives, in endeavouring to fulfil which he lost his life in a fray with the Indians, and the object of the expedition was frustrated; while the capture of Francis I. at the battle of Pavia, in 1525, put a temporary stop to further exploration of the coast of Canada. When the Government, however, ceased to follow up the result of Verrazani's formal acquisition of Canada, the Frenchmen of St. Maloes commenced a successful fishery at Newfoundland, which, so early as 1517, had had 50 ships belonging to the English, Spanish, French and Portuguese engaged in the cod fishery on its banks. Jacques Cartier, a native of St. Maloes, engaged in Newfoundland fishery, took the lead in exploring, at his own risk, the N. coasts of the new hemisphere. This bold and experienced navigator at last received a commission from his sovereign, Francis I., and left St. Maloes on the 20th April, 1534, with two vessels, neither of which were more than 20 tons burthen. He coasted part of the gulf which he named St. Lawrence; sailed 300 leagues up the river to which he gave the same name; contracted an alliance with some of the natives; built a small fort, in which he wintered; took formal possession of the country, and returned to France with a native chief named Donnaconna, and two or three of his principal attendants (all of whom were forced from their country by treachery), but without any of those precious metals which were then the great objects of European cupidity. The enterprizing character of his royal master induced him to despatch Cartier in the following year with three larger vessels, and a number of young gentlemen as volunteers. Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence, found the country densely peopled, and the Indians every where friendly. Quebec (or, as it was termed by the natives, *Quilibek*) was touched at, and an Indian village found there. Cartier pursued his route until he reached an island in the river with a lofty mountain, which he named *Mont Royal*, now called Montreal. (There is a discrepancy in the public records as to whether Montreal was visited in the first or second voyage.) After losing many of his followers from scurvy, Cartier returned to France in 1536; and the French court, finding that no gold or silver was to be had, paid no further attention to *La Nouvelle France*, or Canada, until the year 1540, when Cartier, after much exertion, succeeded in getting a royal expedition fitted out under the command of Francois de la Roque, Seigneur de Roberval, who was commissioned by Francis I. as Viceroy and Lieut-general in Canada, Hochela (or Montreal), &c. Roberval despatched Cartier to form a settlement, which he did at St. Croix's Harbour. The Viceroy himself proceeded to his new colony in 1542, where he built a fort and wintered, about four leagues above the isle of Orleans (first called the Isle of Bacchus); but, for want of any settled plans, and from the rising and deadly hostility of the Indians, owing to Cartier's having carried off the Indian chief in 1535, little was accomplished. Roberval's attention was called from Canada to serve his sovereign in the struggle for power so long waged with Charles V. of Spain; and Jacques Cartier, ruined in health and fortune, returned to France in 1549, where he died neglected by his fickle countrymen. Roberval, on the death of Francis I., embarked for Canada, with his brother and a numerous train of enterprizing young men; but, from having never afterwards been heard of, they are supposed to have perished at sea. For 50 years, France paid no attention to Canada, and the few settlers or their descendants left by Cartier or Roberval, were unheeded and unsuccoured; but, in 1598, Henry IV. appointed the Marquis de la Roche his Lieut.-general in Canada, with power to partition discovered lands into seigniories and fiefs, to be held under feudal tenure, and

as a compensation for military service when required. Such was the origin of the Canadian seigneuries. The further history of the province will be found in the "Colonial Library," vol. i., in which is detailed the struggles and disasters of the colonists until the British capture of Quebec by General Wolfe, on the 13th September, 1759.

The determined and loyal conduct of the Canadians of all classes, whether of English or French origin, in Lower Canada, effectually prevented the Americans making an impression on that province; and our occupation of both the Upper and Lower Provinces has been uninterrupted for nearly 80 years.

The following is a chronological list of Governors and Administrators of the Government of Canada, since the province was erected into a royal government, in 1663, and the time when they began to govern. *French*—Sieur de Mésy, May, 1663; Sieur de Courcelles, 23rd Sept. 1665; Sieur de Frontenac, 12th Sept. 1672; Sieur de la Barre, 9th October, 1682; Sieur Marquis de Nonville, 3rd August, 1685; Sieur de Frontenac, 28th November, 1689; Sieur Chevalier de Callieres, 14th September, 1699; Sieur Marquis de Vaudreuil, 17th September, 1703; Sieur Marquis de Beauharnois, 2nd September, 1726; Sieur Conte de la Galissoniere, 25th September, 1747; Sieur de la Jonquière, 16th August, 1749; Sieur Marquis du Guesne de Meneville, 7th August, 1752; Sieur de Vaudreuil de Cavagnal, 10th July, 1755. *English*—James Murray, 21st Nov. 1765; Paulus Emilius Irving (Pres.), 30th June, 1766; Guy Carleton (Lieut.-gov., &c. Commander-in-chief), 24th September, 1766; Ditto, ditto, 26th October, 1774; Hector J. Cramahé (President), 9th August, 1770; Guy Carleton, 11th October, 1774; Frederick Haldimand, 1778; Henry Hamilton (Lieut.-governor and Commander-in-chief), 1774; Henry Hope (Lieut.-governor and Commander-in-chief), 1775; Lord Dorchester (Gov.-general), 1776; Colonel Clarke (Lieut.-Governor and Commander-in-chief), 1791; Lord Dorchester, 24th September, 1793; Robert Prescott, 1796; Sir Robert S. Milnes, Bart. (Lieut.-governor), 31st July, 1799; Hon. Thomas Dunn (President), 31st July, 1805; Sir J. H. Craig, K.B. (Gov.-general), 24th October, 1807; Hon. Thomas Dunn (President), 19th June, 1811; Sir George Prevost, Bart. (Gov.-general), 14th September, 1811; Sir G. Drummond, G.C.B. (Ad.-in-chief), 14th April, 1815; John Wilson, (Administrator), 22nd May, 1816; Sir J. C. C. Sherbrooke, G.C.B. (Gov.-general), 12th July, 1816; Duke of Richmond, K.C.B. (Gov.-general), 30th July, 1818; Hon. James Monk (President), 20th September, 1819; Sir Peregrine Maitland, 20th September, 1820; Earl of Dalhousie, G.C.B. (Gov.-general), 18th June, 1820; Sir Francis M. Burton, K C.G. (Lieut.-governor), 7th June, 1824; Earl of Dalhousie, G.C.B. (Gov.-general), 22nd September, 1825; Sir James Kemp, G.C.B., 8th September, 1828; Lord Aylmer, July, 1830; Lord Gosford, July, 1835; Earl of Durham, June, 1838.

III. The natural features of the territory of Lower Canada are extremely picturesque—mountain ranges, noble rivers, magnificent cascades, lakes, prairies, plains and forests, alternating in every direction with sudden and beautiful variety. On the ocean boundary the eastern parts of the river St. Lawrence are high and mountainous, and covered in most parts with forests. On the northern side of the St. Lawrence the mountains run parallel with this vast river as far up as Quebec, when the range quits the parallel of the capital, and runs in a S.W. and S.E. direction into the United States. These mountains, which are known by the name of the *Alleghanies*, rise abruptly from the Gulf of St. Lawrence at Perée, between the Bay of Chaleur and Gaspé Cape, and in their course divide the Atlantic coast from the basin of the Ohio, their loftiest elevation being from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea. The country between these two ranges of mountains and the S. boundary line of Lower Canada in 45° of N. lat., is marked by numerous risings and depressions into hill and dale, with many rivers running from the N. and S. into the great valley of the St. Lawrence. In order to give a clear view of this valley, it will be well to divide it into sections, and then treat briefly of the rivers and lakes throughout the province; to begin with the sea coast:—

1. The most northerly and easterly section of the province of Lower Canada, extending from *Ance au Sablon* on the Labrador coast to the *Saguenay* river, Lat. 48.5 Long. 69.37, occupies a front of 650 miles, of which we know little more than the appearance of the coast, as explored from time to time by fishers and hunters. A bold mountainous country, in general characterises the coast line; in some places the range recedes from the shores of the Gulf and river St. Lawrence to the extent of 12 or 15 miles, leaving a deep swampy flat or moss-bed nearly three feet in depth,—in other parts (as at Portneuf 40 miles E. of the Saguenay) the shores are of moderate elevation, composed of alternate cliffs of light coloured sand and tufts or clumps of evergreens.

The country between the two points just stated, is well watered by numerous rivers, among which may be mentioned the Grande and Petit Bergeronnes, the Portneuf, Missisiquinak, Betsiamites, Bustard, Manicougan, Ichimanipistic (or seven islands) St. John, St. Austins and Esquimaux. It can scarcely be said that we know any thing more of these rivers than their embouchures. There are no roads along the coast, and the only settlement of any consequence is at Portneuf, a trading mart belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, who possesses under lease from the crown until 1842, the exclusive right of bartering, hunting and fishing over this vast territory and even to the westward of the Saguenay. The tract is termed the King's domain and formed part of the "United farms of France," according to the Ordonnance of 1733.

The country around Lake St. John and the head waters of the Saguenay, has an extent of about 6,000,000 acres of (it is asserted) cultivable land, better watered than any known country. It is protected by a range of mountains to the N. E., and it is alleged has a milder climate than Quebec. The Saguenay is stated to be navigable for a ship of the line of the largest size, for a distance of 27 leagues, and the port of Tadoussac at the mouth of the Saguenay, is open two to three weeks earlier than Quebec.

I give this on the authority of Captain Yule, R. Engineers, who surveyed the country, and favoured me with his notes. Captain Yule speaks in high terms of the Saguenay as an eligible, social, and military station.

2. The second geographical division of the province N. of the river St. Lawrence, is that comprised within the mouths of the Saguenay and St. Maurice rivers, which form the great highways to the northern territories and ramify in various directions with numerous lesser streams and lakes. The distance between the Saguenay and St. Maurice is nearly 200 miles; Quebec City being nearly equidistant from each river. From Quebec to the *Saguenay* there is a bold and strongly defined range of mountains; from Cape Torment the ridge is unbroken (save where rivers find

their exits to the St. Lawrence) to 15 miles below the Saguenay. Beyond this coast border, the country is flat and undulating with chains of hills of moderate height, well watered by numerous lakes and rivers; among the latter are the St. Charles, the Montmorenci, the Great river or St. Ann's, the du Gouffre, Black river, &c.

The country N. W. of Quebec, between that city and the St. Maurice, is not so bold as it is to the S.E. towards the Saguenay; the land rises in a gentle ascent from the St. Lawrence banks, presenting an extremely picturesque prospect, with alternations of water, wood, and rich cultivation, bounded in the distance by remote and lofty mountains. The rivers Jacques Cartier, Portneuf, St. Ann's and Batiscan with their numerous tributaries, add fertility and beauty to the landscape.

3. The third territorial section N. of the St. Lawrence, embraces the country lying between the St. Maurice river and the junction of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, where Upper and Lower Canada meet. The aspect of the country from five to fifteen miles from the river's bank is slightly elevated into table ridges, with occasional abrupt acclivities and small plains.

The islands of Montreal, Jesus and Perrot, situate in the river St. Lawrence, come within this section. Montreal (the principal) is a beautiful isle of a triangular shape, 32 miles long by 10 broad, lying at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, and separated on the N. W. from isle Jesus by the rivière des Prairies. Montreal exhibits a nearly level surface with the exception of a mountain, (Coteau St. Pierre) and one or two hills of a slight elevation, from which flow numerous streams and rivulets. The island is richly cultivated and tastefully adorned. Isle Jesus N. W. of Montreal, 21 miles long by six broad, is every where level, fertile, and admirably tilled; off its S.W. end is Isle Bizard, about four miles in length and nearly oval, well cleared and tenanted. *Isle Perrot* lies off the S. W. end of Montreal seven miles long by three broad; level, sandy and not well cleared; the small islets *de la Paix* are annexed to the seigniory of isle Perrot, and serve for pasturages.

4. Before proceeding to describe the physical aspect of the S. side of the St. Lawrence, it may be proper to observe that but little is known of the interior of the portion of the province bounded by the Ottawa or Grand River; so far as it has been explored it is not distinguished by the boldness which characterizes the E. section of Lower Canada; now and then small ridges and extensive plains are met with receding from the bed of the Ottawa whose margin is an alluvial flat, flooded often by the spring freshes and autumnal rains to the extent of a mile from the river's bed. Beyond the first ridge that skirts these flats the country is little known.

5. Let us now view the province of the S. of the St. Lawrence, beginning as before at the sea coast—on which the large county and district of Gaspé is situate. This peninsulated tract more properly belonging to the New Brunswick than to Lower Canada, lies between the parallel of 47.18 to 49.12 N. Lat. and 64.12 to 67.53 W. Long., bounded on the N. by the river St. Lawrence, on the E. by the Gulf of the same name, on the S. by the Bay of Chaleurs adjoining New Brunswick, and on the W. by the Lower Canada territory; having its greatest width from N. to S. about 90 miles, and with a sea coast extending 350 miles from Cape Chat round to the head of Ristigouche Bay. This large tract of territory has been as yet but very superficially explored; so far as we know the face of the country is uneven, with a range of mountains skirting the St. Lawrence to the N., and another at no remote distance from the shores of Ristigouche river and Bay of Chaleurs;—between these ridges is an elevated and broken valley, occasionally intersected by deep ravines. The district is well wooded and watered by numerous rivers and lakes, the soil rich and yielding abundantly when tilled. The sea beach is low (with the exception of Cape Gaspé which has lofty perpendicular cliffs) and frequently used as the highway of the territory; behind, the land rises into high round hills well wooded. The chief rivers are the Ristigouche into which falls the Pscudy, Goummitz, Guadamgonichone, Mistoue and Matapediac; the grand and little Nouvelle, grand and little Cascapediac, Caplin, Bonaventure, East Nouvelle, and Port Daniel that discharge themselves into the Bay of Chaleurs;—grand and little Pabos, grand and little River, and Mal Bay river flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence:—the river St. John and N. E. and S. W. branches fall into Gaspé Bay: there are also many lakes.

6. The country comprized between the Western boundary of Gaspé and the E. of the Chaudiere river, has a front along the St. Lawrence river to the N. W. of 257 miles, and is bounded to the S. E. by the high lands dividing the British from the United States territories. These high lands are 62 miles from the St. Lawrence at their nearest point, but on approaching the Chaudiere river they diverge Southwardly. The physical aspect of this territory, embracing about 19,000 square miles (of which the United States claim about 10,000 square miles), is not so mountainous as the opposite bank of the St. Lawrence; it may more properly be characterized as a hilly region abounding in extensive valleys. The immediate border of the St. Lawrence is flat, soon however rising into irregular ridges, and attaining an elevated and extensive tableau: at the distance of 15 to 20 miles from the shores of the St. Lawrence, the tableau gently descends towards the river St. John, beyond which it again reascends, acquiring a greater degree of altitude towards the sources of the Allegash—finally merging in the Connecticut range of mountains.

7. The last section of Lower Canada S. of the St. Lawrence is that highly valuable tract W. of the river Chaudiere, fronting the St. Lawrence, and having in the rear the high lands of Connecticut and the parallel of the 45 degrees of N. Lat., which constitutes the S. and S. E. boundary of Lower Canada, where the latter is divided from the American States of New Hampshire, Vermont and New York. The superficial extent of this tract is 18,864 miles, containing 17 counties and a population numbering 200,000. The physical aspect varies throughout this extensive section; at the mouth of the *Chaudiere* the banks of the St. Lawrence still retain the characteristic boldness for which they are remarkable at Quebec and Point Levi, but proceeding Westward they gradually subside to a moderate elevation till they sink into the flats of Baie du Febre, and form the marshy shores of Lake St. Peter, whence the country becomes a richly luxuriant plain. Proceeding from Lake St. Peter towards Montreal, the boldness and grandeur of the country about Quebec may be contrasted with the picturesque champagne beauties of Richelieu, Vercheres, Chambly and La Prairie districts. In the former especially the eye of the spectator is delighted with a succession of rich and fruitful fields, luxuriant meadows, flourishing settlements, neat homesteads,

many villages and even delightful villas adorning the banks of the Richelieu, the Yamaska and the St. Lawrence, whilst in the distance are seen the towering mountains of Rouville and Chambly, Rougemont, Mount Johnson and Boucherville, soaring majestically above the common level. As the country recedes from the St. Lawrence banks to the E. and S. E., it gradually swells into ridges, becomes progressively more hilly, and finally assumes a mountainous character towards lakes Memphramagog and St. Francis, beyond which the country continues to preserve more or less that boldness of aspect to the borders of the Chaudiere and the height of land at the Connecticut's sources. This is the section of the fine country known by the name of the *Eastern Townships*, in which the British American Land Company's possessions are situate.

It is probable that the range of hills traversing Bolton, Orford, &c., are a continuation of the Green mountains which form a conspicuous ridge running from S. to W. through the state of Vermont. Several ... d and conspicuous mountains rise in an isolated manner from the valleys or plains of Yamaska and Chambly, adding a delightful interest to the scenery. This territory is abundantly watered by numerous rivers and lakes and rivulets winding in every direction. The chief rivers are the Chaudiere (forming the boundary to the Eastward) the Beçancour, Nicolet (two branches), St. Francis, Yamaska, Richelieu (or Chambly), Chateauguay and Salmon: all but the three last have their sources within the province. The chief lakes are the Memphramagog (part in Canada, part in the United States), Scaswaninipus, ...ofobi, St. Francis, Nicolet, Pitt, William, Trout, and many smaller ones.

QUEBEC, in Lat. 46.48. Lon. 70.72. is situated on the N. E. extremity of a rocky ridge or promontory, called Cape Diamond (350 feet above the water's ...), which runs for seven or eight miles to the westward, connected with another cape called Cape Rouge, forming the lofty and left bank of the river St. Lawrence, which is but for a short space interrupted by a low and flat valley to the N. E. adjoining the level in which the river St. Charles now runs to the N. of the city. The site of the town on the N. of the promontory has apparently been chosen from its more gradual slope on this side than to the southward, which is precipitous. To the N. and W. of the city the ground slopes more gradually, and terminates in the St. Charles valley. The large river St. Lawrence flows to the southward of the city, washes the base of the steep promontory of Cape Diamond, and unites its waters with the small river St. Charles, flowing along the N. side of the city, the junction being in ... of the town, where they expand into a considerable basin, forming the harbour of Quebec.

The city is nominally divided into two, called the Upper and Lower Towns; the latter being built at the base of the promontory, level with the high water, and where the rock has been removed to make room for the houses, which are generally constructed in the ... style, of stone, two or three stories high, with narrow and ill-ventilated streets. From the Lower to the Upper Town there is a winding street (Mountain-street), extremely steep, which is commanded by well placed cannon, and terminates at an elevation of 200 feet above the river, at the city walls; or by 'Break Neck Stairs,' where the Upper Town commences, extending its limits considerably to the westward, along the slope of the ridge and up the promontory towards the Cape within fifty or sixty yards of its summit. The aspect is N., and well placed for ventilation, although the streets are narrow and irregular. There are suburbs to each town; in the upper, they extend along the slope of the ridge called St. John's; in the Lower, they extend along the valley from the St. Charles, called the *Rocks*. The influence of the tides, which extend several leagues beyond Quebec, raise the waters at the confluence of the two rivers many feet above their general level, and overflow the St. Charles valley, which rises gradually from the river to the northward, in a gentle slope for a few miles, until it reaches the mountains. This valley and slope is wholly under cultivation and extremely rich and picturesque. The ridge on which Quebec stands is also cultivated as far as Cape Rouge to the westward.

As a fortress, Quebec may be now ranked in the first class; the citadel on the highest point of Cape Diamond, together with a formidable combination of strongly constructed works extending over an area of forty acres: small batteries connected by ramparts are continued from the edge of the precipice to the gateway leading to the lower town, which is defended by cannon of a large calibre, and the approach to it up Mountain Street enfiladed and flanked by many large guns: a line of defence connects with the grand battery, a redoubt of great strength armed with 24 pounders, entirely commanding the basin and passage of the river. Other lines add to the impregnability of Quebec; the possession of which, (if properly defended) may be said to give the mastery of Upper as well as of Lower Canada. [For a complete description of the topography of the country, see *Colonial Library*, vol. i.]

MONTREAL, in 45.46. Lat. N., is situate upon the N. or left bank of the St. Lawrence (160 miles S. W. from Quebec), upon the Southernmost point of an island bearing the same name, and which is formed by the river St. Lawrence on the S., and a branch of the Ottawa or grand river on the N. The island is in length from E. to W. 30 miles, and from N. to S. eight miles: its surface is an almost uniform flat, with the exception of an isolated hill or mountain on its W. extremity, which rises from 500 to 800 feet higher than the river level. Along its foot, and particularly up its sides, are thickly interspersed corn fields, orchards and villas, above which to the very summit of the mountain, trees grow in luxuriant variety. The view from the top, though wanting in the sublime grandeur of Cape Diamond at Quebec, is romantically picturesque: on the S. the blue hills of Vermont, and around a vast extent of thickly inhabited, cultivated and fertile country embellished with woods, waters, churches, cottages and farms,—beneath the placid city of Montreal—its shipping and river craft, and the fortified island of St. Helena, altogether exhibiting a scene of softly luxuriant beauty. Within a mile to the N. W. of the town, the range of the mountain gradually declines for a few miles to the W. and N. to the level of the surrounding country. The bank of the river upon which Montreal is built, has a gradual elevation of 20 to 30 feet, sloping again in the rear of the town, where there is a canal to carry off any accumulated water: the land then again undulates to the N. to a higher range. The streets are parallel with the river, and intersect each other at right angles; the houses are for the most part of a greyish stone, roofed with sheet iron or tin: many of them are handsome structures, and would be considered as such in London.

In the extent and importance of her trade—in the

beauty of her public and private buildings—in the gay appearance of her shops, and in all the extrinsic signs of wealth, Montreal is far a-head of the metropolitan city of the province. Its population in 1825, was 22,357; and in 1831, 27,297; at present it is about 35,000, if not more. The whole island is comprized in one seigniory, and belongs to the Roman Catholic clergy, who are consequently wealthy, but very liberal in exacting the *lods et ventes* due to them on the mutation of land,—they usually compound for these fines (see Section VII.).

Divisions of the Province.

DISTRICTS.	Between parallels of N. Lat.	Between degrees of W. Long.	Along the St. Lawrence, Miles.	Depth inland Miles.	Superficial square Miles.
Quebec, including Anticosti and other islands.	45° to 52°	57° 50′ to 72° 4′	826	360	127949
Montreal, including islands . . .	45° to 49.° 50′	72° 54′ to 80°	110	310	54802
Three Rivers, including St. Francis and islands.	45° to 49°	72° 4′ to 72° 54′	52	320	15823
Gaspé peninsula, including islands . . .	47° 18′ to 49.° 12′	64° 12′ to 67° 53′	80	200	7289
		Total superficies in square miles			205863

RIVERS AND LAKES OF CANADA.

QUEBEC DISTRICT.

RIVERS.		LAKES.	
N. of St. Lawrence.	*S. of St. Lawrence.*	*N. of St. Lawrence.*	*S. of St. Lawrence.*
St. Anne	Chaudiere, Part of	St. John's	Temiscouata
Jacques Cartier	Etchemin	Commissioners	Matapediae
Batiscan	Du Sud	Quaquagamack	Mitis
St. Charles	Du Loup	Wayagamac	Abawsisquash
Montmorenci	Greenriver	Bouchette	Longlake
Gouffre	Rimouski	Kajoulwang	Pitt
Mal Bay	Trois Pistoles	Ontaratri	Trout
Black River	Mitis	St. Charles	William
Saguenay	Tartigo	Chawgis	St. Francis
Belsianite	Matane	Assuapmoussin	McTavish
St. John	Madawaska	Shecoubish	Macanamack
St. Anne, L.	St. Francis, Part of.		
Portneuf	St. John, Part of.		

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

Gateneau	Richelieu	White Fish	Memphramagog
Liveres	Sorel	Sabbls	Tomefobi
Petite Nation	Yamaska	Killarney	Missiskoui Bay
Rivière Blanche	and branches	Temiscaming	Scaswaninepus pt.
. . . . . . Du Nord	Pyke	Lievres	Yamaska Bay
Mascouche	Montreal L.	Le Roque	St. Louis
Achigan	Chateauguay	Rocheblanc	Two Mountains
L'Assomption	and branches	Pothier	St. Francis
Lachenaye	Lacolle	Nimicachinigue	Chaudiere
Lerthier	Magog	Papineau	Chats
Bhaloupe	Coaticock	Maskinongé	Allumets
Cu Chêne	Missiskoui		

THREE RIVERS DISTRICT.

St. Maurice	St. Francis	O. Cananshing	Nicolet
and branches	and branches	Matawin	St. Francis, point of.
Baticcan pt.	Nicolet	Goldfinch	Megautie
Champlain	and do.	Shasawataiata	St. Paul
Du Loup G. and L.	Becancour	Montalagoose	Outardes
Maskinonge	Gentilly	Oskelanaio	Backlake
Machiche	Yamaska, Part of.	Crossways	Connecticut
		Perchaudes	Weedon
		Blackbeaver	Scaswaninepus pt.
		Bewildered	St. Peter.

IV. So far as we know, the geological structure of Canada exhibits a granite country, accompanied with calcareous rocks of a soft texture, and in horizontal strata. The prevailing rocks in the Alleghany mountains are granite in vast strata, but sometimes in boulders between the mountains and the shore; greywacke and clayslate also occur with limestone occasionally; various other rocks, usually detached, present themselves. The lower islands of the St. Lawrence are mere inequalities of the vast granitic strata which occasionally protrude over the level of the river; the Kamouraska islands and the Penguins in particular exhibit this appearance, and in Kamouraska and St. Anne's parishes large masses of primitive granite rise in sharp conical hills (one is 500 feet high) with in some places smooth sides and scarcely a fissure, in other places full of fissures and clothed with pine trees which have taken root therein—the whole country appearing as if the St. Lawrence at one period entirely covered the land. At St. Roch the post road ...s for more than a mile under a perpendicular ridge of granite 300 feet high. The banks of the St. Lawrence are in many places composed of a schistus substance in a decaying or mouldering condition, but still in every quarter granite is found in strata more or less inclined to the horizon, but never parallel to it. In the Gaspé district there have been obtained numerous beautiful specimens of the quartz family, including a great variety of cornelians, agates, opals, and ...; coal indications have also been traced.

Among the mountains to the N. W. of the St. Lawrence have been obtained iron felspar, hornblende, ... iron ore, granite, (white, grey and red) and a ... of stone very common in Canada, called *Lime-... Granite*, it being limestone that calcinates to ..., yet by fracture apparently granite: marble is in abundance and plumbago of the finest quality. The iron mines of St. Maurice have long been celebrated, and the metal prepared (with wood) is considered equal if not superior to Swedish; there is no ...t that Canada is rich in copper, lead, tin, and ...r mineral productions.

The beautiful spar peculiar to Labrador, whence it ... its name, has long been celebrated; some ...mens are of an ultra marine or brilliant sky-blue ...—others of a greenish yellow—of a red—and of ... pearly grey tint. Marble of excellent quality ... varied hues (white, green, and variegated) is ...n different parts of the country, and limestone, ...tial to the agriculturist, almost everywhere ...s.

The quantity of good soil in Canada compared with ... extent of country is equal to that of any part of ...; and there yet remains locality for many ...s of the human race. The best lands are ... on which the *hardest* timber is found—such ..., maple, beech, elm, black-walnut, &c. though ...wood when of luxuriant growth, and pine when ... clean and tall, also indicates good land. Many ... *cedar swamps*, where the cedars are not stunted ... mingled with ash of a large growth, contain a ... rich soil and are calculated for the finest hemp ... in the world. So great is the fertility of the ...n Canada, that 50 bushels of wheat per acre are ...ently produced on a farm where the stumps of ... which probably occupy an eighth of the surface, ... not been eradicated — some instances of 60 ... per acre occur, and near York in Upper Canada, 100 *bushels of wheat were obtained from a single* ... In some districts wheat has been raised suc... on the same ground for 20 years without ...

Along the Ottawa there is a great extent of alluvial soil, and many districts of fertile land are daily brought into view which were before unknown. [See Geology—" *Colonial Library*."]

V. In Lower Canada, the temperature of the season may be considered severe rather than mild: the winter divides the year,—commencing in November, and terminating in May. In Upper Canada the winter is shorter by two months.

Meteorological Register for Quebec.

MONTHS.	THER. Max.	Min.*	Med.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
January	34	14	10	W. N. W.	Generally fine.
February	38	-8	10	W. E. N. E.	Much snow.
March	32	-2	15	W. & E.	Snow and rain.
April	54	20	40	Variable.	Variable.
May	72	35	15	ditto.	Generally fine.
June	90	63	75	ditto.	Ditto.
July	66	60	64	ditto.	Ditto.
August	78	63	67	ditto.	Ditto.
September	76	54	65	ditto.	Rain and cloudy
October	77	28	44	E. N. E.	Snow and rain.
November	50	15	34	S. S. E.	Snow.
December	29	17	12	W. N. W.	Variable.
Averaging..	58	32	40		

* The minimum for January, February, and March, of course, indicates *below* zero.

The greater severity in the eastern or lower province is owing to its more N. E. position, and to the contiguous N. E. range of uncultivated mountains. In the N. E. the snow commences in November; but seldom continues many days on the ground before December, when the whole country is covered for several feet deep, which does not entirely disappear before the beginning of May. The frost during this period is generally intense, with N. W. winds and clear atmosphere during the greater part of the winter; but on a change of wind to the southward and eastward, the weather is overcast, the atmosphere becomes damp, sometimes accompanied with thick fog and snow-falls, with a considerable rise in the thermometer,—which usually ranges, during the months of December, January, February, and March, from 32 to 25 *below* zero, Fahrenheit.

Below Quebec the St. Lawrence is not frozen over, but the navigation is impeded by the large masses of ice which are floated down the river from the upper districts, and kept in motion by the combined action of the current at the narrows opposite Quebec, and the diurnal influence of the ocean tides.

During the month of April the influence of the sun on the ice and snow begins to be felt, and about the first week in May the snow has all disappeared in the neighbourhood of Quebec, (the spring is three weeks earlier at Montreal, distant on the St. Lawrence about 180 miles) and the ice which had been accumulating in the great lakes and rivers that pay tribute to the mighty stream, rushes down in vast masses and almost incredible quantities towards the ocean, which again dashes it inland with the impetuosity of the gulf tides, presenting an extraordinary and almost terrific scene: sometimes the St. Lawrence is choked up from bank to bank with masses of ice from 4 to 500 yards in diameter,—the sea-tide and land current forces these on one another, and breaks them into small pieces, forming fantastic groups of figures high above the surface of the river;—the effect of the wind and water on these masses may well be imagined. The navigation

of the river is not said to be completely open until they have all disappeared, which is about the second week in May; vessels attempting to get out of, or to enter the St. Lawrence while the ice is forming or disappearing, are frequently lost by being embayed and crushed to pieces during a severe storm, when the running rigging, and even the rudder becomes immoveable.

The climate of Canada has undergone a change as shown by the mean height of the thermometer at 8 A. M. for *the month of July*, from 1799 to 1818 consecutively:—
1799..66.87; 1800..66.70; 1801..66.51; 1802..68.35; 1803..69.38; 1804..72.19; 1805..67.93; 1806..65.96; 1807..75.18; 1808..73.35; 1809..60.60; 1810..59.16; 1811..65.32; 1812..62.16; 1813..51.41; 1814..60.45; 1815..65.87; 1816..58.65; 1817..62.19; 1818..64.00.

The warmest of the foregoing years in July was 1807, and the coldest 1813. Since 1818 the climate of Canada has undergone considerable change, partly owing to the *motion of the Magnetic Poles* and the clearing consequent on the cultivation of the country, the effect of which is mainly observable in the lengthened duration of summer and consequent shortening of winter. The state of the weather during the height of summer and winter at Cape Diamond, Quebec, (lat. 46.48 N., long. 71.17 W.) will be yet further seen by a Meteorological Register for January and July, taken in the year 1828, a year of rather remarkable high and low temperature.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR QUEBEC.

JULY.

Days.	Barometer.		Thermometer			Moon's Age.	Winds. Noon.	Weather. Noon.
	6 A. M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	3 P. M.	Highest			
1	29.19	29.12	53	57	66	20	S. W.	Show. cloudy
2	.. 12	.. 14	54	56	58	21	W. & E.	Gloomy
3	.. 17	. 20	51	52	53	22	W. & E.	Heavy rain
4	.. 35	.. 47	52	60	64	23	Calm.	Clearing
5	.. 55	.. 46	52	70	76	24	Do.	Thunder
6	.. 16	.. 01	56	72	76	25	W. by N.	Do. rain
7	.. 12	.. 17	63	63	67	26	W. by S.	Rainy
8	.. 36	.. 48	56	60	64	27	E. N. E.	Cloudy
9	.. 22	28.89	53	59	59	28	Do.	Drizzle
10	28.88	29.19	55	58	60	29	S. W.	Clearing
11	29 31	.. 16	57	62	88	30	S. S. W.	Rain, cloudy
12	.. 18	.. 26	49	62	63	1	W. N. W.	Clearing
13	.. 37	.. 42	49	64	70	2	S. W.	Dry & black
14	.. 38	.. 27	58	58	64	3	S.	Showery
15	.. 32	.. 35	56	58	58	4	Do.	Do. and fogs
16	.. 41	.. 46	55	62	62	5	S. W. by S.	Clearing
17	.. 41	.. 33	59	69	69	6	W.	Thunder
18	.. 32	.. 21	56	76	76	7	S. W.	Showery
19	.. 06	28.94	62	70	74	8	Do.	Do. do.
20	.. 03	29.06	58	78	78	9	S. W. by S.	Clear and do.
21	.. 26	.. 28	56	81	81	10	S.	Do. hail
22	.. 23	.. 11	62	76	77	11	N. E.	Showery
23	.. 14	.. 12	63	76	76	12	W. by S.	Unsettled
24	.. 06	28.94	64	76	77	13	W. S. W.	Thunder
25	28.95	.. 87	62	75	76	14	S. do.	Showery
26	. 93	.. 96	62	71	71	15	S. W. by S.	Thundering
27	.. 97	.. 94	65	74	74	16	W. & E.	Squally
28	29.05	29.16	55	65	66	17	S. W. by W.	Clear
29	.. 37	.. 50	54	69	70	18	Do.	Showery
30	.. 60	.. 52	52	70	74	19	S. S. W.	Squally
31	.. 35	.. 24	60	64	67	20	S. by W.	Do. & thunder

JANUARY.

Days.	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Moon's Age.	Winds. Noon.	Weather. Noon.
	7½ A. M.	3 P. M.	7½ A. M.	3 P. M.	Highest			
1	29.80	29.78	*—10	11	13	15	Calm	Clear
2	.. 57	.. 32	20	31	36	16	N. E.	Do.
3	28.75	.. 20	34	32	36	17	S. W. mod.	Do.
4	29.65	.. 62	7	22	22	18	Calm	Gloomy
5	.. 30	.. 16	26	32	35	19	N. E.	Snowing
6	.. 45	.. 47	24	28	32	20	W.	Cloudy
7	28.97	28.54	8	15	16	21	N. E by E.	Stormy
8	29.61	29.80	—12	— 0	— 0	22	W. S. W. do.	Clear
9	30.00	30.21	— 5	6	10	23	W. by S.	Do.
10	29.92	29.85	5	10	14	24	N. E.	Do.
11	.. 93	.. 86	13	23	24	25	Do.	Dim
12	.. 75	.. 75	31	35	36	26	Calm.	Gloomy
13	.. 25	.. 28	36	34	34	27	W.	Drizzling
14	.. 94	.. 55	— 0	11	13	28	E.	Gloomy
15	.. 03	.. 41	12	10	15	29	S. W. by W.	Stormy
16	30.05	.. 90	—12	1	16	1	W. S. W.	Dimly, clear
17	28.85	28.95	10	11	18	2	Do.	Clear
18	29.72	29.52	— 5	4	10	3	Do.	Do.
19	.. 55	.. 31	2	11	11	4	N. E. by E.	Cloudy
20	28.75	28.96	16	2	19	5	S. W.	Clear
21	29.00	29.21	—20	15	12	6	Do.	Do.
22	.. 70	.. 83	—24	— 4	— 4	7	Do.	Do.
23	.. 85	.. 87	—16	4	4	8	Do.	Do.
24	30.11	30.31	—12	6	6	9	Do.	Do.
25	29.90	29.48	— 3	22	25	10	N. E. do.	Clearing
26	.. 24	.. 45	31	30	37	11	W. S. W.	Gloomy
27	30.00	. 85	0	2	8	12	E. N. E.	Snowing
28	24.42	28.37	—10	20	22	13	Calm.	Very clear
29	29.25	29.62	1	— 4	1	14	W.	Do. do.
30	30.00	.. 91	—20	4	7	15	W. S. W.	Snowing
31	29.20	.. 42	6	21	21	16	S. W. by W.	Gloomy

* —These lines indicate the mercury being so many degrees *below* Zero.

During the summer months there is a great deal of electric fluid in the atmosphere, and the vividness of the lightning and loudness of the thunder are sometimes appalling in the extreme. As a general rule it may be observed that the prevailing winds (viz. N.E., N. W. and S. W.) have considerable influence on the temperature of the atmosphere and state of the weather. The S. W. (the most prevalent) is generally moderate and accompanied by clear skies,—the N. E. and E bring continued rain in summer and snow in winter,—the N. W. is dry, cold and elastic, owing to the ice-bound region it springs from. Winds from due N., S. or W. are not frequent, and the direction of the tide (which is felt for nearly 60 miles above Quebec) often causes a change in the atmospheric current [See "Colonial Library," vol. I.—2nd Edn.]

VI. Canada, as well as the other portions of the American continent, was comparatively densely peopled by a dark race, termed Indians, when first discovered by Europeans; and as colonization extended, the coloured population perished before the civilization of the whites.

The earliest European census of Lower Canada was in 1622, when Quebec, then a small village, did not contain more than 50 persons. A general capitation took place in 1676, since which the increase, according to Charlevoix, La Potherayе, and public documents, has been as follows:—

1676	1688	Increase in 12 years.	1700	Increase in 12 years.	1706	Increase in 6 years.	1714	Increase in 8 years.	1759	Increase in 45 years.	1784	Increase in 25 years.	1825	Increase in 41 years.	1831	Increase in 6 years.
8415	11249	2834	15000	3751	20000	5000	26904	6904	65000	38096	113000	48000	450000	337000	511917	61917

The progress of population (dividing males from females), from 1822 to 1831 was, according to a Colonial Office Return, as follows:—

The rapid increase observable of late years is evidently ascribable to emigration from Europe:

Years	Males	Females	Total.	Births.	Marriages	Deaths.
1822	186663	177893	364556	..	..	..
1826	185948	207616	393564	..	..	..
1828	204165	227930	432095	..	..	..
1829	214131	240202	454333	10035	1575	4296
1830	219200	245636	464836	22651	3536	9435
1831	222492	317330	539822	25110	4105	11092

Comparative Statement of the Number of Emigrants arrived at Quebec since the Year 1829, inclusive.

WHERE FROM.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
England and Wales . .	3565	6799	10343	17481	5198	6799	3067	12188
Ireland	9614	18300	34133	28204	12013	19206	7108	12590
Scotland	2643	2450	5354	5500	4196	4591	2127	2224
Hamburgh and Gibraltar	..	..	..	15				
Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, West Indies, France, &c.	123	451	424	546	345	339	225	235
Havre de Grace . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	485
	15945	28000	50254	51746	21752	30935	12527	27722

Grand Total, 238,881.—For other returns, see *Appendix*.

Rate of Increase in the General Population of Lower Canada, from 1760 to 1836, inclusive.

		Increase.
In 1760, the population of the undivided province was	65,000	
In 1784, Ditto	113,000	48,000
In 1825, the population of Lower Canada, by a corrected census, say . .	450,000	337,000
In 1831, the population of Lower Canada, by a census of this year, was . .	511,917	61,917
In 1836, the population of Lower Canada, supposed to be	600,000	89,581
Increase in six years, from 1825 to 1831, of Lower Canada	13 per cent.	
Increase in five years, from 1831 to 1836, of Lower Canada	17 2–5ths.	
General rate, from 1825 to 1836, of Lower Canada, 11 years	33½	
Average increase from 1760 to 1784, of Lower Canada, per annum . .		2,000
Average increase from 1784 to 1825, of Lower Canada, per annum . .		8,219
Average increase from 1825 to 1831, of Lower Canada, per annum . .		10,319
Average increase from 1831 to 1836, of Lower Canada, per annum . .		17,816

In a general view, the French and French-descended population are estimated at 400,000; and the British and British-descended, at 200,000; the latter, however, are rapidly increasing by births and immigration.

The last complete census of the Colony was in 1831, but the births, marriages, and deaths of the districts of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers, have been returned to the Colonial Office thus:—[See B. B. Lower Canada, 1836.]

Years.	District of Quebec Containing 13 Counties.				District of Montreal Containing 19 Counties.				District of Three Rivers Containing 5 Counties.			
	Births.	Mrrgs.	Deaths	Incrs.	Births.	Mrrgs.	Deaths	Incrs.	Births.	Mrrgs.	Deaths	Incrs.
1831	8133	1629	5023	3110	14217	2592	6514	7703	2740	517	1195	1545
1832	8459	1671	7047	1412	13195	2506	13718	..	2779	543	1338	1441
1833	8642	1601	3833	4809	13721	2643	5936	7785	2884	547	1024	1860
1834	8507	1487	5282	3225	14181	2487	9118	5063	2988	514	1303	1685
1835	8671	1636	3118	5553	14591	2630	5566	9025	3014	485	929	2085
1836	1706	1447	5002	3704	75031	2386	5561	9470	3068	461	1231	1837

Cholera caused great destruction of life during several of the preceeding years.

POPULATION CENSUS OF THE - - - - - -

COUNTIES.	Area in square miles.	Houses inhabited.	Proprietors of real property.	Not proprietors of real property.	Population in 1825.	Population in 1831.	Five years of age and under.	Above five and under 14 years.	MALES. 14 and under 18. Married.	Single.	18 and under 21. Married.	Single.	21 and under 30. Married.	Single.	30 and under 60. Married.	Single.	60 and upwards. Married.	Single.
QUEBEC DISTRICT.																		
Beauce§	1987	2156	2039	312	8689	11900	1488	1573	1	369	18	337	482	405	1376	110	299	37
Bellechasse§	1775	2045	1763	298	12920	13529	1313	1621	14	569	8	360	360	454	1421	150	488	27
Dorchester§	348	1943	1599	342	10363	11946	2129	2971	18	538	22	325	394	443	1315	107	302	18
Islet§	3044	1952	1265	687	10125	13518	1223	1689	22	508	36	348	378	435	1423	165	462	76
Kamouraska§	4320	2040	1594	514	12612	14557	2733	3763	27	700	20	359	531	416	1465	105	328	10
Lotbiniere§	735	1461	1363	102	6098	9151	1824	2161	2	378	22	274	300	276	1107	64	238	7
Megantic§	1465	374	290	84	204	2283	415	528		99	5	66	76	141	273	45	28	1
Montmorenci†	7396	536	451	93	3517	3743	577	819	4	167	11	103	102	183	400	47	118	15
Orleans†	69	600	397	290	4022	4349	675	807	22	170	23	98	110	140	161	51	14	7
Portneuf †	8640	1916	1790	152	10636	12350	2208	2700	8	641	13	343	272	435	1312	180	415	17
Quebec†	14240	4911	3214	3344	28683	36173	5984	7128	10	1502	32	1029	1264	1421	4426	606	563	129
Rimouski §	8840	1424			7400	10061												
Saguenay†	75090	1573	1450	211	7783	8385	1510	1078		362	38	283	404	241	1069	66	243	10
Total ..	127949	22931	17215	6429	123052	151985	22079	26838	128	6003	248	3925	4673	4990	16768	1696	3498	354
MONTREAL.																		
Acadie §	250	1946	1410	535	9032	11419	2660	3012	1	437	6	196	384	245	1370	116	174	32
Beauharnois §	717	3161	2298	713	14851	16857	1833	2168	1	609	32	356	646	577	1938	263	307	73
Berthier †	8410	3845	2718	1043	15935	20225	4297	4996	4	917	17	500	604	387	632	206	376	154
Chambly §	211	2456	1480	976	15000	15483	2233	2431	41	721	27	491	439	571	1788	195	416	19
La Chenaye †	299	1712	1261	456	8544	9461	1160	1560	8	502	36	238	303	254	1006	119	288	29
La-Prairie §	238	2968	2145	878	19259	18497	2292	2562	17	922	47	416	646	537	2037	231	447	98
L'Assomption †	5008	1993	1549	657	11213	12767	1214	1586		544	10	322	360	374	1302	156	287	100
Missisqui §	360	1412	925	502	6951	8801	1534	2104	2	401	6	248	331	452	907	132	180	46
Montreal †	197	6204	2331	4707	37085	43773	3806	4222	19	1610	40	1311	1556	2231	4816	978	707	308
Ottawa †	31669	775	562	214	1496	4786	758	510	2	241	6	213	212	596	436	358	32	10
Richelieu §	373	2866	1986	880	15896	16149	3489	4089	11	664	29	277	590	289	1769	131	332	97
Rouville §	429	2918	2143	775	13928	18115	2211	2257	23	759	65	360	788	541	1911	127	373	45
St. Hyacinthe §	477	2542	2067	565	11781	15366	3367	3856	37	653	53	343	476	303	1721	152	271	83
Shefford §	749	854	562	294	2294	5087	530	631		139		158	190	176	593	51	81	10
Terrebonne †	3169	3049	2360	678	15597	16623	3169	3296	1	775	26	386	551	422	1979	132	480	52
Two Mountains†	1086	3859	2603	1267	16700	20905	4609	4565	27	871	40	465	678	565	2628	236	447	70
Vandreuil†	330	2149	1628	602	11144	13111	1453	1720	10	563	15	327	428	391	1385	152	268	69
Vercheres §	198	1888	1219	649	11573	12319	2190	3288	4	551	3	382	376	442	1289	87	343	20
Stanstead §	632	1726	825	879	7088	10306	1966	2684	2	428	15	177	355	412	1114	87	185	32
Total	54802	48323	32572	17270	245367	290050	44771	51537	210	12397	473	7166	9913	9765	30621	3909	5994	1347
THREE RIVERS.																		
Champlain†	783	1084	1037	89	5891	6991	1273	1610		325	7	188	194	281	755	93	245	11
Drummond§	1674	591	379	323	1325	3566	393	443		115	7	115	144	150	376	54	42	11
Nicolet§	487	1984	1913	179	11776	12504	2538	3175	17	494	16	390	358	460	1766	104	391	14
St. Maurice†	9810	2955	2248	557	15679	16909	2576	3253	1	806	24	430	480	460	2045	140	556	32
Sherbrooke§	2786	909	684	411	4703	7104	1394	1608	9	332	11	179	200	263	813	79	110	8
Yamaska §	283	1766	1392	371	8355	9496	1971	2301	2	464	20	201	307	203	1039	78	224	44
Total	15823	9379	7653	1930	47729	56570	10145	12390	29	2536	85	1503	683	1817	6794	548	1568	12
GASPE.																		
Bonaventure§	4108	939	776	163	4317	8309	815	894	3	372	11	301	140	257	387	146	97	15
Gaspe, § &c.	3281	865	500	295	2108	5003	919	1045	31	389	90	407	165	449	458	114	86	2
Total	7389	1804	1276	458	6425	13312	1734	1939	34	761	101	708	305	706	845	260	183	17
SUMMARY OF LOWER CANADA.																		
Montreal	54802	48323	32572	17270	245367	290050	44771	51537	210	12397	473	7166	9913	9765	30621	3909	5994	134
Quebec	127949	22931	17215	6429	123052	151985	22079	26838	128	6003	248	3925	4673	4990	16768	1696	3498	35
Three Rivers	15823	9379	7653	1930	47729	56570	10145	12390	29	2536	85	1503	1683	1817	6794	548	1568	12
Gaspe	7389	1804	1276	458	6425	13312	1734	1939	34	761	101	708	305	706	845	260	183	17
Total	205963	82437	58716	26087	422573	511917	78729	92704	401	21697	907	13302	16574	17278	54028	6413	11243	200

§ Thus marked are on the S. side of the river St. Lawrence.
† Thus marked are on the N. side of the river St. Lawrence.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA IN 1831.

FEMALES. Under 14 years of age.	FEMALES. Fourteen and under 45. Married.	FEMALES. Fourteen and under 45. Single.	FEMALES. Forty-five and upwards. Married.	FEMALES. Forty-five and upwards. Single.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Episcopalians.	Church of Scotland.	Roman Catholics.	Methodists.	Presbyterians & Dissenters from the Ch. of Scotland.	Baptists.	Jews.	Persons of all other denominations.	Families employed in agriculture.	Farm servants employed.	Families engaged in commerce or trade	Persons subsisting on alms.	Settlers, British subjects.*	Settlers, British subjects.†	Settlers from any foreign countries.‡
2832	1652	913	551	90	7	11	18	395	92	12113						1972	110	4	2	785		
2736	1477	1547	945	102	20	10	47	4		13526		11				1803	309	35	269	12	2	
2117	1452	1168	692	35	5	11	21	183	13	11747		3						13	115			
2642	1338	1586	837	91	24	12	76	15	18	13484		1				369	360	29	142			
1	1704	1530	742	65	4	5	26	32	10	14514					1	1650	45	43	13		21	
	1195	853	456	37	3		22	312	81	8722	21	25	6			1269	76	5	3	409	1	4
410	328	196	64		3			952	459	343	231	186	71		36	367	59	7		1357		
	395	482	259	48	1		6			3742	1					321	22	5	6	20		
16	289	392	19		4	11	1			4349						544	9	16	39			
2377	1706	1437	790	110	3	12	58	365	33	11902	1	48			1	1409	374	23	21	615		7
	5171	5066	1343	472	34	28	53	5580	2181	27872	337	163	14	3	23	830	291	581	79	6042	32	28
2548	1312	838	507	57	6	5	26	20		8365						1933	14	3				
15679	18012	16008	7207	1107	114	105	354	7858	2887	119809	591	437	91	3	61	12467	1669	764	689	9240	56	39
2630	1597	696	339	130	15	9	20	1162	34	9930	901	230	35		18	1344	139	25	67	411		29
3742	2444	1193	441	130	10	7	10	1551	2627	9349	467	2160	196		465	2520	202	34	21	1334		34
4224	2934	1881	482	305	10	16	26	330	19	19796	8	52		20		3206	97	25	46	56		
1387	1932	1455	732	87	16	17	27	601	68	14673	42	99				1013	251	47	56	13	6	23
1366	1004	834	572	62	20	9	23	344	71	8992	55	16					148	16	38			1
3750	2532	1637	814	256	11	10	28	532	134	17531	32	208	27		27	1677	37	37	14	109		1
2011	1429	1265	516	243	6	1	17	633	139	11830	29	109				1126	144	30	30	347		
1819	1056	935	353	114	5	3	1	4426	48	757	1854	384	1236		60	958	158	26		122		202
6073	5745	5792	1360	1199	29	30	28	5888	3643	32533	517	1005	105	52	30	1174	599	770	36	6075	152	192
560	611	164	71	6		1	1	697	315	2069	298	1282	125			582	950	38	1	318	45	25
3630	2072	1387	655	268	14	16	48	269	34	15834	2	1	7		2	1355	132	8	39	22		
4009	2373	1311	734	186	29	18	72	1803	449	14839	636	268	1		102	2186	160	25	8	207		22
3522	2080	1216	506	158	8	9	20	352		14761	61	29			33	3019	165	22	79	1		4
1137	702	391	155	38	2		6	276	43	218	157	75	76		139	788	39	10	1	41	2	60
3266	2265	1478	1891	123	27	7	62	681	451	15392	4	56	6		8	1925	547	38	20	439		
2934	3108	1557	730	218	16	23	22	1651	1527	16438	478	838	25	12	26	2110	177	27	4	1984	21	3
2935	1690	1216	493	93	15	5	17	597	552	11921	5	18		1	9	1673	210	20	12	156	17	
2147	1503	1185	686	51	16	12	23	3	3	12316		1				1519	894	19	32	1		
2190	1260	1008	371	95	5	2	11	156	35	114	468	170	341		25	54	126	23		139		835
56192	38337	26601	11901	3762	254	195	462	21952	10192	229293	6044	7001	2180	85	944	28229	5175	1240	504	11775	243	1431
1349	799	714	451	45	11	6	39	98	26	6863		2	1		1	912	16	18	32	35		
913	466	269	106	32	2	1	3	905	244	2063	160	84	35		30	3060	52	230		328		27
2354	1658	1071	856	37	2	3	22	143	2	12279		11			1	1425	24	19	41	4		
3116	2391	1891	880	99	9	25	35	426	60	16340	36	29	1	19	2	1732	102	68	3	41	6	
1144	888	555	260	33	4		1	1101	120	747	172	200	153		4354	908	175	135		51	8	2
1933	1219	871	369	118	5		8	51	42	9394		9				1625	59	19	3	5		
10709	7421	5371	2652	364	33	34	108	2724	494	47786	370	335	190	19	4388	9662	428	489	79	464	14	29
473	615	266	504	23				880	1446	2982		7			184	459	330	8	10	112		
506	556	165	71	22	7			1206	50	3702	14	31				7		2		3		
979	1171	433	575	45	7			2086	1496	6684	14	38			184	466	330	10	10	115		
56192	38337	26601	11901	3762	254	195	462	21952	10192	229293	6044	7001	2180	85	944	28229	5175	1240	504	11775	243	1431
15679	18012	16008	7207	1107	114	105	354	7858	2887	119809	591	437	91	3	61	12467	1669	764	689	9210	56	39
10709	7421	5371	2652	364	33	34	108	2724	494	47786	370	335	190	19	4388	9662	428	489	79	464	14	29
979	1171	433	575	45	7			2086	1496	6684	14	38			184	466	330	10	10	115		
83559	64941	48413	22335	5278	408	334	924	34620	15069	403472	7019	7811	2461	107	5577	50824	7602	2503	1282	21594	313	1499

* Who have arrived by sea, since 1st May, 1825.
† Who have arrived by any other way than by sea, since 1st May, 1825.
‡ Who have arrived since 1st May, 1825.

VII. The prevailing, or most numerical creed in Lower Canada, is the Roman Catholic faith, the clergy of which are educated in Canada, and have no connexion with the Pope; they are not paid by government, but have for their support the 26th part of all the grain raised on the lands of Catholics. Hay and potatoes are exempted from the charge, and if the Catholic turn Protestant, or sell his lands to a Protestant, the estate is no longer subject to this moderate tythe. The church is governed by a Romish Bishop (a Canadian born and educated), who receives, in addition to the rent of some lands of little value, the sum of 1,000*l.* per annum from Great Britain, which is the only charge for the Catholic Church establishment. The income of the *Curés*, whose numbers are about 200, average 300*l.* per annum, by which they are enabled to live respectably, and even hospitably. In aid of the bishop or primate, there are two coadjutors or titular bishops, and four vicars general, and there are upwards of 200 vicaries, curés, &c. Several religious communities, exists, viz. the *Hotel Dieu de Montreal*, founded in 1664, and containing 37 *religieuses professes*; the *Congregation de Nôtre Dame à Montreal* (in 1650), with 81 *professes*; the *Hôpital general de Montreal* (1753), with 29 *professes*; the *Hôtel Dieu de Quebec* (founded in 1637, " pour les pauvres Malades"), with 34 *religieuses professes*; the *Ursulines de Quebec*, with 56 *professes*; the *Hôpital general de Quebec* (1693), with 50 *professes*; and the *Ursulines des trois rivières* (founded in 1677, " pour l'instruction et pour les pauvres Malades"), with 34 *professes*: all these establishments have *novices* and *postulants*.

The Church of England establishment consists of a bishop (of Quebec) and 40 clergymen; the Presbyterians of the Church of Scotland are about 14 in number, and there are 12 Wesleyan ministers.

The ecclesiastical charges, voted in the parliamentary estimates for the term from 1st April 1834, to 31st March 1835, are, bishop of Quebec's salary 3000*l.*; archdeacon ditto, 500*l.*; rector ditto 400*l.*, and house-rent, 90*l.*; minister of Trinity Chapel, Quebec, 200*l*; Montreal rector, 300*l.*; Three Rivers, ditto, 200*l.*; William Henry ditto, 150*l.*; Durham ditto, 100*l.*; Chatham ditto, 100*l.*; Caldwell manor ditto, 100*l.*; St. Armand, ditto, 100*l.*; Evening lectures at Quebec, 100*l.*; Verger of ditto, 150*l.*; Quebec Presbyterian minister, 50*l.*; Montreal ditto, 50*l*; Argenteuil ditto, 100*l.*; Roman Catholic bishops of Quebec, 1000*l.* In addition to the foregoing, there is a charge of 4,000*l.* to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in all our North American provinces, making a total of 10,690*l.*

The number of churches in Lower Canada is about thirty. *One-seventh* of the whole of the lands in the townships, is set apart as a provision for the Protestant Church.

VIII. A Committee of the Canadian House of Assembly, thus reports on the subject of education in 1832:—

" In 1830, there were 981 schools; in 1831, 1216; teachers in 1830, 947; in 1831, 1305; scholars in 1830, 41,791; in 1831, 45,203. [In 1829, the total number of children reported as receiving elementary education, was only 18,410, of which 3,675 were under the Royal Institution.]

The number of scholars taught gratuitously, has increased from 21,622, to 23,805. Those who pay, from 16,591 to 18,016.

The whole amount of expenses for elementary schools, paid out of the public chest, in 1830, was about 20,000*l.*; in 1831, it will be about 26,000*l.*, giving an average for each scholar in 1830, of 10*s.* 4*d.*; in 1831, of 11*s.* 2*d.*

The proportion which the number of children, receiving instruction, bears to the whole population, is about one in twelve throughout the province, instead of one in four, the proportion in the adjoining state of New York. The counties of Montmorency, Stanstead, Sherbrooke, and Lotbinière, are the only counties out of forty-one where nearly all the children, of a fit age to attend school, are receiving a school education. In some counties only one child in twelve, and one in ten, are at school. The average throughout the province, of the children at school is one out of three.

Your Committee has observed with satisfaction, that, out of the whole number of schools, viz.:—1216, 142 (chiefly in the towns of Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, and Laprairie), have 6,281 scholars, who pay for their education, or receive it in convents, or at a low rate in institutions which derive no support from the public money. In Quebec there are no less than 2,525 scholars at elementary schools, and whose parents pay for their education and entirely support forty-one schools, at a rate of payment from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per month."

The money paid towards public schools by the House of Assembly was, in 1829, 6,439*l.*; 1830, 18,088*l.*; 1831, 17,317*l.*; 1832, 23,324*l.*; making in four years 65,168*l.* sterling, or 72,409*l.* currency, distributed through upwards of 2,000 schools annually.

The lands granted to the Jesuits by the old French government, and which fell into the Crown on the demise of the last of the Jesuits, in 1800, have been granted by the government for purposes of education.

Return of the Institutions for the Instruction of Yout in Lower Canada. [Canadian Commissioners Report 1836.]—PROTESTANT. 1. Royal Grammar School, Quebec; 200*l.* a year, and 90*l.* a year school-house rent from Jesuits' estates. Twenty free scholars, 11 pay for their tuition; all day-scholars. Terms, under 12 8*l.*, above 12 and under 13, 10*l.* per an., above 13 12*l.* per. an. French and English taught; course o instruction as in the grammar schools in the Unite Kingdom.

2. Royal Grammar School, Montreal; 200*l.* a yea and 54*l.* a year school-house rent, from Jesuits' es tates. Twenty free scholars admitted, 15 schola pay for their education; all day scholars. Terms, high est 10*l.*, lowest 8*l.* per an.; instruction as in gram mar-school at Quebec; and this school is in posses sion of an extensive apparatus for experiments i natural philosophy.

3. Seminary at Chambly; contributions of student a private institution lately established under the patr nage of the Lord Bishop of Quebec. Board and tu tion according to age of student, 40*l.*, 50*l.* and 75*l.* p an.; day-scholars, 15*l.* and 20*l.* per an. There are 1 boarders and 9 day-sholars. Those who pay 75*l.* p an. are young men studying for holy orders, and othe finishing their education.

CATHOLIC.—1. Seminary of Quebec; no revenu specifically appropriated to the purposes of educatio but possessed of several estates. Value, made ma years ago, computed at 1,249*l.* a year, besides lar contributions in grain, and the lods et ventes on m tations of property, which amount to a considerab sum. Attended by 188 students; the terms for tuiti and board, 17*l.* 10*s.* per an.; for tuition only, 1*l.* p an. Poor children instructed gratis. The semina

of Quebec was erected by letters patent of the French Crown, dated in April 1663.

2. Seminary at Montreal; in possession of estates valued many years ago at about 2,000*l.* a year, besides large contributions in grain, and lods et ventes on mutations of property, which in the seigniory of Montreal, comprehending the whole of the town, must amount to a large sum. Attended by 260 students; terms for board and tuition per an. 21*l.*, for tuition only, 1*l.* 15*s.* Instruction as at the seminary of Quebec. The ecclesiastics of St. Sulpice, at Paris, were authorized to establish a seminary at Montreal, and allowed to hold the Island of Montreal in Mortmain, by letters patent of the French Crown, dated in May 1677.

3. Seminary at Nicolet; supported principally by private contributions. The number of students, or the price paid for tuition, not known.

4. Seminary at St. Hyacinthe; as No. 3.

5. Seminary at Chambly; as No. 3.

6. College of St. Ann; as No. 3.

Numbers 4, 5 and 6, receive Legislative Grants.

General Statement of Education in the Province of Lower Canada, made from the Returns transmitted to the House of Assembly by the Visitors named in virtue of the Act 1st William IV. chapter 7.

COUNTIES.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.									No. of Teachers		Population of each County.	Proportion of Inhabitants in each School District.	One child attends school to the undermentioned proportion of population.	Number of Scholars attending Schools receiving no allowance from Government.	
		In ordinary attendance at School.	Average in each School.	Present at the Visit.			Paying from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per Month.										
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Free.	Males.	Females.				Boys.	Girls.
Bonaventure	7	203	29	68	52	120	—	—	130	73	5	2	8309	235	40		
Gaspé	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5003	298			
Rimouski	18	664	36	420	355	775	137	73	210	565	15	4	10061	303	15		
Kamouraska	39	1231	32	659	616	1275	118	99	217	1058	21	17	14557	428	12	55	
L'Islet	27	994	36	611	549	1160	206	195	401	760	18	9	13518	540	13		
Bellechasse	54	1642	30	842	911	1753	95	123	218	1535	28	26	13529	276	8		
Dorchester	27	802	29	480	386	866	134	97	231	635	15	12	11946	398	15		
Beauce	22	542	24	207	326	553	26	62	88	445	12	10	11900	177	22	16	20
Megantic	4	104	26	58	52	110	8	8	16	94	4	—	2283	134	22		
Lotbinière	58	1667	29	714	853	1567	122	95	217	1450	36	21	9191	191	5		
Nicolet	27	1091	40	694	370	1064	313	140	453	811	16	12	12504	227	11	215	37
Yamaska	18	664	36	329	375	704	62	16	78	626	10	8	9499	316	14		
Drummond	10	342	34	155	177	332	21	29	50	282	8	2	3566	178	10		
Sherbrooke	50	1270	26	—	—	1333	—	—	—	—	—	49	7104	95	5		
Stansted	69	1976	29	—	—	1690	—	—	—	—	—	69	10306	166	5		
Missiskoui	56	1241	22	528	699	1227	458	630	1088	139	10	46	8801	191	7	40	64
Shefford	26	595	22	255	286	541	187	216	403	138	2	24	5087	212	8	5	5
Richelieu	17	723	42	419	303	722	148	96	244	478	10	7	16149	538	19		
... de Sorel	4	116	29	116	128	244	60	8	68	166	3	2	—				
St. Hyacinthe	34	1336	36	958	664	1622	473	302	775	847	21	13	15369	495	11		
Rouville	46	1766	38	1146	1198	2344	422	367	789	1555	22	24	18115	463	10		
Verchères	13	600	46	261	194	455	127	81	208	249	9	4	12319	615	20		
Chambly	22	844	40	382	247	629	174	107	281	348	18	5	15483	496	18	20	
La Prairie	28	971	34	510	492	1002	276	234	520	482	23	8	18497	616	19	148	131
L'Acadie	31	1154	37	650	559	1209	231	188	419	790	18	13	11419	431	10	49	55
Beauharnois	41	1514	37	687	592	1279	501	436	937	342	33	7	16859	330	11	57	66
Vaudreuil	12	260	21	197	131	328	119	89	208	120	11	1	13111	599	50	15	5
Outaouais	9	241	27	90	96	186	90	96	186	—	6	3	4786	252	20	3	6
Deux Montagnes	37	1332	36	630	544	1174	300	225	531	640	27	11	20905	486	15		
Terrebonne	15	900	32	500	400	900	160	140	300	600	10	5	15623	831	18	32	35
Lachenaie	18	650	36	315	272	587	153	112	265	321	13	5	9461	450	14		
L'Assomption	27	889	33	493	404	897	165	141	306	591	14	13	12767	354	14	18	22
Montreal, Cité	54	3840	69	1894	2098	3992	1245	1743	2895	1097	42	56	27297	—	6	900	1000
Do. Comte	21	701	33	464	490	954	142	147	283	666	14	7	16476	—	23		
Berthier	37	1332	36	630	544	1174	306	225	531	643	27	11	20225	412	15	25	27
St. Maurice	49	1763	36	947	952	1899	363	463	826	1073	29	23	16909	466	10	148	482
Champlain	27	826	30	409	451	860	25	11	36	824	12	15	6991	249	8		
Portneuf	54	1726	32	962	794	1756	180	146	326	1430	35	19	12350	280	7	22	3
Quebec, Cite	49	3413	69	1684	1865	3549	1018	1556	2574	975	38	50	27562	—	8	920	1605
Do. Comté	19	623	33	413	436	849	126	131	257	592	13	6	8611	539	13		22
Montmorency	23	773	38	508	466	974	153	97	250	754	13	10	3743	220	5		54
Saguenay	4	237	59	123	91	214	46	39	85	129	4	2	8385	399	35		45
Orleans	9	241	26	205	141	354	115	38	153	212	4	4	4349	434	18	7	4
	1216	43799	1465	21613	20567	45203	9015	9001	18053	23805	670	635	511919			2595	3686

The following abstract of the New School Act may be considered useful for imitation in our other colonies, or even in the mother country:

For one elementary school in a central situation in each parish, the present act grants 20*l.* per annum; and for one separate school for girls in every school district in the Roman Catholic parishes or missions, where there is a church or chapel, at the rate of 20*l.* per annum, provided such girl's schools be open for tuition to all the female children of the parish or mission at the same rate as other schools. An additional 10*s.* for each school district allowed to the school visitors, for prizes so distributed among the scholars of the girl's school in the Catholic parishes. The superiors and professors of colleges and academies, and the presidents of education societies now existing, may act as visitors of schools. Any three school visitors may extend the age (above 15 years) at which pupils may be admitted and made part of the number required by law to give a right to such allowance, according to the population of the county, parish, or township, on making an entry thereof in

the minute book of the school, and they may also alter the school hours, under peculiar circumstances, on making a like entry. Returns of schools hereafter to be made up on the 15th May and 15th November, and payments made at those times. If the visitors find a school kept *bona fide* from second Monday in August in any district, which would have been entitled to an allowance, if the meeting of the inhabitants had taken place, and trustees elected according to law, they are authorised to grant the allowance for the time in which it has been kept by an entry in the school minute book. If the visitors find a school *bona fide* held in any school district (but not the regularly established district school) for more than thirty-five regular pupils, they may certify the same by an entry in the school minute book of the district, and include the master in their return, who shall become entitled to the allowance, provided that the number of schools recommended in the returns does not exceed the number fixed for such county by this act. The visitors are authorised to augment the number of poor children whom the trustees may place in each school from ten to fifteen by an entry in the minute book, provided that twenty regularly attending and paying pupils are at such school. The visitors may also dispense with the condition which requires that no poor child can be admitted *gratis*, unless there is one of the same family attending the school and paid for. If the visitor find in any school a teacher qualified to teach, and actually teaching both French and English, on making an entry thereof in the minute book, such teacher shall be entitled to 4*l*. per annum, in addition to the 20*l* already granted. Copies of this act to be sent to the members for the county, for each school district, and a sufficient number of the returns required by the law."

Number of Elementary Schools in each County, number of Scholars taught, amount paid for the support of such Schools, and other particulars relating to the Province of Lower Canada, to 15th November, 1835. [B. B. No return for 1836.]

Counties.	No. of Elementary Schools in each County.	No. of Scholars in each County.					Amount pd. for Building Elementy. Schools		Amount pd. for support of Elemy. Schools	Prem. to such Schol. as excel in each School.
		Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Taught gratis.	Paid for.	No. of houses	Amnt. paid.		
Bonaventure	7	257	154	103	47	210	—	—	£76	£11
Gaspé	8	164	97	67	52	112	—	—	82	7
Rimousky	28	802	415	387	433	369	—	—	280	17
Kamouraska	37	1106	593	513	690	476	—	—	395	17
L'Islet	22	697	437	260	446	251	—	—	239	12
Bellechasse	42	1245	685	560	632	613	—	—	452	24
Dorchester	40	1283	654	629	677	606	—	—	400	18
Beauce	67	1813	893	920	1737	76	—	—	659	33
Megantic	18	475	242	233	294	181	—	—	303	8
Lotbiniere	44	1379	708	691	398	981	1	£12	484	20
Nicolet	32	990	493	497	285	705	—	—	331	20
Drummond	20	589	293	296	262	329	2	72	99	5
Sherbrooke	41	1510	700	810	374	1136	—	—	422	25
Stanstead	60	2003	947	1056	324	1697	—	—	600	31
Yamouska	20	526	288	238	202	324	—	—	229	13
St. Hyacinthe	30	987	567	420	274	708	—	—	325	15
Richelieu	24	721	389	332	396	425	—	—	271	14
Rouville	53	1831	928	903	719	1112	1	37	575	23
Shefford	25	845	419	426	252	593	1	48	287	12
Missisquoi	43	1511	716	795	171	1330	—	—	437	24
Varennes	19	631	318	313	179	452	—	—	187	8
Chambly	28	860	491	369	300	560	—	—	315	17
Lapraire	27	826	520	306	276	550	1	50	324	17
Acadie	21	716	405	311	180	536	2	46	277	15
Beauharnois	64	2297	1279	1018	335	1962	3	50	693	29
Montreal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Vaudreuil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Ottawa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Two Mountains	48	1666	819	847	417	1249	1	20	486	24
Terrebonne	15	593	385	208	249	344	—	—	179	11
Lachenaie	23	748	373	375	270	478	—	—	260	10
L'Assomption	31	1075	630	445	378	697	2	25	329	18
Berthier	39	1145	635	510	342	803	—	—	437	24
St. Maurice	38	1256	643	613	378	878	—	—	419	18
Champlain	26	715	385	330	419	296	—	—	278	13
Portneuf	45	1427	810	617	589	838	—	—	462	22
Quebec	35	1132	589	543	533	579	—	—	355	11
Orleans	4	114	71	43	44	70	—	—	39	5
Montmorency	11	344	173	171	88	256	—	—	166	5
Saguenay	17	631	411	240	186	465	3	130	221	9

Return of the number of Schools in Lower Canada in 1835.

Name of Parish.	No. of Scholars. Male	Fm.	Totl.	Amt. allowed by Gov. for its support
Quebec	122	103	225	£111
Cape Cove	18	10	28	20
Frampton	5	19	24	20
Malbay	12	13	25	20
Cap Sante, No. 2.	26	14	40	24
Ditto No. 13.	25	25	50	20
Montreal	166	124	290	111
Lachine	19	6	25	20
Kilkenny, No. 1.	28	0	28	20
Brandon, No. 1.	19	20	39	20
Kildare, No. 1.	12	10	22	20
Shefford, No. 2.	36	20	56	24
Rawdon, No. 8.	17	13	30	24
Argenteuil, No. 1.	31	7	38	20
Ditto No. 4.	19	32	51	20
Grenville, No. 1.	23	17	40	20
St. Armand, No. 3.	12	18	30	20
Ditto No. 12.	26	26	52	24
Durham, No. 1.	17	14	31	20
Ditto No. 5.	23	22	45	20
Ditto No. 12.	24	27	51	20
Stanbridge, No. 5.	36	34	70	20
Stanstead, No. 9.	9	19	28	20
Ditto No. 29.	14	22	36	20
Nattey, No. 1.	25	15	40	20
Ditto No. 7.	16	19	35	20
Ditto No. 8.	18	20	38	20
Patton, No. 2.	17	30	47	20
Barnston, No. 5.	19	21	40	20
Ditto No. 10.	18	22	40	20
Three Rivers	16	15	31	45
Eaton, No. 3.	24	20	44	20
Ascot, No. 8.	20	25	45	20
Compton, No. 5.	14	23	37	20
Drummondville	12	15	27	20
Pasbebiac, No. 2.	23	17	40	24
Ditto No. 1.	12	11	23	20

Remarks.

The mode of instruction in each school is greatly at the discretion of the teacher, no particular being enjoined by the Board of Royal Institution.

These schools are likewise partially supported by contributions from the parents and others, varying according to circumstances.

The schools are under the superintendance of the "Board of Royal Institution for the advancement of learning," incorporated by the Provincial Act 41st George III. cap. 17.; to this board the legislature makes an annual grant. Each teacher is bound to instruct one third of the number of pupils gratuitously, and in no case to charge more than 3*s.* 4*d.* per month.

The visitors may vary the rate according to the number of children in each family who attend school, and the circumstances of the parents.

There are also two grammar schools, one at Quebec and another at Montreal, supported by an annual grant of 200*l.* each, from the Jesuit Estates Fund; with 90*l.* and 50*l.* respectively for house rent. These are also under the superintendance of the Royal Institutions.

The system of instruction is that of the public grammar schools in England; 26 free scholars are admitted in each of them. The rate of tuition for others is 12*l.* per annum.

There are also upwards of 1,000 schools established under the Provincial Act 9th George IV. cap. 46; attended by about 45,600 scholars, of both sexes. 20*l.* are allowed to each teacher, having at least 20 scholars. These scholars are under the direction of trustees, annually elected by the inhabitants. No particular system of tuition is followed, but the Lancastrian is pursued in a few of them.

There are also several Roman Catholic colleges in the Province, and a number of private seminaries for the higher branches of education.

... alterations have been recently made for the ... of more equally distributing the elementary ... over the Province. The number of school ... in 1833, was—

...aventure, 22; Gaspé, 14; Rimouski, 35; Ka...ska, 34; L'Islet, 25; Bellechasse, 49; Dor...er, 37; Beauce, 67; Megantic, 17; Lotbiniere, ...colet, 41; Yamaska, 27; Drummond, 10; Sher... 51; Stanstead, 62; Missiskoui, 48; Shefford, ...ichelieu, 29; St. Hyacinthe, 31; Rouville, 47; ...res, 17; Chambly, 35; Laprairie, 34; L'Acadie, Beauharnois, 59; Vaudreuil, 24; Ottawa, 19; ...Mountains, 49; Terrebonne, 23; Lachesnaye, 21; ...mption, 36; Montreal, 18; Berthier, 48; St. ..., 36; Champlain, 27; Portneuf, 45; Quebec, Montmorency, 19; Saguenay, 19; Orleans, 10. ... 1295 school districts.

...re are French colleges also at Quebec, Chambly, ...t, and St. Hyacinthe; and there are many high ... public and private schools.

...several of the colleges there are professorships of divinity, medicine, anatomy, philosophy, mathematics, &c., and the chairs are all ably filled.

The fine arts are making no inconsiderable progress. The Museum of Natural History, of Montreal, is increasing rapidly; and the Literary and Historical Society, of Quebec, is rising into notice; hopes are entertained that, when the existence of these institutions are more generally known in England, books, tracts, and manuscripts, &c., will be sent from the mother country. There are several public libraries: one in Quebec contains upwards of 6,000 volumes of standard and valuable works, and the Montreal public library is fast overtaking its elder brother of Quebec; and there are the mechanic's institutions, school societies, and agricultural associations, &c.

Intimately connected with education is the state of crime. The following is the latest return at the Colonial Office. By comparing the returns with those of Upper Canada, or an equal amount of population in another colony, the state of crime and morals may in some degree be estimated.

IX. Return of the Gaols, and of the Prisoners confined therein, in Lower Canada, in 1836. [B.B.]

Name of the Prison, and where situated.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	Total No. of Prisoners who have been in Gaol throughout the Year.		No. of Debtors.		No. of Misdemeanours.		No. of Felons.		No. of tried Prisoners.		No. of untried Prisoners.		Prisoners employed.		Prisoners not employed.	Punishment for Offences within the Prison.	Cases of Sickness and Death.		
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Hard Labour.	Employment not being Hard Labour.			Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest No. of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
Quebec, Common Gaol, situate in the centre of the City of Quebec, and includes a House of Correction.	54	158	88	76	6	..	26	70	56	6	35	62	46	15	65		..	Irons, and solitary confinement.	..	46	4
Common Gaol of the District of Montreal, situate in the City of Montreal.	124	248	95	22	7	..	34	18	61	4	51	5	48	15	None.		119	Irons, by order of the Sheriff, when necessary; none at present.	189	June 26th, 20 sick; Aug. 29th, 20 sick.	1 Oct. 20th, Margaret Monarque.
Common Gaol of the District of Three Rivers, situate in the Town of Three Rivers.	10	33	45	9	..	..	16	3	30	6	28	3	18	6	None.		All.	Irons, and sometimes solitary confinement.	35	18	—
Sherbrooke Goal (and two large rooms for Debtors), situate in the Village of Sherbrooke, District of St. Francis.	18	72	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	Not employed.		One	Ironed, if found attempting to break gaol.	1	1	—
The Public Gaol of New Carlisle, situate in the Town of New Carlisle, District of Gaspé.	4	6	5	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.		..	Irons.	1	1	—
Common Gaol of Percé, situate in the Town of Percé, District of Gaspé.	2	4	13	1	1	..	9	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..		..	Irons.	..	..	—

Number of Prisoners in the Gaols of Lower Canada throughout the Year.

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours.			No. of Felons.			No. of Prisoners tried.			No. of Prisoners untried.			No. of Deaths in Prison.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1828	177	72	249	14	..	14	44	49	93	107	20	127	69	30	99	94	39	133	3
1829	114	56	170	14	..	14	22	49	71	71	3	74	45	52	97	66	26	92	5
1830	112	49	161	8	..	8	45	29	74	68	9	77	64	9	73	64	22	86	7
1831	142	53	195	6	..	6	60	50	110	61	1	62	56	31	87	81	24	105	5
1832	227	69	296	20	..	20	39	56	95	93	15	108	58	31	89	139	38	177	10
1833	215	79	294	26	..	26	91	57	148	97	17	114	96	43	139	125	36	161	4
1834	193	68	261	26	..	26	69	62	131	94	5	99	94	40	134	28	72	100	3
1835	176	94	270	18	..	18	104	58	162	71	33	104	98	51	149	73	43	116	5
1836	247	108	355	16	..	16	89	95	184	152	17	169	111	70	181	113	30	143	4

Diet of the Prisoners in the Gaol of Quebec.—One pound and a half of the best brown bread per day, with one quart of gruel, or two pounds of potatoes. The weekly cost per head for each prisoner is about 2s. 2½d. The sick receive whatever may be ordered by the physician. Destitute prisoners are provided with such clothes as are absolutely necessary, on an approved estimate. The bedding consists of a straw palliasse, one sheet, two blankets, and a rug. The prisons are under the superintendence of the sheriff.

Number of Officers, and how appointed.—A gaoler, a superintendant of works, and a matron appointed by the sheriff, and two turnkeys appointed by the gaoler. The employment of the prisoners consists in picking oakum, teazing hair, sawing and splitting firewood, &c. The females sew, wash, knit, spin, card, weave, &c. The hours of labour are from seven to twelve and from one to six. Prisoners not for hard labour are allowed the use of the airing-yard until four, P.M., in summer. The amount of earnings are credited to Government, and go towards the maintenance of the establishment.

The building is in a very dilapidated state, and has been reported to be very insecure by each successive grand jury which has visited it during the last 10 years. [B. B. for 1836.]

X. The constitution of the Lower Province, until the late insurrection suspended it, may be thus summarily stated. The authority of the sovereign of Canada, limited by the laws of Great Britain and by the capitulations of the Province. The supreme *legislative authority* in His Majesty and the two houses of the Imperial Parliament; this authority again limited by the capitulations and its own acts; the most remarkable of which, the Act 18 George III. cap. 12, confirmed by 31st George III. cap. 13. declares that no taxes shall be imposed on the colonies but for the regulation of trade, and that the proceeds of such taxes shall be applied to and for the use of the Province, in such manner as shall be directed by any law or laws which may be made by His Majesty, his heirs or successors, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province.

The *Provincial Legislature* consists of His Majesty, acting by the Governor of the Province for His Majesty, of a Legislative Council of 34 members, the Chief Justice and Protestant Bishop, appointed by His Majesty for life; of a House of Assembly, of 88 members, elected for four years by His Majesty's subjects resident within the Province, and possessed, for their own use and benefit, in the counties, of real property to the yearly value of 40s. sterling; in the towns of the yearly value of 5*l.* sterling, or paying rent to the amount of 10*l.* sterling. No religious disabilities exist as to electors, but clergymen or Jews are not eligible as representatives. The Assembly is empowered to make laws for "the peace, welfare and good of the government" of the Province, such laws not being repugnant to the Act of 31 George III. c. ... elections by open voting. Members of the House of Assembly allowed, by grant of the Legislature, an indemnity of 10s. currency per diem, and 4s. per league from their places of residence to the town or capital where the sittings of the Legislature are held, which is Quebec. Session of the Parliament of Lower Canada generally lasts three months, seldom more than four, and is held during the winter. Salary of the Speaker of the House of Assembly 900*l.* voted annually by the Provincial Legislature.

The constituency of Lower Canada is very widely diffused—among the half million of people there are at least 80,000 electors, of whom nine-tenths are proprietors of the soil; several counties have from 4 to 5,000 electors, all of whom are landed proprietors. The total number of proprietors of real property in 1831, was 57,891; and of persons holding property not otherwise than real, 25,208. Of families employed in agriculture, 50,824; and of families engaged in commerce, only 2,503. The number of farm servants employed was 7,602, which shows what a large proportion of the agriculturists are small farmers. The number of persons subsisting on alms, in a total population of upwards of half a million, was only 1,282; and which, I suppose, included a large proportion of 408 deaf and dumb, 334 blind, and 924 insane persons.

The Governor, in his Majesty's name, assembles, prorogues, and dissolves the two houses, which must be called together once in every twelve calendar months. All questions arising in either of the two houses, are decided by the majority of the members present *by open voting*. The Governor gives, withholds, or reserves for the further signification of His Majesty's pleasure, the royal sanction to bills proposed by the two other branches. Laws assented to by the Governor, may be disallowed by His Majesty within two years. His Majesty cannot assent to any act or acts affecting the enjoyment of the dues of the clergy of the Church of Rome, or affecting the establishment of the Church of England within the Province, or the provisions made for the same, or the enjoyment or exercise of any religious form or mode of worship, or creating penalties, burthens, disabilities, or disqualifications on that account, or granting, or imposing any new dues in favour of any ministers of any former form of worship, or affecting the prerogative, touching the granting of the waste lands of the Crown; without such acts having been 30 days before both houses of the British Parliament, and neither of the houses having addressed His Majesty not to sanction the same.

When Canada was in possession of the French, the government was nearly pure despotism.

Shortly after the cession of the province of Lower Canada to the British Crown, the King of England, in a proclamation dated the 7th of October, 1763, declared, that "all the inhabitants of the province, and all others resorting to it, might confide in his royal protection for enjoying the benefit of the laws of England." In 1774, the first Act of Parliament was passed, fixing the boundaries of Canada, making provision for the better government of this part of the British dominions, and vesting the authority in a governor, aided by a council of not less than 17 persons, and not exceeding 23 in number, who had power to frame ordinances, but not to levy taxes, except for making of public roads and erecting a few local structures. By this Act the English criminal law was preserved; but it was enacted, "that in all matters of controversy relative to property and civil rights resort should be had to the rule and decision of the laws of Canada," excepting, however, in this concession to French law: "lands which had been or should be granted in free and common soccage." The Roman Catholic religion, with all its immunities and rights, was secured to the Canadians.

After 17 years' interval, this Act was followed by Mr. Pitt's, or rather Lord Grenville's Act, styled the Constitution of 1791, under the provisions of which Canada was divided into upper and lower provinces. This Act gave to Lower Canada a Constitution, consisting of a Governor and Executive Council of 11

members, appointed by the Crown (similar to the Privy Council in England); a *Legislative Council*, appointed by mandamus from the King, forming the second estate, and then consisting of 15 members (but since increased to 34, including the Protestant Bishop of Quebec and the Chief Justice, who is Speaker); and a *Representative Assembly*, or third estate, composed of 50 members, and consisting of four citizens from each of the cities of Quebec and Montreal; three burgesses (being two for the town of Three Rivers, and one for William Henry, so called in honour of the visit of his late Majesty), and the remaining number divided over the province as knights of the shire, representing 22 counties, into which Lower Canada was divided. Population was partly made the basis for regulating the division: thus a small and thickly-populated territory on the banks of the St. Lawrence was found sufficient to form a county; and in the more distant parts large areas were included in one county, in order to combine the requisite amount of population necessary to a representative election.

The unequal manner in which this division of counties, with regard to population, and not to area, was felt after a few years, and a new county division proposed and adopted by the Provincial Act ix., Geo. IV.; but in order to understand the change which took place in the extension of the representation, it will be requisite to show the division as it stood according to the Act of 1791. This I can best do by the following return of the census of Lower Canada in 1827 and 1831, with the number of Members returned to the Assembly.

COUNTIES.	Area in square Miles.	Inhabitants in		Population.		Members.	
		Townships.	Seignories.	In 1827.	In 1831.	1827.	1831.
Gaspé*	7296	4919	1125	6425	13312	1	2
Cornwallis (1)	13160	No return.	20012	20012	24618	2	4
Devon (2)	3044	..	11934	11934	13518	2	2
Hertford (3)	1775	..	14044	14044	13529	2	2
Dorchester (4)	2335	249	19458	19707	23846	2	4
Buckingham (5)	7430	6450	27032	33522	44104	2	10
Richelieu (6)	2231	9544	26712	36256	31515	2	8
Bedford (7)	789	10782	12672	23654	26916	1	4
Surrey (8)	198	..	11573	11573	12319	2	2
Kent (9)	211	..	10890	10890	15483	2	2
Huntingdon (10)	1195	5742	31438	39586	46773	2	6
Montreal and City	197	..	25976 11109	37085	43773	6	6
York (11)	33085	2876	26913	30096	38802	2	5
Effingham (12)	3169	..	14921	14921	16623	2	2
Leinster (13)	5008	484	19273	19757	22228	2	4
Warwick (14)	8648	11	15924	15935	20226	2	2
Maurice and Three Rivers (15)	10593	..	18906 2906	21066	23900	4	6
Hampshire (16)	8410	..	13312	13312	12350	2	2
Quebec and City	14240	..	6602 22021	28623	36173	6	6
Northumberland (17)	82486	..	11210	11210	12128	2	4
Orleans	69	..	4022	4022	4349	1	1
Total	205569	41110	379272	423373	496485	49	84

New Sub-divisions and Names.—* Gaspé and Bonaventure. (1) Kamouraska and Rimouski. (2) Islet. (3) Bellechasse. (4) Beauce and Dorchester. (5) Yamaska, Drummond, Nicolet, Lotbiniere, Sherbrooke, and Megantic. (6) Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Shefford, and Stanstead. (7) Rouville and Missisqui. (8) Verchers. (9) Chambly. (10) Acadie, Beauharnois and La-Prairie. (11) Two Mountains, Vaudreuil, and Ottowa. (12) Terrebone. (13) L'Assomption and La Chenay. (14) Berthier. (15) St. Maurice and Champlain. (16) Portneuf. (17) Montmorenci and Saguenay.

The laws in force in Lower Canada are: 1st. The acts of the British Parliament which extend to the Colonies: 2nd. Capitulations and treaties: 3rd. The laws and customs of Canada, founded principally on the jurisprudence of the Parliament of Paris, as it stood in 1663, the edicts of the French kings, and their colonial authorities, and the Roman civil law: 4th. The criminal law of England as it stood in 1774, and as explained by subsequent statutes: 5th. The ordinances of the Governor and Council, established by the act of that year: and 6th. The acts of the Provincial Legislature since 1792. These laws are executed in His Majesty's name, and, in virtue of his commission and instructions, by the Governor, or person administering the government, by the means of a number of inferior officers, all of whom are appointed during pleasure. The Governor also possesses all other powers and prerogatives, generally, which His Majesty may legally enjoy, and delegates to him. The Governor of Lower Canada is Governor General of all the British Colonies in North America, and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in those Provinces. The *judiciary* consists of a High Court of Appeal, a Court of King's Bench, presided over by

a Chief Justice of the Province, and three Puisné Justices for the district of Quebec; another Court of King's Bench for Montreal, with a Chief Justice and three Puisné Justices; there are also three Provincial Courts, with a Judge for Three Rivers, and terms of the Court of King's Bench, including the Provincial ... for trials of causes above 10*l.*, one for Gaspé and one for the district of St. Francis.

There is also a court of Vice Admiralty, Quarter Sessions, and other minor tribunals for civil matters. With respect to the highest legal tribunal in the Province, the Court of Appeal, it consists of the Governor (ex-officio President), the Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Justice of the Province, the Chief Justice of Montreal, and the Members of the Executive Council, five of them, including the President, are a competent quorum to hear and determine appeals from judgments pronounced in the courts of King's Bench in civil matters. Should the suit in dispute exceed 500*l.* in value, an appeal lies before the King and Privy Council; if below that sum, the Canadian High Court of ...al decision is final.

The Canadian Court of King's Bench combines a jurisdiction similar to the King's Bench and Common Pleas at Westminster; it has distinct civil and criminal terms, and an appellate as well as an original jurisdiction; appeals lying, in certain cases, from the ...ons of the provincial judges, or inferior courts, in each of which a Puisné Judge presides; whose jurisdiction, in the district of Three Rivers, is limited ... sterling (with the exception before explained); ... St. Francis, to 20*l.*—but in Gaspé, by reason of its distance from the superior tribunals, it is extended ...

The duties of the Vice Admiralty Court devolve, by commission, on a Judge Surrogate, who is also a ... of the court of King's Bench; this union is ... considered objectionable, as the Court of King's Bench possesses a controlling power over the Admiralty Court; and, owing to the increasing commerce of Quebec, it is necessary that the Vice Admiralty Judge should be unconnected with any other ...

The Court of Escheats was created by the 10th sec. ... II. ch. 59—Imperial Parliament; it consists ... commissioners appointed by the Governor to inquire on information being filed by the Attorney-General, into the liability of lands to be escheated by ... of the non-performance of the conditions on which they were granted. The decision is by a verdict of a jury composed of 12 men, summoned in the ...ay, and the lands forfeited become revested in the Crown.

... other courts, being similarly constituted to ... of the same name in England, require no explanation. The police of the country is administered ... justices of the peace, of whom there are ... the Quebec district; 215 in the Montreal ditto; ... Three Rivers, 23 in Gaspé, and 19 in St. Francis, ... of the members of the executive and legislative councils, the judges, &c., who are ex-officio ... where justices of the peace. Trial by jury is ... in all criminal cases; but in civil matters, ... to trial by jury is confined by statute to ... cases, viz., the demand must exceed 10*l.* sterling, ... parties, merchants, or traders, and the subject matter grounded on debts, promises, contracts, agreements, of a mercantile nature only; or else ... of the action must arise from personal ... to be compensated in damages; in all other ... the Bench are judges both upon the law and the fact,—a very small proportion of these cases are tried by jury. Law proceedings are in French and English, and it is not unusual to have half the jury English and the other half French. There are about 200 lawyers on the rolls of the Courts of King's Bench, who are solicitors and proctors as well as barristers. The notaries, who are the conveyancers in the country, now form a distinct class, and are upwards of 300 in number. In the Quebec district there are 45 advocates, or barristers, 43 advocates, or solicitors, and 128 notaries. In Montreal district, 26 avocats, 60 advocates, and 164 notaries; and Three Rivers, St. Francis, and Gaspé, 72; making a total of 538 lawyers.

Of the laws it may be said that the *criminal* is English, with some provincial statutes not repugnant thereto; the *admiralty* is wholly English; the *commercial* laws of evidence are English. Quebec and Montreal are corporate cities, having each a mayor and common council.

Intimately connected with the laws of the country are the tenures by which land is held; all lands granted since the conquest are in free and common soccage; in the French districts, lands are held according to the old Norman law.

French Landed Tenures.—It may be necessary to advert to the peculiar state of the landed tenures in Lower Canada. When the country was first settled by the French, the feudal tenure was in full vigour on the continent of Europe, and naturally transplanted by the colonizers to the New World. The King of France, as feudal lord, granted to nobles and respectable famlies, or to officers of the army, large tracts of land, termed seigniories, the proprietorsof which are termed seigniors; these possessions are held immédiately from the King, *en fief*, or *en roture*, on condition of the proprietor rendering fealty and homage, on accession to the seignorial property; and in the event of a transfer, by sale, or gift, or otherwise, (except in hereditary succession), the seigniory was subject to the payment of a *quint*, or fifth part of the whole purchase money; and which, if paid by the purchaser immediately, entitled him to the *rabat* or a reduction of two-thirds of the *quint*. This custom still prevails; the Kings of Great Britain having succeeded to the claims of the King of France.

Estimating the number of acres of land under cultivation in Lower Canada at 4,000,000, and the seignorial grants of good and bad land, at 10,000,000 acres, it will be perceived that a large portion of territory is embraced under the seigniories. On this account it will be necessary to give some explanation of the different terms used in relation to this property.

Quints are a fifth part of the purchase-money of an estate held *en fief*, which must be paid by the purchaser to the feudal lord, that is, the King. If the feudal lord believes the fief to be sold under value, he can take the estate to himself, by paying the purchaser the price he gave for it, together with all reasonable expenses. *Reliefe* is the rent or revenue of one year for mutation fine, when an estate is inherited only by collateral descent. *Lods et ventes* are fines of alienation of one twelfth part of the purchase-money, paid to the seigneur by the purchaser, on the transfer of property in the same manner as *quints* are paid to the king on the mutation of *fief*; and are held *en roture*, which is an estate to which heirs succeed equally. *Franc alue noble* is a *fief*, or freehold estate, held subject to no seignorial rights or duties, and acknowledging no lord but the king. The succes-

sion to *fiefs* is different from that of property held *en roture* or by *villenage*. The eldest son, by right, takes the château, and the yard adjoining it; also an *arpent* of the garden joining the manor-house, and the mills, ovens, or presses within the seigniory belong to him; but the profit arising from these is to be divided among the other heirs. Females have no precedence of right, and when there are only daughters, the *fief* is equally divided among them. When there are only two sons, the eldest takes two-thirds of the lands, besides the château, mill, &c., and the younger one-third. When there are several sons, the elder claims half the lands, and the rest have the other half divided among them. *Censive* is an estate held in the feudal manner subject to the seigniorial fines or dues. All the Canadian *habitans*, small farmers, are *censitaires*. Property, according to the laws of Canada, is either *propre*, that is, held by descent, or *acquits*, which expresses, being acquired by industry or other means. *Communité du bien* is partnership in property by marriage; for the wife, by this law, becomes an equal partner in whatever the husband possessed before, and acquires after marriage, and the husband is placed in the same position in respect to the wife's dowry. This law might operate as well as most general laws do, if both *mari* and *femme* died on the same day; but very unhappy consequences have arisen when one has predeceased the other. For instance, when the wife dies before the husband, the children may claim half of the father's property, as heirs to the mother; and the mother's relations have often persuaded, and sometimes compelled them so to do. [It has been justly observed, that it would have been almost impossible to have formed a law more fruitful of family discord, or more destructive of that affection which ought to subsist between parents and children. So fully sensible, in fact, are the most simple *habitans* of the unhappy operation of this law, that scarcely any of them marry without an ante-nuptial contract, which bars the *communité du bien*.]

The *dot*, or dowry, is the property which the wife puts into the *communité du bien:* moveable or immoveable property, falling to her by descent, is a *propre*, and does not merge in the *communité*. Dower in Canada, is either customary or stipulate. The first consists of half the property which the husband was possessed of at the time of marriage, and half of all the property which he may inherit or acquire—of this the wife has the use for life, and the children may claim it at her death. If they be not of age, the wife's relations, as guardians of the children, can take it out of the father's hands, and may compel him to sell his property and make a division. Stipulated dower is a portion which the husband gives instead of the customary dower.

Those farmers who hold land from the seigneur *en roture*, and who may be termed *tenanciers* or *censitaires*, are subject to certain conditions, viz. a small annual rent, from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. (or perhaps more of late years) for each arpent in front; [The Canadian farms are remarkable for the small breadth of the farm on the bank of the river, and its great depth inland; the latter being often in proportion to the former as sixty to one; namely, half an arpent broad in front of the St. Lawrence, or other river, and 30 arpents in depth.] to this are added some articles of provision annually, such as a pig or goose, or a few fowls, or a bushel of wheat, according to the means of the farmer, who is also bound to grind his corn at the *moulin banal*, or the seigneur's mill, when one-fourteenth is taken for the lord's use, as *mouture* or payment for grinding. The *lods et ventes* form another part of the seigneur's revenue: it consists of a right to one twelfth part of the purchase-money of every estate within his seigniory, that changes its owner by sale, or other means equivalent to sale: this twelfth to be paid by the purchaser, and is exclusive of the sum agreed on between the latter and the seller, and if promptly paid, a reduction of one-fourth is usually made, in the same manner as two-thirds of the *quints* due to the Crown are deducted on prompt payment. On such an occasion, a privilege remains with the seigneur, but is seldom exercised, called the *droit de retrait*, which confers the right of pre-emption at the highest price offered, within 40 days after the sale has taken place.

All the fisheries within the seigniories contribute also to the lord's income, as he receives a share of the fish caught, or an equivalent in money; the seigneur is also privileged to fell timber any where within his seigniory, for the purpose of erecting mills, constructing new or repairing old roads, or for other works of public and general utility. In addition to the foregoing burdens on the farmer, he is, if a Roman Catholic, bound to pay to his curate one twenty-sixth part of all grain produced, and to have occasional assessments levied on him for building and repairing churches, parsonage houses, &c.

The duties of the seigneur to his tenants are also strictly defined,—he is bound in some instances to open roads to the remote parts of his fief, and to provide mills for the grinding of the feudal tenants' corn; he cannot dispose by sale of forest lands, but is bound to concede them; and upon his refusal to do so, the applicant may obtain from the Crown the concession he requires, under the usual seignorial stipulations, in which case the rents and dues appertain to the King.

The Position and Extent of the Seignorial Grants, are:—

Territorial Division.	Number of Seigniories.	Extent of Seigniorial Grants.		Almost unfit for cultivation in the Seigniories and Fiefs.
		Arpents.	Acres.	
Quebec, including Anticosti and other Isles....	79	5639319	5656699	2600000
Montreal and Islands........	63	3269966	2786011	500000
Three Rivers and St. Francis, &c..........	25	1220308	1039707	400000
Gaspé and Isles.............	1	1547086	1318117	600000
Total . .	168	11676679	10800534	4100000

For lands granted on free and common soccage tenures since 1796, see *Appendix*.

Lower Canada is in the possession of an extensive militia. In 1807, the militia men bearing arms, consisted of 50,000 able-bodied soldiers, with a due proportion of officers; and belonging to themselves, (*i. e.* independent of the arms furnished by government) 10,000 muskets. From this period to 1815, their numbers were little increased; but from a report of a special committee of the Assembly appointed to enquire into the state of the militia, which report, printed at Quebec, is now before me, I find the state of the militia to be, in 1827, as follows:—

DISTRICTS, &c.	No. of Battalions.	No. of Companies.	Etat-Major or Staff. Colonels.	Lieut-Colonels.	Majors.	Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Mast.	Surgeons.	Assist.-Surg.	Chaplains.	Aide-Majors.	Officers. Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Serjeant-Majors.	Quarter-Master-Serj.	Serjeants.	Militia Men from 18 to 59 Years. Unmarried.	Married.	Total effective under Arms.	Officers not effective.	Serjeants not effective.	Men 60 years and upwards.	Infirm.	Absent.	Exempt by law.	Total not effective.	Grand Total *en masse.*
Quebec . . .	20	222	..	25	37	6	12	7	10	1	3	52	211	234	199	9	5	682	9890	14781	26164	29	7	2680	1830	402	396	5344	31508
Three Rivers and St. Francis	9	94	2	8	11	1	6	2	4	..	2	10	85	91	77	4	3	323	4190	5841	10660	34	3	1009	994	125	179	2344	13004
Gaspe	2	15	..	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	13	..	..	58	634	677	1413	4	2	31	49	9	28	123	1536
Montreal . . .	35	382	2	35	62	5	22	13	20	2	3	59	359	397	350	15	8	1164	14426	24363	41305	82	20	3038	2198	517	466	6492	47797
Total . . .	66	713	4	70	113	12	42	22	34	3	8	121	668	733	639	28	16	2227	29140	45662	79542	149	32	6758	5071	1053	1069	14303	93845

…kets in possession of the Militia Men of the …t of Quebec, 3,262; ditto Three Rivers and St. …s 1,567; ditto Gaspé, 95; ditto Montreal, … total number of muskets, the property of the …a Men, 10,403.

The number of Militia returned to the Colonial Office in 1836, were as follows —[Blue Book.]

Districts.	No. of Battalions.	No. of Companies.	No. of Militiamen.	No. of Muskets.
Quebec	28	312	28805	2106
Three Rivers . .	8	88	8797	1612
Montreal . . .	48	565	48315	5174
St. Francis . .	5	76	5146	—
Gaspé	3	26	2147	—
Total . .	92	1067	93210	8892

By the Militia Act, every able-abodied male inhabitant, from 18 to 60 years of age, after six months' residence, is liable to serve as a militia man, unless specially exempted by law; the exemptions embrace the clergy, civil and military officers of Her Majesty's Government, physicians, surgeons, notaries, land-surveyors, ferrymen, millers, schoolmasters, stewards of religious communities, and students in seminaries, colleges, &c., and persons who had served as officers of militia previous to the act. Officers are appointed by the government, the qualification for those above the rank of captain being a *bonâ fide* possession of an estate yielding 50*l.* currency per annum; half the sum qualifies for a captain or subaltern's commission. There is an annual muster by companies (29th June) throughout the province. The light cavalry, artillery, and rifle corps, would do honour to any body of men under arms in Europe; and there is an *esprit du corps* throughout the service highly honourable to all engaged in a force which, with readiness, could turn out nearly 100,000 armed men to repel invasion, if the Americans should ever again feel disposed to attempt the conquest of Canada. A new militia levy took place during the recent insurrection; *i. e.* by calling into active service those only who were disposed to suppress rebellion.

The Queen's troops, in Lower Canada, generally amount to three regiments of infantry, two companies of foot artillery, and two companies of the royal engineers; the head-quarters of two regiments are Quebec, and one at Montreal. The troops of the line stationed in Canada since 1816 (including artillery and engineers), taken at four intervals, in order to shew the average number, were as follows:

Years.	Colonels.	Lt.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Qr.-Masters.	Surgeons.	Assist. Surgeons.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
1816..	..	9	14	91	201	76	8	13	13	10	19	592	246	8205
1821..	..	5	8	41	65	34	5	5	4	3	7	174	101	2986
1827..	1	7	6	44	50	21	5	5	5	5	6	171	59	2855
1833..	1	6	5	35	46	13	5	5	5	5	7	159	57	2551

The fortifications of Quebec are now impregnable; the island of St. Helen's, near Montreal, is also strongly defended, and there are some posts near the American frontier on Lake Champlain. Quebec, however, is the key to Lower and also to Upper Canada. The Governor of Quebec garrison is a major-general, and the Lieutenant-governor a lieutenant-general.

The head-quarters of the Commissariat, and other military departments, for Upper and Lower Canada, are in the Lower Province. The naval station of our North American colonies is Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The barracks at Quebec (formerly the Jesuit's College,) which the troops at present occupy, are situate nearly in the centre of the Upper Town, forming the west side of the Market-square, of a quadrangular figure, built of stone, three stories high, with a considerable open space in the centre, and capable of containing 1,500 men. The armoury at Quebec is very extensive, and in excellent order; and the several departments of the army, medical, commissariat, &c. are well attended to.

XI. When conquered, the income of Lower Canada was very trifling; in 1807, it amounted to about 30,000*l.*; in 1821–22, to about 60,000*l.*; in 1825, to about 90,000*l.*; and for the 10 years ending with 1836, the Blue Books at the Colonial Office, afford the following return, as accurately as can be collected from annual returns often varying.

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Revenue Collected in Lower Canada.

Separate Tax or Duty.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Casual and Territorial Revenue.	2625	6578	5265	6322	4581	4006	5391	5468	4407	2909
Duties, Imperial Act 14th Geo. III.	34189	24852	25974	31161	34954	30998	31688	21740	28535	16023
Licensed under ditto . .	2802	2797	2142	1818	2448	2532	2629	2365	2579	3526
Tobacco Duties, 41st Geo. III.	4470	3197	2705	4019	4934	5527	5285	5041	5143	4985
Duties, Provincial Act 33d Geo. III.	2066	1558	914	1945	2115	2566	2982	2225	1507	1080
Ditto - ditto 35th Geo. III.	31363	18721	23348	27397	30471	30021	24993	23514	25193	19207
Licenses under ditto . .	3033	3069	2520	2158	2737	2809	2916	2590	2674	3602
Customs, 53d Geo. III. .	19256	15997	17752	22370	25854	27844	22210	15021	20638	26770
Ditto - 55th Geo. III. . .	24275	15255	18819	22873	29302	29951	29289	13160	24807	13836
Ditto - 6th Geo. IV. and 4th Will. IV.	10264	5451	9805	8280	6421	6643	7398	1946	4682	2270
Duties, Provincial Act 45th and 51st Geo. III.†	3319	2938	3066	3097	3545	3519	3494	4023	4015	4189
Tolls, Lachine Canal . .	—	—	1131	2250	4222	3870	4635	3960	—	3510
From the Jesuits estates .	—	—	—	—	—	2426	1440	1489	1590	1925
Land and Timber Fund‡ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3780	5797	22630	16505
On Emigrants, 6th Will. IV. c. 13.	—	—	—	—	—	5944	4298	—	2197	5293 —
Tonnage, 6th Will. IV. c. 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1195
Miscellaneous§	618	1418	1964	817	570	787	598	241	285	2191
Total . . £.	138279	101834	115410	134521	152061	159452	153032	108587	151004	129019

* These duties were given up to the House of Assembly, under the promise of a Civil List being granted.
† Towards improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence. ‡ Payments of the British American Land Company included, namely for 1835, 11,344*l.*; 1836, 6,471*l.* § This item includes billiard table duties; some small duties; fines and forfeitures; and for 1836, wharfage dues at Montreal (934*l.*)

The following is a statement of the gross annual amount of the casual and territorial revenue, from 1818 to 1830. In the preceding table several of the following items are separated from the casual and territorial account.

Year	Rent of the Jesuits Estates	Rent of the King's Posts.	Forges of St. Maurice	Rent of the King's Wharf.	Droit de Quint.	Lods et Ventes.	Land Fund.	Timber Fund.
1818	2063	512	..	162	5	1938		
1819	759	1537	500	358	2605	3059		
1820	1552	512	500	352	2331	1446		
1821	855	1025	..	325	2547	359		
1822	2003	1025	500	578	338	2060		
1823	1419	1712	1250	351	648	763		
1824	2105	1200	..	351	474	985		
1825	1674	1200	500	162	87	1823		
1826	1428	1200	500	703	987	1621		
1827	1333	1200	..	325	395	1151		
1828	3155	1200	1000	404	1603	3621	2282	1193
1829	1759	1200	500	351	965	3102	2234	1249
1830	1579	1096	500	162	946	2552	2304	1903

The following are the revenues at the disposal of the Crown in Lower Canada since 1828. [Report of Colonial Receipt and Expenditure, July 13, 1837.]

	Casnal and Territorial Revenue.	Sales of land and timber.	Duties and Licenses under Imperial Act, 14 Geo. III. c. 88.	Duties and Licenses under Provincial Act, 41 Geo. III.	Fines and forfeitures.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1828	6578	2782	27649	3287	780	4107[illegible]
1829	5318	2234	28106	2750	298	38717
1830	6322	2580	32979	4086	397	46365
1831	4581	3958	37402	4974	310	51723
1832	4977	5008	32530	5594	681	45793
1833	5664	3780	†	5330	..	14774
1834	5854	6517	....	5120	..	17492
1835	4407	17396*	....	5200	..	27064

* In this sum is included a payment of 6000*l.* by the British American Land Company, being their first annual instalment applicable to the general expenses of the government.

† The duties under the Act 14 George III. c. 88, were surrendered to the control of the legislature, by the Act 1 & 2 William IV. c. 23, under the promise of a

Civil List being fixed by the Assembly; but this promise was never fulfilled.

In addition to the above revenues, the sum of 5000*l.* sterling per annum is permanently appropriated to the expenses of the administration of justice, under the Provincial Act 53 George III. c. 9.

The local revenues of the city of Quebec, for 1836, were 4477*l.*, derived from tolls, licenses and fines; ditto of Montreal, 5,349*l.* derived from tolls.

The following articles pay a duty of 7*l.* 10*s.* per cent. ad valorem:—Alabaster, anchovies, argol, anniseed, amber, almonds, brimstone, botargo, currants, capers, cascacoo, corks, cinnibar, dates, essence of bergamot, lemon, citron, roses, oranges, lavender, rosemary, emery stone; fruits preserved in sugar or brandy, figs, honey; iron in bars, unwrought and pig iron, juniper berries, incense of frankincense, lava and malta stone for building, marble rough and worked, mosaic work, melons, musk, maccaroni, nuts of all kinds, oil of olives, oil of almonds, orris root, ostrich feathers, ochres, orange buds and peel, olives, pitch, pickles in jars and bottles, painting, pozzolana, Parmesan cheese, pumice stone, punk, prints, pearls, precious stones (except diamonds), quicksilver, raisins, sausages, sponges, tar, turpentine, vermillion, vermicelli, whetstones.

Ditto 30 per cent. Clocks and watches, leather manufactures, linen, musical instruments, wires of all sorts, books and papers, silk manufactures.

Ditto 20 per cent. Glass manufactures, soap, refined sugar, sugar candy, tobacco manufactured, cotton manufactures.

Ditto 15 per cent. Goods, wares, or merchandize (being foreign), not otherwise charged with duty by 3 and 4 William IV. c. 59.

The other duties paid at Quebec on British produce may be thus summarily stated:—Sugar, 1½*d.* per lb.; ditto refined, 1*d.*; tea, per lb.—Hyson, 6*d.*; Bohea, 2*d.*; all other sorts, 4*d.*; coffee, per lb., 2*d.*; wine, rum, brandy, or geneva, per gallon, 6*d.*; whiskey, 3*d.*; tobacco manufactured, per lb., 3*d.*; snuff, 4*d.*; pimento, 1½*d.*; cocoa, per cwt., 5*s.*; salt, per pk. 2*d.*; and upon all other goods, wares, or merchandize (not included under the free trade goods or otherwise), 2½ per cent.

Upon such of these goods as are liable to the provincial duty of 2½ per cent. that duty is payable under the provincial law, but its amount is deducted from the duty payable under 3 and 4 William IV. c. 59.

If any of the articles enumerated in the list of goods which are subject to the duty of 7½ per cent. should come properly under any of the general denominations (such as drugs or gums, &c.) of articles duty free, such enumerated articles will nevertheless be free, notwithstanding their having been named in that list.

Free goods, under the Imperial Acts, the goods being of foreign produce or manufacture:—Asses, bread or biscuit (1), beef, bacon, bullion, cattle, carriages of travellers, coin, corn, cotton wool (2), cabinet makers' wood (1), diamonds (1), dye woods (1), drugs, fruit and vegetables (1), flour, flax, fresh meat, fresh fish, gums or resins (1), grain, hay (1), hams, hemp, raw hides, horses, live stock, mules, meal, pork, straw (1), salt (1), tallow (1), tortoiseshell (1), tow (1), wood and lumber (1), East India goods (1).

Any sort of craft, food, or victuals (except spirits), and any sort of clothing or implement, or materials, fit and necessary for the British fisheries in America, imported into the place at or from whence such fishery is carried on, in British ships (1).

Also the following goods when imported from the warehouses in the United Kingdom:—Brimstone (1) burr stones (1), cheese, cork (1), cider (1), dogstones (1), fruits (1), hops (1), oakum (1), ochres (1), oils, vegetables (1), pitch, pickles (1), seeds, spices (1), sago (1), sponge, sulphur (1), sausages (1), tar, tapioca (1), tallow (1), turpentine (1), wax (1), wheat flour, woods of all sorts (1).

Free goods under the provincial laws:—Apparel for private use, beef salted, butter (2), barley, beans, cattle, live stock, oats, oil (fish oil) (3), pork salted, peas, pitch (2), cheese (2), fish salted (3), fish oil (3), flax, flour, furs (2), grain of all kinds, horses, hogs, honey (2), hemp, Indian corn, potatoes, packages containing dutiable or free goods, rice, rye, resin, seeds, skins (2), tar (2), turpentine (2), wheat.

Household goods and necessaries of all kinds which any person or persons coming into this province, for the purpose of actually settling therein, shall import or bring with them for their own use, and for the use of their families.

(1) Liable to provincial duty.
(2) If foreign, liable to the foreign duty.
(3) If foreign, prohibited.

Prohibitions under Imperial Acts—the goods being of foreign produce or manufacture, and from foreign countries.

Arms, ammunition, and utensils of war, books for sale (1), base or counterfeit coin, fish dried or salted, gunpowder, train oil and oil of all sorts, blubber, fins, or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea (3).

(1) First composed or written and printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, imported for sale, except books not reprinted in the United Kingdom within twenty years; or being parts of collections, the greater part of which had been composed or written abroad.

(3) Unless taken by British ships.

Schedule of the duties at the ports of Lower Canada, in the year 1835, distinguishing whether under Acts of the Imperial Parliament or the Colonial Legislature. Imperial Act 4th George III. cap. 15.—Wines of the Madeiras or any other island or place, and from whence such wines may be lawfully imported from such island or place, per ton, 7*l.*; all wines, except French wines imported from Great Britain, per ton, 10*s.* Imperial Act 6th George III. cap. 32.—Molasses or syrup, per gallon, 1*s.*; coffee, British plantation, per cwt., 7*s.*; pimento, ditto, per lb., 0½*d.* Imperial Act 14th George III. cap. 18.—British manufactured spirits, per gallon, 3*d.*; rum, &c., from the sugar colonies in the West Indies, 6*d.*; ditto from his Majesty's colonies in America, 6*d.*; foreign spirits, from Great Britain, 1*s.*; foreign rum, &c. imported from any place except Great Britain, 1*s.*; molasses imported in British vessels, or in vessels of this Province, 3*d.*; molasses of the other British Colonies, 3*d.* Imperial Act 3rd George IV. cap. 119, sec. 8.—Rum of the British plantations, imported from Great Britain, per gallon, 6*d.* Provincial Acts rendered permanent by the Imperial Act George IV. cap. 119. 33rd George III. cap. 8.—Madeira wine, per gallon, 4*d.*; all other wines, 2*d.* 35th George III. cap. 9.—Foreign brandy, or other foreign spirits, per gallon, 3*d.*; rum or other spirits, except British manufactured spirits, imported from Great Britain, per gallon, 3*d.*; molasses or syrup, 3*d.*; Madeira wine, 2*d.*; all other wines, 1*d.*; Muscovado or clayed sugar, per lb., 0½*d.*; coffee, 2*d.*; leaf tobacco, 2*d.*; playing cards, per pack, 2*d.*; salt, per minot (bushel), 4*d.* 41st George III. cap. 14.—Snuff, per lb., 4*d.*; manufactured tobacco,

3*d*. 55th George III. cap. 2.—Bohea tea, per lb. 2*d*.; souchong or other black tea, 4*d*.; hyson tea, 6*d*.; all other green tea, 0*d*.; spirits or other strong liquors, per gallon, 0*d*.; all wines, 0*d*.; molasses or syrup, 0*d*. 53rd George III. cap. 2. Annulled by 55th George III. cap. 2. All goods imported on which a duty is not already imposed, per 100*l*., 2*l*. 10*s*. Except goods imported by the commissioners, or contractors for the use of the army or navy, or Indian stations, or necessary articles brought by persons who intend settling in the Province.

The following table of Expenditure is collected from the Blue Books,—but the accounts vary so much in each year that it has been found difficult to prepare a consecutive statement, and the stoppage of the supplies by the late House of Assembly, has made the task more laborious.

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure.	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836†
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government and Justice .	41153	35665	42833	35276	32894	32605	12899	10032	1793	7605
Printing the Laws. . .	448	—	1198	988	1064	1100	842	694	219	[illegible]
Expenses of Legislature .	14788	2871	19184	17037	15055	18565	10112	1233	—	5490
Pay of Members . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	4264	2720	—	7237
Militia, Pensions, and Staff	2227	1217	1803	2051	1975	1893	2450	790	405	736
Support of Hospitals . .	3245	3650	5899	4924	5581	6202	4511	4126	63	[illegible]
For Education . . .	2275	1000	11959	23859	25206	29223	19939	22167	23229	[illegible]
Encouragement of Agriculture	837	279	823	1458	1323	1188	—	358	466	[illegible]
Light Houses and Navigation	—	—	2378	10381	14455	1759	5829	506	2111	[illegible]
Public Buildings . . .	—	—	915	3539	16284	17935	15180	10278	2295	[illegible]
Trinity Board; &c. . .	2670	3749	2322	3260	3272	4740	3748	4265	1610	[illegible]
Chambly Canal and others .	20198	6698	—	—	4617	9000	13500	18000	13923	[illegible]
Quarantine Establishments	—	—	—	—	—	13298	3845	4088	2915	2701
Medical aid for Emigrants .	—	—	—	—	—	5405	4467	370	1620	5124
Election Expenses . .	835	—	—	—	—	—	316	134	1304	267
Land and Timber Fund .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3728	4139	2729	[illegible]
Roads, Bridges, &c. . .	976	1275	16994	40936	40593	11245	18207	2826	696	922
Miscellaneous* . . .	8073	5920	45109	6148	9256	11313	10776	10189	12054	9473
Total £	97725	62327	151417	149857	171580	165474	134620	96920	67432	100114

* Miscellaneous includes, for 1836, 3,677*l*., the purchase money of Grosse Isle as a quarantine station; 675*l*. care of sick mariners; 374*l*. for Montreal gaol; 720*l*. for relief of distressed inhabitants; and 1,70[illegible]*l*. expenses out of British American Land Company receipts. In 1835, the miscellany includes 9,674*l*. for the same object; and 1834 has 7,877*l*. for relief of distressed inhabitants.

† Partial payments made only—the House of Assembly having refused the necessary supplies; the estimated amounts required were for 1833, 39,687*l*.; 1834, 40,130*l*.; 1835, 40,717*l*.

The accounts which we have of the past are vague and imperfect; according to the best materials to be collected, the *Civil* expenditure of Lower Canada from 1794 to 1826 was:—

1794	£23768	1804	£39364	1814	£186106
1795	26276	1805	42177	1815	147203
1796	27225	1806	42862	1816*	88745
1797	26013	1807	51497	1821	79901
1798	23343	1808	53104	1822	58294
1799	28967	1809	50067	1823	101062
1800	12105	1810	59560	1825	64194
1801	39707	1811	60042	1826	71098
1802	43390	1812	114983		
1803	44708	1813	207712		

* I can find no return from 1816 to 1821.

The increase in 1812 to 1815 was owing to the American war.

An annual sum is voted, in the British Parliamentary estimates for the Indians, which is thus divided between Upper and Lower Canada, for 1835. According to the Parliamentary estimates, the expense of the Indian establishment for Lower Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1835, is 1,813*l*.; namely, secretary, 239*l*.; superintendants, 239*l*.; interpreter, Quebec, 107*l*.; do. do., 102*l*.; missionary, 75*l*.; do. do., 50*l*.; schoolmaster, 20*l*.; a superintendant at Montreal, 231*l*.; three interpreters, 10[illegible]*l*. each; a resident, 131*l*.; two missionaries, 50*l*. each, and one at 45*l*. There is nearly a similar establishment from Upper Canada, of which the salaries are 1,757*l*.; and the pensions for wounds and long services, 572*l*.; The total expense of Indian presents, stores, &c., for the year ending April, 1835, is 15,856*l*.; making a grand total, in the miscellaneous British Parliamentary estimates, of 20,000*l*.

The expenditure of Great Britain on account of Canada is thus given in the B. B. for 1836.

Expenditure incurred by Great Britain for military protection, and in aid of the civil establishments.

Commissariat. Pay of the troops, provisions, &c. Provisions and forage, 24,107*l*.; fuel and light, 11,430*l*.; miscellaneous purchases, 4,370*l*.; transports, 3,736*l*.; pay of assistant clerks, issuers, &c., commissariat, 2,950*l*.; military allowance to commissariat and ordinance department, 3,273*l*.; local services, including 6,250*l*., being the amount of salaries to the Ecclesiastical Establishment of Lower Canada, 7,541*l*.; Indian department, 17.880*l*.; contingencies, 4,039*l*.; ordnance department, (exclusive of the pay of mili-

tary and civil officers drawn through agents at home,) 57,725*l.*;

Ordinaries of the Army.—Regimental and staff pay, command money, &c., exclusive of pay of regimental officers drawn through agents at home, 44,936*l.*; half pay and pensions, 19,767*l.*; Chelsea pensions, 16,430*l.*; Total, 71,133. Pay, half pay, pensions, &c., commissairat, 9,082; imprests to Royal Navy, half pay, pensions, &c., 5,041*l.*; Total expenditure incurred by Great Britain, 222,312*l.*

A. N. B. The difference between this amount and the total of ordnance, arises from the circumstance of the former being the sum actually *paid* in 1836, on account of ordnance stores, and the latter the value of stores *issued* in the same year.

Ordnance expenditure in Canada in 1836.—Military works, stores, barracks, &c. Artillery department, staff pay, 47*l.*; subsistence Royal Artillery, 8,475*l.*; incidents, 248*l.*; total, 8,770*l.* Engineer department, ordnance works, &c., 26,143*l.*; barracks, commissariat, and miscellaneous, 4,138*l.*; total, 30,281*l.* Store keeper's department, expenditure thereof, 4,280*l.*; ordnance, civil pensions, 562*l.*; Barrack department, pay of barrack sergeants, 2,231*l*; contingencies, 1259*l*; total, 3,490*l.* Stores issued from the store keeper's charge, ordnance, 1,258*l.*; barrack, 2,980*l.*; total, 4,239*l.* Total sterling, 51,624*l.*

The source where the civil expenditure is derived is thus shewn :—

Lower Canada civil and judicial expenditure in 1836. [B. B.] Colonial Office. Civil establishment, paid by Great Britain 540*l.*; by the Colony 25,822*l.* Judicial do., by Great Britain, nothing; by the Colony, 13,854*l.* Ecclesiastical, by Great Britain, 6,470*l.*; by the Colony, 290*l.* Pensions by the Colony, 2,252*l.*, divided among 53 persons.

The salaries of the principal functionaries in Lower Canada are as follows :—Lower Canada salaries. Salary of governor 4,500*l.*; Castle of St. Lewis, civil secretary to ditto, 500*l.*; members of executive council have 100*l.* a year each; The register and clerk, 550*l.* and fees; clerk of Legislation Council, 450*l.*; speaker of the House of Assembly, 900*l*; clerk of do. 450*l.*; collector of customs, 1,000*l.*; post-master-general, 500*l.*; receiver-general, 1,000*l.*; cost of crown lands, 500*l.*; chief justice of the peace, 1,500*l.*; three puisne judges, 900*l.* each. Quebec district.—Chief justice of Montreal, 1,100*l.*; three puisne judges, 900*l.* each; resident judge, Three Rivers, 900*l.*; judge of Infr. District, Gaspe, 500*l.*; ditto of St. Francis, 500*l.*; Attorney-General, 300*l.*; Solicitor ditto, 200*l.*; clerk of the peace, 990*l.* Lord Bishop of Quebec, 2,400*l.*; house, 400*l.*; total, 2,800*l.*; Roman Catholic Bishop, 1,000*l.*

XII. Quebec and Montreal are the shipping ports of *Upper* as well as *Lower* Canada; it will be necessary, therefore, to give in this chapter a statement of the maritime trade of the two Canadas. The following brief table sufficiently shows the rapid

COMMERCIAL GROWTH OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVALS.					EXPORTS.							Exports from N. York.	
Years.	Vessels.	Ton.	Men.	Emigrants.	Flour Bbls.	Wheat Qrs.	Ashes Pots.	Bbls. Pearls.	Pork. bbls.	Pork. ½bbls.	Beef bbls.	Ashes Pots.	Bbls. Pearls
[illegible]					10916	60887							
[illegible]					4352	396							
[illegible]	64	14293	781		20271	27141							
[illegible]	101	21264	1151		28301	126254							
[illegible]	69	15076	731		18590	2752							
[illegible]	661	143893	6578		12519	21863							
[illegible]	194	37382	1847		1920								
[illegible]	596	149661	6746		45369	39881							
[illegible]	569	132634	5130		46346	588	38341	16729	3290		983		
[illegible]									7589	837		12746	5719
[illegible]		183481	8222	12000					12155	1392		17407	5798
[illegible]	900	236565	10665	15945	25692	5058	23492	9547	10941	1361	7194	21242	6959
[illegible]	896	227275	10327	28075	71822	73762	29183	15034	11197	1174		19613	4152

Value of the Imports of Lower Canada. [B. B.]

PORTS.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Quebec	855023	312002	347672	392136	283117	327982	310475	224135	289770
Montreal	*	15554	..	..	969405	1207608	661703	1166161	1446239
St. John's	152590	277064	335539	347298	225917	220805	221489	190794	130734
Coteau du Lac ..	676971	625764	818053	947853	741360	810284	739517	622965	716124
Stanstead	1285	2090	3648	7146	7146	2479	4243	4297	5752
Nouvelle [illegible]	300	1432	..	9191	7480	6409	3373	1695	46
Total ..	1686166	1233907	1504914	1703626	2234428	2575568	1940802	2210049	2588668

* No Returns.

Value of the Exports of Lower Canada. [B. B.]

PORTS.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Quebec . . .	*	870708	957303	1118621	691599	720880	917764	789551	965637
Montreal . . .		210694	149530		369363	345923	190191	229742	249674
St. John's . . .	60781	4751	48570	75332	104991	105114	43657	69885	96595
Nouvelle Beame	Nil.	Nil.	..	1562	4568	5007	1048	1935	9837
Coteau du Lac .	450190	361331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . .		1447485	1155404	1195516	1170522	1176925	1152662	1091114	1321744

* No Returns.

Quebec and Montreal are the two principal ports, and their trade, as collated from the Blue Books, is as follows (in 1831, Montreal first became a port of entry):—

IMPORTS AND SHIPPING OF QUEBEC. [B. B.]

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1828	..	554	161009	..	..	142	17378	..	11	3045	..	11	2049	..	718	183481	132
1829	80240	704	207865	131730	71139	167	22087	111082	9	2271	14039	20	4342	312902	900	236565	10567
1830	90396	664	19270	154309	77086	203	25943	4633	12	3234	16774	17	3558	347672	896	223005	10327
1831	96893	802	234908	116688	110240	207	24115	3914	4	822	52514	14	3678	392136	1027	263523	11968
1832	41449	755	229818	120539	55497	158	21829	8122	16	5323	48743	18	4945	283117	947	261915	11414
1833	63987	695	206482	86767	68376	206	26027	14212	29	9913	84466	11	3649	327982	941	246071	10876
1834	46921	858	256942	97651	62527	196	27974	13843	20	6760	81041	17	4874	310475	1091	296550	12828
1835	53168	869	277125	86341	62173	186	21158	13294	24	6507	4305	26	6700	224135	1105	111490	13425
1836	128642	880	291235	63360	62752	147	18538	12773	50	19619	21516	42	10959	289770	1146	344206	14445

From Elsewhere, in 1829, 4,768*l.*; 1830, 14,471*l.*; 1831, 11,886*l.*; 1832, 8,765*l.*; 1833, 10,174*l.*; 1834, 8,488*l.*; 1835, 4,851*l.*; 1836, 724*l.*

EXPORTS AND SHIPPING OF QUEBEC. [B. B.]

Years.	GB Val. £	GB No.	GB Tons.	WI Val. £	NA Val. £	NA No.	NA Tons.	US Val. £	US No.	US Tons.	FS Val. £	FS No.	FS Tons.	Total Val. £	Total No.	Total Tons.	Men.
1828		616	176484	..	..	143	14001	..	3	609	..	1	105	..	763	191199	8544
1829	724821	761	224024	78195	64025	154	15292	506	5	769	1668	2	314	870708	922	240399	10719
1830	793744	707	207412	72224	89299	187	17420	455	4	432	747	2	251	957303	900	225515	10050
1831	793268	808	237986	65478	60800	179	17283	1232	2	158	1166	3	431	922889	992	255858	11501
1832	587524	862	248569	43824	57301	103	7980	1711	3	331	1236	1	372	651599	1006	262847	11832
1833	592730	779	232273	32150	92890	185	14917	149	1	130	..	4	..	720880	969	248933	10910
1834	786063	949	283124	38854	79839	135	8935	369	1	56	12297	9	2837	917764	1124	2998860	12907
1835	644392	946	300097	38319	98720	161	10445				4821	8	1477	789551	1144	315974	13614
1836	763981	1024	333297	3886	159413	177	11578	*	*	*	1222	1	199	965637	1226	348393	14869

To Elsewhere, in 1829, 1,491*l.*; 1830, 834*l.*; 1831, 942*l.*; 1833, 2,959*l.*; 1834, 339*l.*; 1835, 3,680*l.*; 1836, 220*l.*

* No Returns.

IMPORTS AND SHIPPING OF MONTREAL. [B. B.]

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1832	..	105	25709	..	..	5	751	..	..	..	..	7	993	969405	117	27453	1384
1833	1060193	117	28362	3907	43548	10	1173	1380	..	..	86731	8	1219	291433	135	30754	1519
1834	625945	73	18576	9527	18289	13	1298	1122	..	..	..	3	385	661703	89	20259	1016
1835	1110034	78	19984	6692	43730	27	2524	1455	1	155	665	2	210	1166161	108	22873	1134
1836	1391854	73	19410	..	27963	23	2392	5877	..	..	20543	2	487	1446239	98	22289	1082

From Elsewhere, in 1833, 11,848*l.*; 1834, 6,818*l.*; 1835, 3,584*l.*

EXPORTS AND SHIPPING OF MONTREAL. [B.B.]

Years.	GB Val. £	GB No.	GB Tons.	WI Val. £	NA Val. £	NA No.	NA Tons.	US Val. £	US No.	US Tons.	FS Val. £	FS No.	FS Tons.	Total Val. £	Total No.	Total Tons.	Men.
1831	194426	49	10750	..	1306	3	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	195732	52	10906	557
1832	..	100	23899	..	..	16	3844	..	..	..	..	1	121	369363	117	27864	1524
1833	331519	120	28694	..	14404	15	2060	..	..	..	..	..	..	345923	135	30754	152
1834	176354	74	18996	4623	10014	16	1561	..	..	..	..	..	..	190191	93	21136	1071
1835	190096	69	17893	3832	22064	28	2767	..	8	1678	2208	1	263	218991	106	22601	1103
1836	220751	68	18444	..	28922	31	3457	..	..	..	..	..	..	249674	99	22701	1099

Having now demonstrated the *amount of shipping* and the *value* of the trade at Canada, I proceed to give the principal articles of import and export for a series of years, in *quantities*, and not according to values.

Principal Imports at Quebec from 1827 to 1832.

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
Wine, Madeira . . .	10854	19817	15553	16160	32699	22327
Port . . .	54887	55236	39394	44809	55619	79592
Teneriffe . . .	35926	106453	24590	66781	29049	94227
Fayal . . .	16292	21270	1971	2092	532	110
Sicilian and Spanish	84755	31804	17991	152049	165172	131718
Other kinds . .	31759	26215	55122	58366	66011	62376
Brandy	69026	129395	86607	81629	64215	183613
Gin	60204	90541	13872	67124	73414	60520
Rum	953163	835527	1133158	1449768	1428283	1099578
Molasses	48779	73279	90159	86957	192166	127143
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Refined Sugar . . .	455655	641359	629313	561969	1084889	1655348
Muscovado ditto . .	2891748	2187617	4739004	4404190	5936196	5777961
Coffee	159111	214596	70467	211128	119464	174901
Leaf Tobacco . . .	88289	62006	85545	55187	119622	125774
Manufactured ditto . .	26118	29324	16819	..	..	147109
Tea	1054559	660145	12314	73053	587174	983256
Salt	190824	181160	433607	245866	284040	287436

Merchandize paying 2½ per cent. duty (1827), 724,302*l.*; (1828), 933,021*l.*; (1829), 841,403*l.*; (1830), 1,183,985*l.*; (1831), 1,317,950*l.*; (1832), 1,327,369*l.* currency.

The export column for 1832 is extremely defective. During the panic consequent upon the prevalence of cholera, several cargoes were left out of the *Commercial List*, and never subsequently supplied. The list gives only 24,000 barrels of ashes exported, whilst the inspector's store account gives 34,576 as shipped.

Principal Exports from Quebec, 1827 to 1833.

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	
Ashes, Pearl . . .	9409	10455	9548	50917	19747	13934	13280	brls.
Pot . . .	17894	22399	23993	134506	30512	26344	22499	do.
Flour	54003	35713	25689	71976	81057	51170	90193	do.
Biscuit	3726	2054	1830	7445	7210	5489	..	cwt.
Wheat	391420	120112	40462	590101	1329269	657240	551672	mts.
Indian Corn and Meal .	2345	1144	4315	2422	728	659	No returns	brls.
Peas	31830	21164	12971	17769	7124	366		mts.
Flax Seed	1421	1454	4183	895	70	..		do.
Beef	5003	5793	7208	4393	5415	5125	6298	brls.
Pork	7007	12850	11622	11800	8461	8187	11163	do.
Butter	74835	74211	142688	152269	35026	15700	..	lbs.
Cod Fish	10241	11333	61684	77441	45367	24404	..	cwt.
Salmon	642	487	1092	360	688	591	..	brls.
Staves, Std. Hhds. and Bls.	5376548	4111786	7680442	4550942	5551907	4933275	4553749	pcs.
Oak	21736	24695	26460	13213	18654	208041	..	tons.
Pine	86090	110779	183942	160919	194408	194276	..	do.
Deals, Boards and Planks .	1621648	1518106	1365529	1816714	1862238	1863488	2048262	pcs.
Elm, Ash, Maple, &c.. .	10601	10265	182196	12145	13980	20995	..	tons.

The duties collected at the Port of Quebec were, in 1833, 106,118*l.*; in 1834, 98,203*l.*; in 1835, 68,026*l.* At Montreal, in 1833, 52,680*l.*; in 1834, 81,681*l.*

As the timber (lumber) trade of this colony is rightly considered an object of great importance, I give the—

Estimated Stock of Lumber at Quebec, at the close of the Shipping Season, since 1828.

Years.	Square Timber.—Feet. Oak.	White Pine.	Red Pine.	Elm.	Ash.	Birch & Maple.	Deals. Standard pieces. Spruce.	Pine.	Staves.—Mille. Standard.	W. O. Puncheons.	R. O. Puncheons.	Barrel.	Pine. Masts No.	Spars. No.
1828	602000	822361	360628	31661	11261	4000	all kinds.	72342	448	433	..	..		
1829	317012	240806	319066	32877	23095	6596		11410	711	347	121	37		
1830	484536	895182	1701977	73934	91708	45633	86464	113987	1617	717	253	225		
1831	375197	1959615	1764975	46963	36384	14990	218255	372728	1054	797	38	837		
1832	559100	1792700	1201776	262140	7876	6898	43540	314228	444	550	25	643		
1833	560710	1031166	751370	214475	8266	2356	74793	386951	394	405	147	295		
1834*	300508	307777	624644	45250	5082	6312	72701	132921	1119	885	421	87	91	928
1835*	834682	1857405	1946601	541348	230679	76452	222802	453717	2570	709	934	674	310	1609
1836*	347539	3173093	1706254	145954	145768	31751	75716	177684	1685	117	680	862	152	181
1837*	606624	3003701	3003511	358647	99639	11764	128800	591350	1614	989	198	1483	69	163

* These years are taken from the Quebec Gazette, 27th December, 1837.

XIII. English weights, viz. lb., troy, and avoirdupois. The standard wine gallon is the liquid measure of the province; the Canada *minot* for all grain, &c., except where specially agreed on to the contrary; the *minot* is *an eighth* larger than the Winchester bushel. The *Paris* foot for all measures of land granted *previous* to the conquest; the English for all *since* that era. The arpent is for all other measures English, unless it may be otherwise agreed on.

The following is a table of English and French superficial measure used in Canada.

	English. Chains.	Links.		*French.* Arpens.	Perches.	Feet.
Dimensions of a Lot Linear	73	18	is	25	1	3
	28	70		9	8	9
	210 acres.			247	40	
	10 deduct 5 per cent.			11	78	
Remain 200 acres,			Grantable	235	62	
Dimensions of a Lot Linear	80	80	is Linear	27	7	6
	26	00	is do.	8	9	4
	210 acres		is	247	45	
	10, deduct 5 per cent.		is	11	78	
Remain 200 acres,			Grantable is	235	63½ Medium.	

For rough calculations	100 acres superficial		118 arpens,
	10 acres	is	11 arpens, 8 tenths.
Linear measure	17 50	is	6
	81 45	is	28 arpens.
	80 00	is English mile,	27 5 0
	2 91⅔	is 180 French feet, or	1 0 0

Accounts are kept in Halifax currency, by which a guinea (weighing 5 dwts. and 6 grs.) is equal to 23*s.* 4*d.* currency; a sovereign to 22*s.* 3*d.* a Joannes (a gold coin, weighing 18 dwts.) to 4*l.*; a moidore (weighing 6 dwts. and 18 grs.) to 2*l.*; and an eagle (weighing 11 dwts. and 6 grs.) to 50*s.* The *gold* Spanish and French coins are—a doubloon (17 dwts.) 3*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; Louis-d'or, coined before 1793, (5 dwts. 4 grs.) 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; the pistole, ditto (4 dwts. 4 grs.), 18*s.* 3*d.*; the forty-franc piece, coined since 1792 (8 dwts. 6 grs.) 1*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; the twenty-franc piece (4 dwts. 3 grs.), 18*s.* 4*d.* In *silver coins* the crown is equal to 5*s.* 6*d.*; Spanish and American dollar to 5*s.*; English shilling, 1*s.* 1*d.*; pistareen, 10*d.*; French crown, coined before 1793, 5*s.* 6*d.*; French piece of six francs, 5*s.* 6*d.*; five-franc piece, 4*s.* 8*d.*; American dollar, 5*s.*; and so on. The coins in most general circulation are dollars of various denominations, the weight and pure metal of which will be found in the Appendix.

The rates of exchange during the year 1836, for bills on His Majesty's Treasury, were from 4*s.* to 4*s.* 1½*d.* per Spanish or American dollar.

Accounts kept in £. *s.* *d.* To change Halifax currency (4 dollars=1*l.* currency) into British sterling deduct one-tenth. To change British sterling into Halifax currency, add one-ninth.

According to the report of the House of Assembly in 1830, the basis of the metallic circulation was then in dollars and half dollars, valued as follows:—

	Public Chest.	Quebec Bank.	Montreal Bank.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
...ars	44452	4132	2140	50725
...ditto . . .	12834	4354	22215	39403
...of circulation	57286	8187	24355	90128
...h crowns .	11976	1650	3976	17602
...to half ditto .	3876	357	5684	9917
...teens . . .	6205	865	1129	8199
...franc pieces .	..	21	188	209
...arter dollars .	3709	417	1733	5859
...r of ditto .	571	..	..	571
...s . . .	..	27	..	27
...change . .	..	..	32	32
Total . .	83623	11824	37097	132544

...ce the foregoing statement was prepared, a con-...able portion of British coins have poured into ...colony, by means of the emigrants. The metallic ...tion may be, therefore, estimated at about ...l. sterling; this sum being independent of a ...of from 100,000*l.* to 150,000*l.* sterling in the ...ary chest.

...come now to the paper circulation. There are ...tes issued by the government, or on the credit ...colony, nor have the government any share in ...private banks, which exist to the number of three ...the Quebec, Montreal, and City banks, which ...authorized by charter to issue notes from one ...in value to any amount, payable on demand in ...and subject to the proviso of having cash in ...aults to the extent of one-third of their circu-...a full account of each bank is required to be ...d and laid before the Legislature annually.

The Blue Book for 1836 gives the following account of the paper circulation in 1836:—

Amount of Quebec Bank notes in circulation	. . . .	£58,150
Ditto	Montreal ditto	191,071
Ditto	City Bank Montreal ditto	94,751
	Total sterling	£343,972

The above mentioned are the only banks at present established by Act of Parliament in Lower Canada, and their notes are the chief circulating medium. There is also another bank, called the "Banque du Peuple," which is not incorporated either by act or charter.

The following abstracts from the books of the different banks, exhibit a general statement of their affairs:—

General State of the Funds of the Quebec Bank, 27th October, 1837.

Dr.		*Cr.*	
Capital stock........	£75,000	Cash in specie......	£39,753
Bank notes in circulation	76,732	Notes discounted ..	146,027
Deposits............	42,936	Real estate	3,725
Dividend unpaid....	52	Mortgages and obligations secured on real estate and pledge of bank stock	11,979
Due to other banks	3,389		
Credit of profit and loss..............	3,375		
Total	£201,485	Total	£201,485

Shillings excepted.

The shares of the Quebec Bank are in number 3,000, divided among 76 stockholders, who each hold a greater or lesser number of shares. The Fire Insurance Company hold 500; Savings' Bank, 221; Col. Fitzgerald, 224; Jean Fortier, 200; L. H. Hart, 110; and the remainder are in small numbers from 5 to 50.

MONTREAL BANK—18th January, 1834.

Dr.		*Cr.*		
...l stock paid in	£250,000	Gold and silver and other coined metals in its banking houses		£73,860
...circulation	190,297	Real estate, bank buildings, and furniture therein, estimated		7,500
...sits on hand	37,172	Bills and checks of other banks incorporated in these provinces		4,688
...es due to other banks for notes col-...d on their account	16,960	Bills of other banks incorporated elsewhere		Nil.
...t of dividend owing to the stock-...ers	592	Balances due from other banks and bankers		17002
...posits bearing interest . . .	Nil.	Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, except the balances due from other banks and agents, viz.:—		
...due to foreign agents in Exchange ...sactions	6,617	Bonds and obligations . . .	£3,835	
...eposited, including all sums whatso-...e from the bank not bearing inte-...its bills in circulation, profits, and ...ances owing to other banks and agents ...epted	184,882	Bills of exchange	13,474	
...on the banks accepted by the cashier, ...tanding	100	Notes discounted	566,253	
				583,563
	£686,624			£686,624

...nt of last semi-annual division at 4 per cent.	10,000
...nt of reserved profits at time of declaring the same	29,676
...nt of debts owing to the banks, secured by pledge of its stock	1,765
...nt of debt unpaid and over due £1,153, of which the sum is considered doubtful.	

...e number of shares in the Montreal Bank is 5,000, divided among 173 stockholders; the greater ...r being in small shares of from 10 to 50 each. The largest holders are—one of 254 shares, one of 195, ...0, one of 183, one of 165, one of 136, one of 121 (the Saving's Bank), and seven of 100 shares each.

	Amount.	One.	Two.	Four.	Five.	Ten.	Twenty.	Fifty.	Hundred.
Balance of note account, as per statement, dated 1st November, 1832	381500	92873	66966	1065	43281	43281	2637	3368	1998
This amount in old notes cancelled	7750	7025	1025	15	1321	768	84	54	32
	373750	85848	65941	1050	86916	42513	2553	3314	1966
On hand.									
At Quebec, as per statement, 1st December, 1832	36708	2072	3468	..	8077	6065	462	335	108
Ditto, Kingston, ditto	13893	2392	2924	47	7937	461	40	33	4
Ditto, Montreal, in Teller's hands ditto	17446	3785	6338	129	5732	711	67	248	23
Ditto, Cashier's chest ditto	40000	3600	4000	600	11800	8600	300	300	300
	108048	11849	16930	776	33546	15837	869	916	435
Actual circulation 1st December, 1832	265701	73999	48711	274	53370	31776	1684	2398	1531
	373749	85848	65441	1050	86916	46613	2553	3314	1966

Recapitulation.—73,999 of 1 D. 73,999; 48,711 of 2 D. 97,422; 274 of 4 D. 1,096—172,517 *under* 5 dollars. 53,370 of 5 D. 266,850; 31,676 of 10 D. 316,760; 1,684 of 20 D. 33,680; 2,398 of 50 D. 119,900; 1,531 of 100 D. 153,100—890,290 of 5 D. *and upwards*. D. 1,062,107—265,701*l*. 15*s*.

Abstract of the books of the City Bank (Montreal), exhibiting a general statement of the affairs of that Institution, on the 15th January.

CITY BANK.

Dr.		*Cr.*		
Capital stock paid in	£84,121	Gold and silver and other coined metals in the bank		£15,244
Bills in circulation	34,235	Bills and checks of other banks incorporated in these provinces		5,772
Nett profits on hand	1,866	Balances due from foreign agents on exchange transactions		77
Balance due to Montreal Bank	3,583	Balances due from other banks and bankers		27,234
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever due from the bank, not bearing interest, its bills in circulation, profits and balance owing to Montreal Bank excepted	12,937	Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debt of every description, except the balances due from all other banks and bankers, viz.:—		
		Bills of exchange	1,213	
		Notes discounted	87,231	
				88,415
	£136,744			£136,744

Amount of debt owing to the bank, and secured by a pledge of its stock £25

Amount of debt unpaid and over due 47

Of which is considered doubtful . . . . Nil.

Cash in the Quebec and Montreal Banks from 1821 to 1834:

Montreal Bank. Year.	£.	Year.	£.	Quebec Bank. Year.	£.	Year.	£.
1821..	71624	1828..	62104	1821..		1828..	16444
1822..	96828	1829..	63537	1822..		1829..	15040
1823..	76453	1830..	70543	1823..	9100	1830..	19083
1824..	90232	1831..	112646	1824..	12947	1831..	15830
1825..	82983	1832..	77220	1825..	16200	1832..	14356
1826..	86540	1833..		1826..	14258	1833..	
1827..	68660	1834..	73860	1827..	15111	1834..	21011

The cash in the City Bank in its vaults (which is a new establtshment), amounted in 1834, to 15,244*l*.; Montreal Bank, ditto, 73,860*l*.; and Quebec Bank, 21,011*l*; making a total metallic money, belonging to private individuals, of 110,115*l*.

The Paper Currency in circulation was, in 1825—

	1825.	1834.	1836.
	£.	£.	£.
Quebec Bank	28393	46752	58150
Montreal ditto	88545	190297	191071
Canada, (now City)	8432	34235	94751
	125370	271284	343972

There are several smaller banks, viz. the "Banque du Peuple," which is a *Société en Commandite*. The "Commercial Bank" (Mills and Co.), a private establishment. "St. Hyacynthe Bank," like the "Banque du Peuple." The "Bank of British North America," whose head-quarters is in London, applies to all the North American Colonies. [See *Appendix*.]

The following is a statement of the amount of stock in the public undertakings of the district of Montreal, held by the inhabitants of the two races composing the population of Lower Canada.

This statement has been drawn up by the Constitutional Association at Montreal, in order to show the comparative enterprize of the British and French descended population: the former carry on 19–20ths of the maritime commerce of the Province.

	Capital.	Shares	British.	French.
	£	No.		
Bank of Montreal	250000	5000	247400	2600
City Bank	200000	8000	192800	7200
Champlain, St. Lawr. Railroad Company	50000	1000	49150	850
Montreal Water-works	70000	80	70000	..
St. Lawrence Steam-boat Company......	65000	48	61615	3385
Montreal Steam tow-boat Company......	*40200	710	38518	1682
Ottawa & Rideau Forwarding Company..	33190	1172	32482	708
St. Lawrence Steam-boat and Mail-coach Company	25000	1000	25000	..
Montreal Gas-works....	20000	1000	19400	600
St. Ann Market	†15000	..	13575	1425
Steam-boats and capital invested in the forwarding Establishment on the St. Lawrence above and below Montreal	50000	..	50000	..
	818390	18010	799940	18450
FRENCH CANADIAN INSTITUTIONS.				
Mutual Insurance Com.	40000	..	16281	23719
Banque du People—People's Bank..........	‡80000	..	30000	50000
	938390	18010	846221	92169

* Present value. † Cost paid. ‡ Supposed.

Banks in Upper and Lower Canada.

Name of Bank.	Capital paid up	No. of Shares.	No. of Share-holders	Notes in Circulation. 5 dollars and upwards.	Notes in Circulation. below 5 dollars.	Notes in Circulation. Total.	Cash in hand.	Discounted and Loaned.	Date.
	£			£	£	£	£	£	
LOWER CANADA.									
Quebec	75000	3000	76	48080	11804	59384	12844	177677	Nov. 5, 1835.
Montreal	250000	5000	173	..	..	211457	95363	713000	Nov. 21, 1835.
City Bank	200000	8000	..	..	..	107148	20623	322038	Dec. 1, 1835.
Banque du Peuple .	80000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
UPPER CANADA.									
Upper Canada*	200000	16000	..	180826	45828	226654	63796	413976	Nov. 16, 1836.
Commercial	186450	7458	..	119873	55250	175123	46935	331709	Nov. 7, 1836.
Government Bank . .	61000	..	..	1617	26295	27912	20832	68504	Nov. 28, 1836.
Farmers' Ditto, Toronto; People's Ditto; British Ditto N. America	No returns								

* Two thousand shares held by Government.

The principal exportable articles are timber and ashes. The production of timber is very great, and capable of being continued for many years to come: an idea may be formed of its extent, from the fact that the capital employed in the lumber (timber) establishments and saw-mills in the neighbourhood of Quebec, is 1,250,000*l.*; this sum is laid out in erecting saw-mills throughout the country, forming log-ponds, building craft for the transport of deals, and affording a secure riding for the ships in the strong tideway of the St. Lawrence, while loading the timber. The lumber-trade is of the utmost value to the inhabitants, by furnishing their only means of employment during the severity of a long winter, particularly after seasons of bad crops (frequent in the lower province), and by enabling young men and new settlers most readily to establish themselves on the waste lands. The American ashes contain a larger proportion of pure potash than those of Dantzic or Russia.

There are manufactories of different articles established at Montreal and Quebec; soap and candles are being exported; in 1831, soap 81,819 lbs., and candles 31,811 lbs., almost entirely to the other northern colonies, and the corn and flour trade of Canada promises to be a great source of wealth to the colonists.

A manufactory for making cloth is situated in the township of Ascot, which keeps in constant employment 20 persons. The number of domestic looms in the province, is supposed to be 13,500, which it is computed, manufacture annually of coarse cloth 1,500,000 yds, flannel 990,000 yards, linen 1,370,690 yards. The number of mills in the province is, Carding, 90; Fulling, 97; Paper, 3; Grist, 395; Saw, 737.

Whiskey is distilled to a considerable extent, but there are not any means of ascertaining the quantity. Sugar is made in large quantities from the maple tree, but the quantity cannot be ascertained.

Iron works are carried on to a very great extent at St. Maurice, in the district of the Three Rivers. There is one iron foundery in the district of Quebec, and six in the district of Montreal.

ARICULTURAL PRODUCE OF

COUNTIES.	Area in Square Miles.	Acres or Arpents of Land Occupied.	Acres or Arpents of Improved Land.	Produce raised during the					
				Minots of wheat	Minots of peas.	Minots of oats.	Minots of barley.	Minots of Rye.	Minots of Indian Corn.
QUEBEC DISTRICT.									
Beauce*	1987	186160	45217	66893½	10347½	44057	4622	393	14½
Bellechasse*	1775	158196¾	88992½	107029¾	13308¾	443655¾	7028½	4017¼	½
Dorchester*	348	144666	51356¼	58054½	12987½	86952	2543½	2118½	9½
Islet*	3044	175976	67221	172671	11002	73265	16297	8119	10½
Kamouraska*	4320	144482½	69723⅝	169160⅜	16212	68391	27735½	5742	76
Lotbiniere*	735	155738¼	43331¾	63655½	10287¼	66037½	2695¼	2863	44¾
Megantic*	1465	65357	6615	8121	397	3660	2547	705	118
Montmorenci†	7396	72077	17994	39693	2186¾	38073	1474½	306	46
Orleans†	69	28489½	20236	33095½	7402¼	38786½	3092½	1636½	
Portneuf	8640	242344	70940½	67843	17334½	163774½	2102	643½	148½
Quebec†	14240	91200	37664½	18598½	4180½	100530	1502	186½	10½
Rimouski*	8840								
Saguenay†	75090	221360	43477	107072	21175	30951	21103	10014	3
Total	127949	1686047	562768¼	911887⅜	126821	798133¼	92742¾	36744¼	481¾
MONTREAL.									
Acadie*	250	98714¾	36681½	75784½	10278½	31778	3704	2189	12365¼
Beauharnois*	717	234770	60860½	71255	26637	77241	5323½	14220	34053
Berthier†	8410	218387	101132½	118371½	27265½	240179	14344	31103	2168¾
Chambly*	211	523¾	116784	263164	28925	122709	22926	717	4036
Lacbesnaye†	299	93651½	60867¾	69982	23852	105745½	15812	4847	3016
Laprarie*	238	140454	87400	198162	29080	104340	20342	694	11258
L'Assomption†	5008	115535	68863⅝	80182	18877½	135222	15644	14557½	3243¼
Missisquoi*	360	137533	47467	21634	8890	31292	770	21730	53196
Montreal†	197	105564¾	83901¼	172276	42132	146486	32080½	484	8926½
Ottawa†	31669	139631½	19614	20284	4975	48493	1776	3316	28817
Richelieu..*	373	165807	66162¾	115780	23610½	110543½	12299½	13766	3757½
Rouville*	429	186106¼	58920⅚	181895½	33062½	79948	17475½	8722¾	17935½
St. Hyacinthe*	477			97203	39567	86574	63468	2808	13908
Shefford*	749	95765	23392	10637	1580	7751	411	11129	22984
Terrebonne†	3169	149042½	99789	127528½	30425	162521	7897	8714½	8716½
Two Mountains†	1086	214439	89024	108146	375927	140573	13207½	16758	21583
Vaudreuil†	330	122367¾	66282⅛	96451½	25976½	112429	11474	3961	5900
Vercheres*	198	118583	86725	240381	44313	114258	14870	661	7311
Stanstead*	632	192979	57433	32865	6343	53778	1827	11585	50166
Total	54802	2529854½	1231300¾	2098982½	801717	1911861	275651½	171962¾	313341¼
THREE RIVERS.									
Chaplain†	783	121991¼	30906¼	47201¾	9296½	65073¼	1431¼	526	426¼
Drummond*	1674	72005	13163¾	14310	2329	7047	369½	6839	4891
Nicolet*	487	150682	53710	122615	10736	87178	3467	1863	1121
St. Maurice†	9810	719456	73467½	116256½	18128¼	169079	12153	2776	381
Sherbrooke*	2786	1138165	41113½	23146	2411½	26233	1179½	10644	17244
Yamaska*	283	99462¼	41086½	60015	12398½	72160	2816½	2793	1491
Total	15823	629902½	253447½	383544¼	55300	426770¼	21417¾	25441	25554¼
GASPE.									
Bonaventure*	4108	98364	12090	5470	432	3600	3400	16	256
Gaspé*	3281	37850	6597	4872	488	1920	1583	302	
Total	7389	136214	18687	10342	920	5520	4983	318	256
Grand Total	205963	3981793	2066963¼	3404756⅜	984758	3142274½	394795	234465	339633¼

* Thus marked, are on the S. side of the river St. Lawrence.
† Thus marked are on the N. side of the river St. Lawrence.

EACH COUNTY IN LOWER CANADA.

year 1830.																		
Minots of potatoes.	Minots of buck wheat.	Neat cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Taverns or houses of public entertainment.	Stores where spirituous liquors are sold.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Fulling mills.	Carding mills.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Pot and pearl-ash manufactories.	Manufactories of any other sort, containing any machinery.	No. of M. Ps.
153267½	42½	8071	2073	11489	5089	10	11	8	47		4	2				3		2
282906½	182¼	14290	3265	20409	9843	22	12	13	38		5	7						2
132933½	86	9567	2143	13322	6879	37	2	5	38		2	2			1			2
109834	53	13761	3659	23969	9921	19	20	9	47		4	4	43		1			2
103817		11460	3778	22037	10690	10	21	8	27		1	2						2
134179	1083½	7809	2198	12890	5649	8	4	6	21	1	3	3						2
58928		1243	122	809	1047	4	2	5	6									1
49282	98	4431	822	5329	2318	4	2	4	11		2	2						2
64628		4313	759	5344	2187	4	4	7	14		3							1
227372	5817	14639	2809	15458	8020	22	9	12	44		3	3				2		2
255617	651½	5338	2230	4906	4454	159	132	4	9	1	1	1		2	2			6
																		2
123089		9874	2355	16420	8418	12	32	13	46		7	3						2
1695853½	8013¾	104796	26213	152382	74515	311	251	94	348	2	35	29	43	2	4	5		
141580	4240	8192	3005	9593	6825	15	5	3	6							13		2
273992	2003½	13210	3118	12746	11057	21	34	12	33		1	1			2	233		2
242783	19848	14495	6066	23497	13898	22	19	10	12		2	3				9	1	2
174636	583¾	11560	5456	16273	8066	36	12	10	6		4	3			1	4	1	2
134493	2917½	8869	2960	12075	5875	22	11	4	6		3	2				7		2
182562	518	15757	6512	20733	15159	75	27	5	4		1	2				16	1	2
244085	2552½	12123	3543	15702	8299	27		14	17	1	2	3			2	47		2
196284	4981	12571	2657	17881	8390	11	18	15	36		7	6		2	8	17	4	2
366341	4781	15033	6120	13710	8839	200	154	14	1	3	1	2		4	3	2	45	6
111927	73	3345	829	2078	3743	17	13	4	12		1	1	1	1	12			1
230226	3083	12571	4703	20161	10590	21	23	25	7	1	1	1				2		3
218734	2147	15610	5311	22678	13227	32	25	10	8		3	3		1		7	1	2
214358	2239	12600	4274	17954	10765	12	11	7	10		1	3	34	4		5	1	2
111400	971	5132	715	7373	2347	8	1	12	20		5	4	1		4	10	2	1
273209	9123½	13710	4821	20268	9329	27	32	13	4		4	4			4	20	2	2
[illegible]	4130¼	17780	5146	20129	13506	33	41	15	14	1						17		2
197958	3708	10693	3637	14166	10134	37	27	7	3		1	1				32		2
[illegible]		12572	4777	22922	5075	14	12	33	10		1	1			1			2
412096	816	13917	2407	20584	9323	10	18	22	42	3	9	6	1	2	19	21	12	2
[illegible]	68855¾	229746	76057	310523	174447	640	483	235	251	9	47	46	37	14	56	462	58	
90358¾	8154½	7069	1648	10728	5848	6	15	7	31		2	2				2		2
94194	494⅜	2879	506	2969	2476	7	6	5	10			1			1	5		1
157232	2417	10995	3133	17967	8671	14	9	11	31		6	1				3		2
196184	11857	11998	4429	17687	10965	31	53	13	27	3	3	5	22	1	2	3		4
227749	381	8100	1478	10982	5031	10	10	.14	31		1	4		1	7	8	1	2
135578	5640	7684	2545	11125	6775	10	19	10	5		3	2				1	4	2
910295¼	28943⅞	48725	13739	71458	39776	78	112	60	135	3	15	15	22	2	10	22	5	
426940		3195	360	5318	3971		1	5	3									1
102525	237	2216	317	3662	2438	6	10	1					1					1
529465	237	5411	677	8980	6409	6	11	6	3				1					
[illegible]357416¼	106050⅜	388678	116686	543343	295137	1035	857	395	737	14	97	90	103	18	70	489	64	

The number of ships built in the province, with the registered tonnage thereof, since 1825, was—

Years	Vessels.	Tons.	Years	Vessels.	Tons.
1825	61	22636	1831	9	3250
1826	59	17823	1832	13	3952
1827	35	7540	1833		
1828	30	7272	1834		
1829	21	5465	1835		
1830	11	3059	1836	17	8980

[B. B. 1836.]

Fisheries.—Description of fish, and value in sterling money: Codfish, 107,060 cwt., 71,132*l.*; Salmon, 141 tierces, 137 barrels, 124 half-barrels, 1,172*l.*; Pickled fish, 11,196 barrels, 20 half-barrels, 46 boxes, 7,274*l.*; Codsounds, 72 kegs, 26*l.*; Fish oil, 26,200 gallons, 2,254*l.*; total, 81,858*l.* The above quantities imported from Quebec, Gaspé, North Carlisle, and the Magdalen Islands. Codfish, 93,467 cwt., Cod oil, 37,162 gal., whale oil, 19,360 gal. 74,414*l.*. This is the gross produce of the fisheries in the county of Gaspé, a part of which is exported, and the remainder consumed in the provinces. Codfish, 7,075 cwt. 5,046*l.*; Salmon, 2 barrels 6*l.*; Pickled fish, 10,596 barrels, 6,646*l.*; Fish oil, 5,760 gal. 512*l.*; total, 86,624*l.* Gross produce of the fisheries at the Magdalen Islands. [B. B. 1836.]

Horned cattle, sheep, swine, &c. multiply with astonishing rapidity, and the European breeds seem improved on being transplanted to the American continent. The quantity of fish caught in the river and gulf of St. Lawrence, and in other streams is very great, and the consumption of this diet considerable in consequence of the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith. Fish oil is becoming an extensive article of export, as are also hides and horns. The peltry or fur trade (see Hudson's Bay Territory chapter) has its outlet from the N. W. territories through Lower Canada. I hope to see ere long, tobacco, hemp, wool, wax, rape and other oils among the staple products of this fine colony.

The Montreal district made in 1837 the following return for 1836. [B. B. L. C. 1836.]

Crops.—Wheat, 20,000 acres; barley, 2,000 ditto; oats, 10,000 do.; peas, 5,000 do.; rye, 50 do.; Indian corn, 200 do.; potatoes, 4,000 do.; turnips, 50 do.; meadow, 20,000 do.; pasture, 30,000 do.; total in crop, 61,300 do.; uncultivated, 15,000 do. Horses, 6,500; horned cattle, 16,000; sheep, 15,000.

Produce.—Wheat, 160,000 bushels; barley, 30,000 do.; oats, 150,000 do.; pease, 60,000 do.; rye, 600 do.; Indian corn, 2,000 do.; potatoes, 400,000 do.; turnips, 5,000do; hay, 28,000 tons; straw, 30,000 do.

The following prices of provisions and wages of labour in Lower Canada for 1836, were transmitted to the Colonial Office in 1837. Four months of the year are given on account of the variety of the seasons. Horned cattle, 5*l.* 10*s.*; horses, 12*l.* 10*s.*; sheep, 10*s.*; swine, 2*l.* 10*s.*; milk, per gal. 8*d.*; butter (fresh), per lb. 1*s.*; butter (salt), per lb. 1*s.* 8*d.*; cheese, per lb. 6*d.*; wheaten bread, per 6 lb. 9*d.*; beef, per 100 lbs. 1*l.* 10*s.*; mutton per lb. 3½*d.*; pork, per 100 lbs. 1*l.* 15*s.*

Wages for Labour.—Prædial, 18*l.* per annum, with board and lodging. Day labourers employed at farm-work in spring, summer and harvest, obtain from 2*s.* to 4*s.* per day, without food. Females from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per day.

Prices of Harvest Produce in Montreal District in 1836.—Wheat, per bush. 5*s.* to 8*s.* 4*d.*; barley, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; oats, 2*s.* to 3*s.*; pease, 4*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*; rye, 4*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*; Indian corn, 4*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*; turnips, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; hay, 2*l.* to 3*l.* per ton; straw, 15*s.* to 25*s.* per ton.

The following shews the land granted in Lower Canada in 1836; acres, 94,484,—of which 39,209 were gratuitous, and the remainder by purchase. The total number of acres in the Colony granted, is 3,129,544—including two grants in Murray Bay of three leagues each, and two tracts in Chaleur Bay, contents unknown. Remaining to be granted as surveyed, 4,074,862, independent of vast tracts not yet surveyed. [B. B. 1836.]

Nature and Value of Property annually created in Lower Canada, and if not consumed turned into moveable property.—Wheat, 3,404,756 bushels at 5*s.* per bushel, 851,689*l.*; Oats, 3,432,274 bushels at 2*s.*, 314,227*l.*; Barley, 394,795 bushels at 4*s.*, 78,958*l.*; Buck Wheat, 106,050 bushels, at 4*s.*, 21,020*l.*; Indian Corn, 339,633 bushels, at 4*s.*, 67,866*l.*; Rye, 234,529 bushels at 3*s.*, 35,179*l.*; Peas, 984,758 bushels at 4*s.*, 196,951*l.*; Potatoes, 7,357,416 bushels at 1*s.* 6*d.*, 551,806*l.*; Animal Food, 600,000 mouths 30 lbs. each yearly, at 4*d.* per lb. 300,000*l.*; Fish, fresh and salt, 600,000 mouths, ditto, at 2*d.* per lb., 150,000*l.*; Butter, Cheese, Milk and Eggs, 600,000 mouths at 2*d.* each daily, 50,000*l.*; Indispensable manufactures, &c. Spirits, Soap, Candles, Linen, Woollens, Shoes, Clothing, &c. 5*l.* for each person, 3,000,000*l.*; Luxuries, not before-mentioned, as food and drink, furniture, and apparel worn, &c. &c. 5*l.* each, 3,000,000*l.*; Income from trade, &c., Surplus beyond immediate consumption for necessaries, 10*l.* each person averaging, 6,000,000*l.*; Timber and Ashes, consumed at home, and exported, at least, 1,000,000*l.*; Value of Commerce not before given, including the coasting and maritime trade, at least, 1,500,000*l.*; Wasted annually, by shipwreck, fire, bad seasons, improvidence, &c., 250,000*l.*: total annually created, 17,417,696*l.*

Nature and Value of Moveable Property.—Horses 116,686, at 10*l.* each, 1,116,860*l.*; Neat Cattle 389,706, at 5*l.* each, 1,948,530*l.*; Sheep, 543,343, at 1*l.* each, 543,343*l.*; Swine, 295,137, at 1*l.* each 295,137*l.*; Poultry, may be valued at least, 150.000*l.* House furniture, 83,000 houses at an average of 20*l.* a house, 1,860,000*l.*; Clothing and Equipage, 600,000 persons at an average of 10*l.* each, 6,000,000*l.*; Machinery, and Farming Implements, 1,500,000*l.*; Bullion, or Gold and Silver Money; at least in money and plate, 1,000,000*l.*; Ships, Boats, Timber, and Merchandize; the Timber is almost incalculable altogether at the very least, 20,000,000*l.* Total 34,413,870*l.*

Nature and Value of Immoveable Property.—Houses 83,000 at 15*l.* each, 1,245,000*l.*; Land improved in culture, 2,065,913 acres, at 5*l.* per acre, 10,329,665*l.* Land occupied, not in culture, 3,981,793 acres at 1*l.*, 3,981,793*l.*; Lands not granted and waste, of 120,000,000 acres at least, fit for cultivation 30,000,000 at 5*s.*, 7,500,000*l.*; Streets, Roads, Canals Dykes, &c., the extent of roads is great, public and private, a low estimate, 1,500,000*l.*; Forts, Gaols Churches, Public Buildings, a great deal of money has thus been expended by the French and English 1,500,000*l.*; Manufactories, Stores, Iron Mines and Quarries, 500,000*l.* Total, 26,556,385*l.* Grand total Annually created, Moveable and Immoveable 78,387,924*l.*

BOOK III.—POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

CHAPTER II.—UPPER CANADA.

SECTION I. The boundary line between Lower and Upper Canada, has been stated in the preceding chapter; the province of Upper Canada is bounded on the S. W. by a line drawn through the centre of the great lakes, and separating it from the U. States, on the N. by the Hudson Bay territory, on the E. by the Ottawa and Lower Canada, and on the N. W. by the undefined boundaries, or, it may be said, by the Pacific Ocean, comprising in round numbers about 100,000 square miles.

II. The early accounts of Canada, so far as is necessary to the general reader, are embraced in the preceding chapter: the French, as the allies of the Hurons and Algonquins, penetrated into Upper Canada, and the conquest of the lower province in 1759 made the British, by one campaign, masters of the whole of Upper Canada; the main features in whose history is, the contest with N. America in 1812, and which it is not necessary to detail in this work. See "History of British Colonies, or Colonial Library," Vol. I.—2nd Ed.

Lieutenant-Governors, Presidents, and Administrators of Upper Canada, from the division of the province 1791 to 1834.—Col John Graves Simcoe, Lieut.-Gov., July 8, 1792; the Hon. Peter Russel, Pres., July 21, 1796; Lieut. Gen. Peter Hunter, Lieut.-Gov., August 17, 1799; the Hon. A. Grant, Pres., September 11, 1805; His Excellency Francis Gore, Lieut.-Gov., August 25, 1806; Major-Gen. Sir Isaac Brock, Pres., September 30, 1811; Major-Gen. Sir R. H. Sheaffe, Bart., Pres., October 20, 1812; Major-Gen. F. Baron de Rottenburgh, Pres., June 19, 1813; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Gordon Drummond, K. C. B., Provincial Lieut.-Gov. December 13, 1813; Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Murray, Bart., Provincial Lieut.-Gov. April 25, 1815; Major-Gen. Sir F. P. Robinson, K. C. B., Provincial Lieut.-Gov., July 1, 1815; His Excellency Francis Gore, Lieut.-Gov. September 25, 1815; the Hon. Samuel Smith, Adm., June 11, 1817; Major-Gen. Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B., Lieut.-Gov., August 13, 1818; the Hon. Samuel Smith, Adm., March 8, 1820; Major Gen. Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B., Lieut.-Gov., June 30, 1820; Major-Gen. Sir John Colborne, Lieut-Gov., November 5, 1828; Sir Francis Bond Head, 1835; Sir George Arthur, 1838.

III. The vast territory embraced in the province of Upper Canada, as regards the *inhabited* parts, is in general a level champaign country; for, from the division line on lake St. Francis to Sandwich, a distance of nearly 600 miles westerly, nothing like a mountain occurs, although the greater part of the country is gently undulated into pleasing hills, fine slopes, and fertile vallies: but a ridge of rocky country runs north-east and south-westerly through the Newcastle and Midland districts, towards the Ottawa or Grand River, at the distance of from 50 to 100 miles from the north shore of Lake Ontario and the course of the River St. Lawrence. Passing this ridge to the north, the explorer descends into a wide and rich valley of great extent, which is again bounded on the north by a rocky and mountainous country, of still higher elevation.

Farther to the north, beyond the French river which falls into Lake Huron, are immense mountains, some of them of great but unknown elevation.

The country on the north and west side of Lake Ontario, and of Lake Erie which is still further west, continues flat as far as Lake Huron, with only occasional moderate elevations of the surface of easy ascent. In the whole extent of this tract of country, there is but a small portion of it under cultivation, the remainder being in its primitive state of forests, lakes, and rivers; the latter for the most part falling into the great lakes, or into larger rivers, which again empty themselves into the great artery of the country, the St. Lawrence. The settlements are chiefly confined to the borders, or within a few miles of the borders of the great lake and rivers.

The lakes of Upper Canada are very numerous, a few of those best known are as follow:—
(For descriptions, see Colonial Library, 2nd Edition, Vol. I.)

Names.	Length.*	Breadth.*	Circumference.*	Average depth.*	Elevation above the sea.*	Bottom below tide of ocean.*
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Superior	541	140	1225	1000	611	500
Huron	250	190	1100	860	595	305
Michigan	260	90	1000	900	595	305
Erie	280	63	700	250	565	
Ontario	180	80	500	500	231	269
Green Bay	100	20			595	
Simcoe	40	30	120			
St. Clair	35	30	100	20		
George	25		58			
Rice Lake	24	2 to 5	58			

* These statements are the nearest approximations we possess to truth.

Toronto, formerly called York, but now restored to its native name, (Lat. 43.39 N. Long. 79.36 W.) is the infant capital of Upper Canada, delightfully situate in the township of York, near the head of Lake Ontario, on the north side of an excellent harbour or an elliptical basin of an area of eight or nine miles, formed by a long, low sandy peninsula or island, stretching from the land east of the town to Gibraltar Point, abreast of a good fort. The town is laid out at right angles, with long and spacious streets, (King Street, the great thorough fare is half a mile long), the side paths well flagged, and some of the streets macadamized. It contains the principal buildings and public offices of the province, viz.: the Parliament House and Government offices, Government House, the College of Upper Canada, the Hospital, Court House, Gaol, Protestant, Scotch and Roman places of worship, and several Meeting Houses, the Upper Canada Bank, Law Society Hall, the Barracks, &c.

Official return of the population of the City and Liberties of Toronto, taken by the assessors in May and June, 1835.

WARDS.	Males over 16.	Males under 16.	Females over 16.	Females under 16.	Total.
St. David's	858	647	908	650	3780
The Liberties	144	208	156	209	..
St. Andrew's	610	400	591	427	2049
The Liberties	3	8	4	6	..
St. Patrick's......	447	347	438	368	1600
The Liberties	..	..	..	..	..
St. Lawrence	432	260	381	213	1541
The Liberties	102	46	77	30	..
St. George's.. ...	257	112	271	144	..
The Liberties	4	3	2	2	795
				Total.	9765

To these numbers may be added strangers, emigrants, omissions, casual residents, tenants of the prison, and the soldiers in garrison, in all over 1800 persons, giving an actual population of more than 11,000 souls within the city and liberties.

The population is now about 15,000, composed of English, Irish, Scotch, native born Upper Canadians and a very few French Canadians. Little more than 30 years ago, the site whereon York now stands, and the whole country to the north and west of it was a perfect wilderness—the land is now fast clearing—thickly settled by a robust and industrious European, and European descended population, blessed with health and competence, and on all sides indicating the rapid progress of civilization. The other British town of importance on this shore is—

Kingston, (distant from Toronto 184 and from Montreal 189 miles) in Lat. 44.8. Long. 76.40. W. is advantageously situate on the north bank of Lake Ontario at the head of the river St. Lawrence, and is separated by Points Frederick and Henry by a bay which extends a considerable distance to the N. W. beyond the town, where it receives the waters of a river which flows from the interior. Point Frederick is a long narrow peninsula, extending about half a mile into the lake in a S. E. direction, distant from Kingston about three quarters of a mile on the opposite side of its bay. This peninsula forms the west side of a narrow and deep inlet called Navy Bay, from its being the chief harbour of our navy on Lake Ontario. The extremity of the point has a strong battery, and there is a dock-yard with store-houses, &c.

Point Henry, forming the east side of Navy Bay, is a high narrow rocky ridge, extending into the lake in the same direction as Point Frederick. It is crowned by a fort built on the extremity of the ridge, and occupying the highest point of any ground in this part of Canada. The dock-yard store-houses, slips for building ships of war, naval barracks, wharfs, &c., are on an extensive scale; during the war a first rate (the St. Lawrence) carrying 102 guns was built here, and in case of emergency, a formidable fleet could in a very brief period be equipped at Kingston in defence of British interests or honour.

Kingston, next to Quebec and Halifax, is the strongest British post in America, and, next to Quebec and Montreal, the first in commercial importance, and has rapidly risen of late years, by becoming, through the means of the Rideau Canal, the main entrepot between the trade of the lower province and all the settlements on the great lakes to the westward, and with the measures now in progress to render the St. Lawrence navigable between Montreal and Lake Ontario, it may be expected to increase yet more rapidly: in 1828, its population amounted to 3,528; in 1834, to near 6,000.

The Rideau Canal.—This far-famed undertaking, which is not properly speaking a canal, but rather a succession of raised waters by means of dams, with natural lakes interspersed, commences at *Entrance Bay*, a small bay in the Ottawa, 128 miles from Montreal, and 150 from Kingston, in latitude N. 45.[illegible]0 longitude W. 76.50.—about a mile below the Falls of Chaudiere, and one and a half mile above the point where the Rideau River falls into the Ottawa. From Entrance Bay the canal is entered by eight locks; it then passes through a natural gully, crosses Dow's Swamp (which is flooded by means of a mound), crosses Peter's gully by means of an aqueduct, and joins the Rideau River at the Hog's Back, about six miles from Entrance Bay. At the Hog's Back there is a dam 45 feet high and 400 long, which, by throwing back the river, converts about seven miles of rapids into still navigable water. The canal rises into the river by means of a lock. A series of locks and dams now commence with occasional embankments.

There is a dam and lock at the Black Rapids (135 miles from Montreal); a dam, three locks, and two embankments at Long Island Rapids, which render the river navigable for 24 miles, to Barret's Rapids, 167 miles from Montreal; eight dams and 14 locks bring the canal to Olive's Ferry, 210 miles from Montreal, where the Rideau Lake contracts to 463 feet wide, and a ferry connects the road between Perth and Brockville. At the Upper Narrows, 16 miles further, the Rideau Lake contracts again to about 60 feet across, over which a dam is thrown, with a lock of four feet lift, forming the Upper Rideau Lake into a summit pond of 291 feet above Entrance Bay, in the Ottawa; six miles further is the isthmus which separates the Upper Rideau Lake from Mud Lake, the source of the river Cataraqui. The canal is cut through this isthmus, which is one and a half mile wide; five miles advancing is the isthmus Clear Lake, 330 feet across, through which a cut is made to avoid the rapids of the natural channel.

To Cranberry Marsh, 17 miles from Isthmus Clear Lake (the last station adverted to), 255 miles from Montreal and 23 from Kingston, there are three dams and six locks. The Marsh is about 78 feet above the level of Kingston Harbour, and about eight miles long. Besides flowing into the Cataraqui River, the waters of this marsh or lake burst out at White Fish Falls, and flow into the Gananoqui River, which is the waste weir for regulating the level of the water in the

Rideau Lake (the summit pond); thus the water in the whole line of canal, whether in times of flood or drought, is kept at a steady height. At Brewer's Upper and Lower Mills, 18 and 17 miles from Kingston, there are three dams and three locks; and at Kingston Mills, five miles from Kingston, one dam and four locks. The Canal, or Cataraqui River, falls to Kingston Bay at these mills, at a distance from Montreal of 273 miles.

The Rideau opens a water communication between Kingston and the Ottawa, a distance of 132 miles, by uniting together several pieces of water lying in that direction, viz. Kingston Mill-stream, Cranberry Lake, Mud Lake, Rideau Lake and River, the length of the cuts not exceeding 20 miles. The difference of level is 445 feet; about 20 miles are excavated, some through rocks. There are 47 locks, which are in length 142 feet, in breadth 33, and with a water depth of five feet, which admit vessels under 125 tons. There was either sad blundering in the estimate, or gross mismanagement in the expenditure on this canal, the original estimate for which was but 169,000*l.*—the next estimate, before the plan of enlarging the locks was adopted, amounted to 486,000*l.*, the addition of the locks raised the estimate to 762,673*l.*; but it may now be stated, that the total expenditure will not be short of one million sterling. The locks were originally planned upon a scale to correspond with those on the La Chine canal, *i. e.* 100 feet by 20; the dimensions were subsequently increased to 142 feet in length by 33 in width, with a depth of 5 feet water, hence a considerable augmentation of expense.

The Welland Canal connects Lake Erie with Lake Ontario. It was not undertaken by government, but by a company incorporated by the Legislature in 1825. The canal communicates with Lake Ontario by the Twelve-mile Creek, and is conducted over the range of hills forming the barrier of Lake Erie, at the Falls of Niagara, by means of locks until it meets the Chippawa at eight miles and a half from its mouth; ascends the Chippawa about 11 miles from thence, joining the Ouse upon Lake Erie at about one mile and a half from its mouth; the shifting bar at the entrance of the Ouse being remedied by extending piers into deep water beyond the bar. The length of the canal is 41 miles, its width 56 feet, and its depth of the summit level is 330 feet, the ascending locks 37 in number (made of wood), 22 feet wide, and feet long. The cost of this canal has been, so far as we can yet estimate, upwards of 500,000*l.*; but there is little doubt that as the population on Lake Erie and Huron shores increases, a fair return will be yielded for the capital expended.

The Grenville canal consists of three sections, one at the Long Sault on the Ottawa—another at the fall of the Chûte à Blondeau, 60 miles from Montreal from Kingston, and a third at the Carillon, 56 miles from Montreal and 222 from Kingston, opening into the Lake of the Two Mountains, through which an uninterrupted navigation is practicable by steam-boats to La Chine, nine miles above the city of Montreal. This canal renders the navigation of the Ottawa between the Rideau and Montreal complete. All the locks on the Carillon, and on the Chûte à Blondeau are of the same size as on the Rideau, but on a part of the Grenville Canal, which was commenced before the large scale was adopted, the locks and a part of the cuttings will only admit boats 20 feet wide; the locks on La Chine are also calculated for boats only 20 feet wide; the navigation for boats above 20 feet wide is interrupted at the Grenville Canal, and if large boats be used on the Rideau, and on the higher part of the Ottawa, all goods must be unshipped on arriving at the Grenville Canal, and be either conveyed by portage or removed to smaller boats.

The distance from Kingston, on Lake Ontario, to Bytown, where the Rideau River joins the Ottawa, is about 150 miles; from Bytown to the Grenville canal, 64 miles; total, 214 miles; through the whole of which line the locks and cuttings are of a size to admit steam boats 134 feet long and 33 feet wide, and drawing five feet of water. A canal is proposed across the west extremity of the Island of Montreal, near the town of St. Anne's, to surmount the rapids.

The Montreal communication with the Ottawa, by the canal between the former place and Lake St. Louis, at La Chine, near Montreal, is termed La Chine Canal; it is 28 feet wide at the bottom, 48 at the water line, has five feet depth of water, and a towing path; the whole fall is 42 feet, with the locks; the length is about seven miles. It is the property of a company; was begun in 1821, completed in three years, at a cost of 137,000*l.* which was defrayed by the company, slightly assisted by government, and for which the public service is exempt from toll.

By means of the great and useful works just mentioned, a large extent of country is opened up to the industry of the British settlers; there is continuous steam-boat communications in Upper Canada of about 460 miles, viz. from the Grenville canal, on the Ottawa, to Niagara.

The value of canals and steam navigation may be judged of from the fact, that, in 1812, the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain by the United States, did not reach the post of Michilimackinac (1,107 miles from Quebec) under two months; the same place is now within the distance of *ten days'* journey from the Atlantic.

IV. Our knowledge of the geological structure of the country bordering on the great lakes is more minute than the examinations yet made in Lower Canada [see *Colonial Library*, Vol. I.]

Beyond Lake Superior, or what La Hontan called the "fag end of the world," the country is exceedingly dreary—miles of ponds and marshes, where the mud is knee deep, are succeeded by open, dry, sandy barrens, terminating in forests of hemlock and spruce, and then again a regular alternation of swamps, mud, bog, windfalls, and stagnant water, and in the course of many miles there is seldom a dry spot to be found for a resting place; in winter strong whiskey is frozen to the consistence of honey, and in the height of summer (!) the thermometer is down to 36. Farenheit at sun-rise.

A secondary sandstone (according to Mr. Schoolcraft, an American gentlemen, who formed part of a government expedition from New York), forms the whole south coast of Lake Superior, through which the granite on which it rests occasionally appears; chalcedony, cornelian, jaspar, opal, agate, sardonyx, zeolith, and serpentine (all siliceous except the last two), with iron, lead, and copper are found imbedded in it. The sand hills west of the Grand Marais present to the lake, for nine miles, a steep acclivity 300 feet high, composed of light yellow siliceous sand, in three layers 150, 80, and 70 feet thick; the last mentioned uppermost and like the lowest pure, while the middle bed has many pebbles of granite, limestone, hornblende, and quartz. By the subsidence of the waters of Lakes Superior and Huron, occasioned, Mr. Lyell thinks, by the partial destruction of their

barriers at some unknown period, beds of sand, 150 feet thick, are exposed, below which are seen beds of clay, enclosing shells of the very species which now inhabit the lakes.

At Lake Superior, a red sandstone, for the most part horizontal, predominates on the south shore, resting in places on granite. Amygdaloid occupies a very large tract in the north stretching from Cape Verd to the grand Portage, profusely intermingled with argillaceous and other porphyries, sienite, trap-pose greenstone, sandstone, and conglomerates. Part of the north and east shore is the seat of older formations, viz. sienite, stratified greenstone, more or less chloritic, and alternating five times with vast beds of granite, the general direction east, with a north or perpendicular dip. Great quantities of the older shell limestone are found strewn in rolled masses on the beach from Point Marmoaze to Grand Portage.

Copper abounds in various parts of the country, in particular some large and brilliant specimens have been found in the angle between Lake Superior and Michigan. At the Coppermine River (Ontanagon, 300 miles from the Sault de St. Marie), the copper, which is in a pure and malleable state, lies in connexion with a body of serpentine rock, the face of which it almost completely overlays, it is also disseminated in masses and grains throughout the substance of the rock.

The almost uniformly level shores of Lake Huron, present few objects of interest to the geologist: secondary limestone filled with the usual reliquiæ, constitutes the great mass of the rock along the coast.

The chasm, at Niagara Falls, affords a clear indication of the geology of the country. The different strata,—first, limestone; then fragile slate; and lastly, sandstone. The uppermost and lowest of these compose the great secondary formation of a part of Canada, and nearly the whole of the United States, occupying the whole basin of the Mississippi, and extending from it between the lakes and the Alleghany ridge of mountains, as far eastward as the Mohawk, between which the slate is often interposed, as at Niagara, and throughout the State of New York generally. At Niagara, the stratum of slate is nearly 40 feet thick, and nearly as fragile as shale, crumbling so much as to sink the superincumbent limestone, and thus verify, to some extent, the opinion that a retrocession of the falls has been going on for ages. The subsoil around Lake Ontario is limestone, resting on granite. The rocks about Kingston are usually a limestone of very compact structure, and light blueish grey colour, a fracture often approaching the conchoidal, a slight degree of translucency on a thin edge; and after percussion, the odour of flint rather than that of bitumen. The lowermost limestones are in general more siliceous than those above them; and so much is it the case, that in some places, a conglomerated character is given to the rock by the intrusion of pieces of quartz or hornstone. It is remarkable, that both angular and rounded masses of felspar rock, which usually underlies limestone (or, if absent, is supplied by one in which hornblende predominates), are imbedded and isolated in the limestone, demonstrating the latter to have been at one time in a state of fluidity.

The limestone formation is stratified horizontally, its dip being greatest when nearest to the elder rock on which it reposes, and by which it would appear to have been upraised subsequently to the solidification of its strata; the thickness of which, like the depth of the soil, varies from a few feet to a few inches. Shale occurs, as amongst most limestones; and, in some places so intimately blended with the latter, as to cause it to fall to pieces on exposure to the atmosphere. The minerals as yet noticed, in this formation, are chert or hornstone, basanite, chlorite, calcareous spar, barytes, sulphate of strontian, sulphuret of iron, and sulphuret of zinc. Genuine granite, is seldom or never found.

The soils of Upper Canada are various; that which predominates is composed of brown clay and loam, with different proportions of marl intermixed; this compound soil prevails principally in the fertile country between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa; towards the north shore of Lake Ontario it is more clayey and extremely productive. The substratum throughout these districts is a bed of horizontal limestone, which in some places rises to the surface. The Newcastle district lying between the upper section of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, is a rich black mould, which also prevails throughout the East Riding of York, and on the banks of the Ouse or Grand River, and Thames.

At Toronto the soil is fertile, but stones are scarce for common use, which is also the case in some townships bordering Lakes Erie, St. Clair, and the Detroit, thus demonstrating the alluvial nature of the territory. A light sandy soil predominates round the head of Lake Ontario.

The predominating soil of the country (east shore, Lake Huron) traversed is a meagre, red, or yellow, ferruginous, sandy loam, varying in depth from feet to inches, often not exceeding three of the latter dimension, and not unfrequently absent altogether, leaving the rock bare but for its hoary covering of lichen clay, or clayey loams, were rarely seen, and when noticed, their usual position was either in some of the swampy valleys between the rocks or forming alluvial deposits on the banks of rivers, often deeply covered up by a siliceous sand.

V. In an extent of country embraced between 42° and 50° of north latitude, the climate is necessarily various; in the settled townships it is generally delightful, neither so cold in winter as Lower Canada, nor so hot in summer as New York; in the Newcastle district between the 44° and 45° a man may work in the woods the whole winter in his shirt sleeves, as in England; and the summer heat is tempered by a cool breeze, which sets in from the S. W. about 10 a. m., and lasts generally to 3 or 4 p. m. In summer the wind blows two-thirds of the season from the S. W., *i. e.* along the great lakes.

In spring and autumn this wind brings a good deal of moisture with it. The N. W. the most frequent in winter, is dry, cold and elastic; the S. E. soft, thawey and rainy; the wind seldom blows from west or south, more rarely from the northward. Of course changes of wind are accompanied by corresponding alternations of weather; the most sudden are to the N. W., followed by weather clear and cold for the season, almost every thunder shower clears up with this wind: the longest storms of rain, and the deepest falls of snow, are usually accompanied by easterly winds. The following table will afford a comparative view of the climate of Upper and Lower Canada throughout the year, as regards the highest, lowest, and mean temperature, for each month in Upper and Lower Canada; latitude 42 north in Upper Canada, latitude 45. north in Lower Canada.

Months.	THERMOMETER—FARENHEIT.						WEATHER.					
	Upper Canada.			Lower Canada.			Upper Canada.			Lower Canada.		
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Clear.	Rain or Snow.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Snow or Rain.	Cloudy.
							days.	days.	days.	days.	days.	days.
January	48	—20	18-17	33	—23	11-14	13	8	9	23	4	4
February	50	8	23-87	40	—29	10-69	11	10	7	21	3	5
March	52	0	26-94	47	—26	12-13	21	8	2	25	3	3
April	83	40	59-70	81	9	48-91	23	3	4	25	3	3
May	92	40	67-32	92	30	67-84	22	5	4	23	4	4
June	97	57	77-51	95	55	76-34	22	8		26	2	2
July	103	60	81-37	103	62	82-23	25	3	3	26	3	2
August	99	55	73-24	100	58	74-7	21	5	5	16	12	2
September	92	33	64-45	90	30	59-16	21	5	4	18	8	5
October	74	28	48-	55	9	32-24	13	8	9	16	5	8
November	54	10	34-53	40	—13	17-44	11	14	7	14	7	10
December	41	—2	25-43	43	—21	11-94	11	12	8	23	2	5
For the year	73-8	25-72	48-37	68-25	11-75	42-1	214	89	62	256	56	53
For the months June, July, and August	99-66	57-33	77-37	99-33	58-33	77-54		34			21	
Winter months	46-33	—4-67	22-49	38-66	-24-33	11-25		snow. 55 rain.			snow. 35 rain.	

The winter of Upper Canada, although not at present severe, is becoming milder every year as cultivation extends. It is a great error to suppose that the great Lakes, Ontario, &c. are frozen over at any time, they are always open in the centre, frequently exhibiting a beautiful and striking phenomenon during the inclement season, by reason of the water being warmer than the circumambient atmosphere, an evaporation resembling steam, may be observed ascending in every variety of shape, in clouds, columns and pyramids, with uncommon grandeur and magnificence from the vast surfaces of Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior, as if from so many boiling cauldrons.

The chain of shallow lakes which run in an east and south-easterly direction from Lake Simcoe towards the midland district, are seldom frozen more than inch thick until about Christmas, and they are again open before April.

The earth in Upper Canada is not generally frozen at a greater depth than from 12 to 18 inches, and the snow rarely lies at a greater depth than from 18 inches to two feet unless when drifted. It is very seldom that the roads are in a permanent condition for the use of the *sleigh* or *carriole* before the second week in January, and they are again broken up by the end of March: this shows the duration of sharp frosts and snow: in fact a labouring man may, if he chuses, work at all times out of doors: in Lower Canada, at the more northerly stations, it would be impossible so to do.

Meteorology of Kingston, for 1832.

Months.	Max.	Min.	Med.	Weather and Winds.
January	45	10	19	Hard frost and snow—Winds easterly.
February	40	20	11	Ditto ditto.
March	54	4	27	Much frost ditto.
April	51	26	40	Cold Variable.
May	74	40	58	Some frost, rainy ditto.
June	78	51	66	Generally fine ditto.
July	90	60	70	Ditto ditto.
August	88	51	67	Occasionally wet and showery—ditto.
September	72	46	60	Wet, stormy and changeable.
October	46	52	49	Wet.
November	39	36	37	Variable, with snow—N. N. W. & S. W.
December	28	25	26	Very variable S. W.

VI. The people of Upper Canada are among the most favoured on earth; they enjoy peace, liberty, security and abundance on a fertile soil, and in a healthful climate, with an almost total exemption from burthens of any kind. To demonstrate the extraordinary increase of this population, and their distribution throughout the province, is the object of this section.

The earliest European settlers in Upper Canada were some French families, who colonized about the banks of the Detroit and on the St. Lawrence, previous to the British acquisition of the province, after which period the settlements of Europeans, or loyal inhabitants from the the United States, began to be encouraged.

In 1806, the number of mouths was estimated at

70,718; in 1811, at 77,000; but the war with the United States tended much to check the prosperity, and with it the increase of population in the province.

According to some returns before me, the number of males and females were in the following years thus—

Years	Males	Fem.	Total.	Years	Males	Fem.	Total.
1821..	65792	56795	122587	1831..			
1823..	79238	70931	150169	1832..	130003	117839	247842
1827..	95903	85842	181745	1833..			
1828..	99465	89093	188558	1834..			
1829..	103285	92880	196165	1835..			
1830..	..	..	235164	1836..	194064	173597	367661

The foregoing return was furnished by the Colonial Office to the statistical department of the Board of Trade.

The Population of Upper Canada from 1823 to 1835, deduced from the Returns to the House of Assembly.

DISTRICTS.	1823.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1830.	1832.	1833.	Increase in ten years.	1835.
Eastern..............	14879	17099	18368	18165	21168	21765	22286	7407	29119
Ottawa...............	2560	3009	3133	3732	4456	5293	6348	3788	7044
Johnstown	14741	15354	16719	17399	21961	24299	27058	17317	28304
Bathurst.............	10121	11364	12207	14516	20212	20636	22286	12065	22693
Midland..............	27695	29425	30000	31293	36322	37457	42294	14599	34365
Newcastle............	9292	12017	12283	13337	16498	21091	25560	16268	30245
Home.................	16609	19000	21295	22927	32871	40650	47650	38853	47543
Gore.................	13157	13020	15483	15834	23552		31820	18677	40156
Niagara..............	17552	19059	19500	20177	21974	24181	24772	7220	28735
London...............	17539	16822	18912	19813	26180	28841	33225	21374	39503
Western..............	6952	7533	7956	8333	9970	10627	11788	4836	14496
Total......	151097	163702	175856	185526	235164	234840	295087	162404	322203

Thus the increase of European, and European descended population, between 1823 and 1833, was 162,404; this is exclusive of the Indian population, whose numbers, though fast diminishing, amount, according to some estimates, to 28,000. Mr. McTaggart, the engineer, collected in 1828, the following data of the Indian population throughout North America: he did not state on what authority he gave these figures, and it is difficult to place reliance on the number he mentions, namely, upwards of two millions and a half. I give his statement without further comment than a hope it may be true, and that every effort will be made to preserve from further destruction, by the Europeans, so fine a race as the North American Indians, which I regret my limits forbid my giving an historical account of. The following table will shew the increase of male and female population separately at two periods, and the extent occupied and cultivated in 1832.

British Possessions.	Natives.	Possessions of United States.	Natives.
Lower Canada......	15000	Indiana	124000
Upper Canada......	28000	Louisiana..........	186000
New Brunswick....	12000	District of Colombia.	236000
Nova Scotia........	5000	Michigan Territory .	23000
Cape Breton........	4000	Missouri Territory..	54000
Prince Edwards' Island.	3000	Mississippi Territory	21000
		Northwest Territory	62000
Newfoundland......	4000	Illinois Territory....	5000
Anticosti	30		
Labrador..........	3650		
North-west territory	285000		
Hunting Ground of the Hudson's Bay Company.	654000	In the other eighteen states.	815000
Esquimaux Country.	84000		
Total......	1097680	Total......	1516000

White Population of Upper Canada in 1823 and 1832, exclusive of King's troops;* and total population in 1836.†

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	In 1823.			In 1832.					In 1836.			Acres of Land. In 1832.		Total Acres of Land.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males. Under 16 yrs.	Males. Above 16 yrs.	Females. Under 16 yrs.	Females. Above 16 yrs.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated	
Eastern	1325	7707	7172	14979	5640	5692	5208	5692	21765	11975	10936	22911	66435	341960	406395
Ottawa	1118	1479	1081	2560	246	366	265	252	5293	3989	3498	7487	12775	20409	103184
Bathurst	1700	5272	4849	10121	4973	5353	4673	4673	‡19636	12658	11469	24127	44996	313303	358299
Johnstown ..	1650	7885	6856	14741	6280	6645	5671	5703	24299	16123	14462	30585	69534	29761	99295
Midland	3492	14788	12907	27695	9419	10373	8947	8718	37457	25094	22645	57739	154936	432055	586991
Newcastle....	3024	4988	4304	9292	2277	2470	2042	1927	8716	17506	15430	32936	796235	346220	1142455
Home........	3672	8591	8018	16609	9897	11350	9489	9914	40650	28759	25116	53875	115053	548238	663291
Gore	1836	6838	6319	13157	7421	8028	6876	6849	55488	23411	20509	43920	130821	421088	551909
Niagara......	1080	9128	8424	17552	6362	6312	5708	5799	24181	15496	14951	30447	106324	352913	459237
London......	3204	8813	7798	16611	7707	7553	7361	6320	28841	24989	22106	47095	104205	480396	584601
Western	1928	3749	3203	6952	2819	2820	2702	2286	10627	9271	7794	17065	29651	184819	214470
Total ..	24029	79238	70931	150169	63041	66962	58942	58097	276953	189271	168916	358187	1630965	3541162	5172127

City of Toronto (Home District), males, 4,793; females, 4,861; grand total, 367,841.

* King's troops, in 1823—men, 1,123; women, 102; children, 168. The number was less in 1832.

† The black population is not distinguished from white in this return.

‡ Darlington, Levant, and Horton not included, and amount to 790 souls.

In consequence of the increasing interest felt in England for every thing relating to the Canadas, and especially as regards the Upper Province, where so many persons have now families and friends, as also on account of the field for emigration which those colonies present, a more detailed view of the statistics, &c. of each district or county must be acceptable; the following returns were printed by the House of Assembly in 1836, according to returns sent into the Legislature for the year 1835. They are the latest documents at the Colonial Office in July 1838, and an examination of them will enable the reader to judge of the state of the colony in point of agriculture and wealth.

EASTERN DISTRICT CENSUS.

Counties and Townships.	Population.					Land Rateable.		Cattle.				Amount of Property Rateable.*
	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Total.	Uncultivated Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Horses 3 years old and upwards.	Oxen 4 years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle 2 to 4 years old.	
GLENGARRY.												
Lancaster	691	640	685	636	2652	40238	7431	554	76	1102	247	30940
Charlottenburgh	1208	1148	1340	1282	4978	58938	16426	1000	196	2016	545	58926
Kenyon	524	522	483	461	1990	43956	3412	317	82	706	128	18642
Lochiel	614	605	645	570	2434	43351	6306	464	112	991	224	24861
Total	3037	2915	3153	2949	12054	186483	33575	2335	466	4815	1144	133369
STORMONT.												
Cornwall Town	359	334	584	464	1741							
Do. Township & Roxborough.	1136	1009	1287	1078	4510	50808	12317	1078	249	1779	292	68068
Finch	106	107	199	113	525	9365	935	82	30	197	22	4862
Osnabruck	2006	862	1023	880	4771	33419	9734	661	106	1087	267	37957
Total	3607	2312	3093	2535	11547	93592	22986	1821	385	3063	581	110887
DUNDAS.												
Williamsburgh	558	530	538	502	2128	29590	6314	501	115	803	190	27620
Matilda	573	554	553	507	2187	25317	5181	344	107	692	141	18931
Mountain	257	187	232	196	872	13999	2079	101	118	276	75	8291
Winchester	73	74	125	59	331	6089	509	35	40	92	16	3033
Total	1461	1345	1448	1264	5518	74995	14083	981	380	1863	422	57875
Grand Total	8105	6572	7694	6748	29119	355070	70644	5137	1231	9741	2147	302131

* Assessment for district purposes, at the rate of one penny in the pound, in 1835, 1,888*l.*

It will be perceived from the foregoing, that the eastern division is formed into three counties, and these again subdivided into 12 townships. The district commences at the boundary line separating Upper and Lower Canada, and runs along the St. Lawrence, with part of Lake St. Francis (an expansion of the St. Lawrence), and the Long Sault rapid in front, until it reaches the adjoining district of Johnstown: inland, it is bounded by the Ottawa district. A range of elevated land commences at Lochiel, and runs diagonally to the township of Matilda, whence it passes into the adjoining district.

The soil is rich, and well watered, cultivated and fertile. Some of it has been granted to discharged soldiers, and a good deal to the children of New England loyalists, and the Canada company possess some lots in it. There are nearly 15 acres of rateable land in the district to each individual, of which about 2½ acres are cultivated by each man. The male population does not so far outnumber the female as might be supposed in a new country. The inhabitants under 16 years of age, exceed those above that period of life.

N. B.—As every statistical information that can be collected relative to the native population that once occupied the country now tenanted by Europeans and their descendants, must prove interesting, I give the following return, printed in the *Annual Register*, towards the close of the last century: "The names of the different Indian nations in North America, with the numbers of their fighting men, from the best authority I have been able to collect, are as follow; on the Mobile and Mississippi, the Choctaws or Flatheads, 4,500; the Natches, 150; the Chickesaws, 750. The Cherokees, behind South Carolina, 2,500; the Catawbas, between North and South Carolina, 150; the Piantias, a wandering tribe on both sides of the Mississippi, 800; the Kasquuasquias, or Illinois in general, on the Illinois river, and between the Ouabache and the Mississippi, 600. On the Ouabache, the Piankishaws, 250; the Ouachtenons, 400; the Kikapous, 300. The Shawnese, on the Siotto, 500. The Delawares, on the west of the Ohio, 300. The Mia-

mis, on the Misamis river, falling into Lake Erie and the Miniamis, 350. The upper Creeks, back of Georgia, the middle Creeks, behind West Florida, the lower Creeks, in East Florida, 4,000. The Caouitas, on the east of the river Alibamous, 700; the Alibamous, on the west of the Alibamous, 600; the Akansaws, on the Akansaw river falling into the Missisippi on the west side, 2,000; the Ajoues, north of the Missouri, 1,000; the Paddoucas, west of the Missisippi, 500. South of the Missouri, the white Panis, 2,000; the freckled or pricked Panis, 2,000; the Canses, 1,600; the Osages, 600; the Grandes Eaux, 1,000. The Missouri, upon the river Missouri, 3,000. Towards the heads of the Mississippi, the Sioux of the woods, 1,800; the Sioux of the meadows, 2,500. The Blancs, Barbus, or White Indians with beards, 1,500. Far north near the lakes of the same name, the Assiniboils, 1,500; the Christaneaux, 3,000. The Ouiscansins, on a river of that name that falls into the Mississippi on the east side, 550. South of Puans Bay, the Mascoutens, 500; the Sakis, 400; the Mechecouakis, 250. Near Pucans Bay, Folle Avoine, or the Wildout Indians, 350; the Pucans, 700. The Powtewatamis, near St. Joseph's River, and Detroit, 350; the Messesagues, or River Indians, being wandering tribes on the Lakes Huron and Superior, 2,000. Near the Lakes Superior and Michigan, the Ottahwas, 900; the Chipwas, 5,000. The Wiandots, near Lake Erie, 300; the Six Nations, or as the French call them, the Iroquois, on the frontiers of New York, &c., 1,500; the Round-headed Indians, near the head of the Ottahwa River, 2,500; the Algonquins, near the above, 300; the Nipissins, near the above also, 400. St. Laurence Indians, on the back of Nova Scotia, &c., the Chalas, 130; the Amelistes, 550; the Michmacks, 700. The Abenaquis, 350. The Conawaghrunas, near the falls of St. Lewis, 200: total amount, 58,930. This being the whole number of men fit for bearing arms, from hence we may be enabled to form some idea of the number of all the Indian inhabitants, men, women and children, on the continent of North America; which calculation, however, I am ready to confess can be but rather a vague conjecture.

There being 58,930 warriors, it is computed that about one-third of the same number more are old men unfit for bearing arms, which makes the number of males come to maturity amount to about 88,570; and multiplied by six will produce 531,420, which I consider as the whole number of souls, viz. men, women and children, of all the Indian nations that are come in any degree within our knowledge throughout the continent of North America.

It is a most melancholy consideration to reflect, that these few are all that remain of the many millions of natives, or aboriginal inhabitants with which this vast continent was peopled when first discovered by the whites; and that even these will soon be extinct and totally annihilated, considering the amazingly rapid depopulation they have hitherto experienced, since that (to them) fatal period or era of the first arrival of the whites in America."

The Ottawa district is situate in the rear of the Eastern, bordering on the south shore of the river Ottawa from the Rideau river to the St. Lawrence; its population, cultivation, stock, &c., were as follows in 1835.

OTTAWA DISTRICT, 1835.

Counties and Townships.	Population.					Land Rateable		Cattle.				
	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Total.	Uncultivated Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Horses, &c.	Oxen, &c.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle, &c.	Property.*
PRESCOTT COUNTY.												
Hawkesbury, E. . . .	227	207	220	199	853	14003	2016	124	124	307	46	10783
Ditto W. . . .	446	447	475	413	1801	16633	4806	212	167	552	168	19403
Longueil	258	246	349	237	1090	12003	3357	169	104	285	74	12434
Alfred	44	35	49	35	163	4271	297	13	26	41	20	1697
Caledonia . . .	93	101	97	83	374	6189	993	53	30	149	30	4076
Plantagenet . . .	183	185	212	157	737	11517	1342	59	112	206	63	6476
Total . .	1251	1221	1402	1124	5018	64616	12811	630	563	1540	401	54869
RUSSELL COUNTY.												
Clarence	47	34	57	40	178	5781	363	12	32	47	25	1949
Cumberland . . .	56	51	67	34	208	6985	395	10	32	41	10	2578
Gloucester . . .	287	273	286	235	1081	17238	1859	72	110	302	88	9016
Osgoode	126	135	131	131	523	13442	852	14	82	153	68	4587
Cambridge . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russell	8	5	16	7	..	2226	74	4	12	12	7	1027
Total . .	524	498	557	447	2026	45672	3543	112	268	555	198	19157
Grand Total . .	1775	1719	1959	1571	7044	110288	16354	742	831	2095	599	74026

* District assessment of one penny in the pound for 1835, 308*l.*; number of rateable inhabitants, 883.

The Ottawa district is thinly settled; the lands are good, but low and marshy. Along the Rideau canal cultivation is being extended; and as cultivation increases, those very lands which are now considered useless marshy soils, will become the most fertile sections of the country. There are nearly 18 acres of area rateable to each individual, of which somewhat more than two acres are cultivated by each. The disproportion of males to females is very trifling, and the inhabitants under 16 years of age, are within 62 of the same amount as those above that period of life. The proportion of stock in the district is small, compared with other parts of the country.

Johnstown District, lies along the St. Lawrence river to the westward of the Ottawa and Eastern Districts. The Rideau canal passes through it.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT CENSUS, 1835.

Counties and Townships.	Population.					Land Rateable.		Cattle.				Amount of Property rateable.
	Males above 16.	Males under 16.	Females above 16.	Females under 16.	Total.	Uncultivated Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Horses of three yrs. old, &c.	Oxen of four yrs. old, &c.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle from two to four yrs. old.	
LEEDS COUNTY.												
Burgess	105	113	94	100	412	11029	1656	41	76	149	94	£5469
Crosby N. . . .	110	78	79	87	354	3225	394	31	48	104	42	2558
Kitley	451	467	373	406	1697	17193	4502	178	247	498	282	13588
Yonge	785	883	719	852	3239	34297	10325	489	441	1320	347	34830
Leeds and Lansdown Rear .	250	247	217	239	953	12948	2640	139	159	347	175	10466
Elizabeth's Town . .	1389	1269	1256	1270	5184	48824	15800	860	480	1724	552	75593
Bastard	497	509	428	478	1912	15652	5857	301	269	695	292	19381
Crosby S.	166	166	147	143	622	11351	2349	84	120	237	119	8126
Leeds and Lansdown Front	380	345	298	336	1359	19978	3421	137	182	457	171	15725
Elmsley	326	354	273	309	1262	20455	2276	110	211	448	111	13251
Total . .	4459	4431	3884	4220	16994	194952	49220	2370	2233	5979	2185	198987
GRENVILLE COUNTY.												
Oxford	448	426	371	416	1661	20132	4323	157	180	466	167	16084
Edwardsburgh . . .	527	499	479	499	2004	26236	5373	335	214	695	180	23774
Wolford	310	297	259	270	1136	11470	3468	151	136	370	176	12431
Gower S.	177	174	145	145	641	7563	3014	110	64	218	75	7801
Montague	131	344	246	300	1021	16960	2922	100	186	412	88	10851
Gower N.	97	110	77	94	378	6878	881	34	47	126	30	3184
Marlborough . . .	130	157	122	105	514	9383	1400	51	98	186	63	5266
Augusta	1065	1045	1039	1006	4155	37560	11212	590	352	1197	215	50968
Total . .	2885	3052	2738	2835	11510	136182	32593	1528	1277	3670	994	130359
Grand total .	7344	7483	6622	7055	28504	331134	81813	3898	3510	9649	3179	£329346

The soil in Johnstown is generally good, and it is advantageously situated. There are about 14 acres of land rated to each individual, of which there are nearly three acres of cultivated to each mouth. The number of people under 16 years of age, exceed by 1,150 those above that age. This proportion of children to adults is a striking feature in all new countries; it would appear to be an effort of nature to fill up a vacuum. To accomplish this, it has been frequently observed that the proportion of female births exceeds those of males; in Upper Canada this does not seem at present to be the case, but the period for the necessity of such a law may be past, and a due proportion of males to females required. Certain it is that there are as fixed laws relative to male and female products in every class of creation in reference to increase and decrease, as there are in the more apparent laws of matter and motion. We have not yet, perhaps, a sufficiency of facts generalized, to indicate those laws; but the statistics now collecting in various countries, will, it is hoped, enable us to solve this interesting, and in many respects important problem, in the history of civilization.

The townships on the Ottawa, N.W. of Bathurst district, are in much request: lumberers now go 150 miles beyond Lake Chat; and, as the Ottawa has few rapids to the northward, towards its junction with Lake Nipissing, we may command a shorter communication between Montreal and Georgiana Bay, and Lake Huron, than that we now have through Lakes Ontario, Erie, and the Detroit, with the great additional advantage of its being beyond the threats of the American Government. A great part of this district is colonized by Highland and Lowland Scotchmen, whose prudent, thrifty habits admirably fit them for emigrants. Here we find the proportion of females to males doubled, although the numbers above 16 and under 16 years of age are nearly equal. There are upwards of 18 acres of rateable land to each mouth, and more than 2 acres cultivated; but the proportion of hands cultivating 57,197 acres is very small, namely, 2,855 men, *i. e.* 20 acres to each person.

The District on the north bounded by the river Ottawa, is called the Bathurst District. Census in 1835.

Counties and Townships.	Population.					Land Rateable.		Cattle.				Property.*
	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Total.	Uncultivated Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Horses.	Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle.	
CARLETON COUNTY												
Nepean . . .	704	945	684	853	3186	23988	4145	307	216	586	93	27748
Goulburn . . .	633	603	587	507	2330	32064	5946	157	281	593	251	19549
March	148	101	157	132	538	15120	1953	57	96	233	56	7592
Torbolton . . .	47	23	59	61	190	5940	496	11	34	54	25	2295
Fitzroy	183	169	334	176	762	24250	1194	71	146	198	194	9813
Huntley . . .	262	283	337	307	1189	25460	2684	80	195	386	127	11091
Pakenham . . .	147	127	207	201	682	9640	1847	33	102	170	249	5656
Total . .	2124	2251	2365	2237	8877	136462	18265	716	1070	2210	995	83744
LANARK COUNTY.												
Beckwith . . .	567	459	556	643	2125	31487	5634	150	348	671	183	19009
Drummond . .	698	679	772	673	2822	32370	6810	191	331	840	193	27690
Bathurst . . .	633	579	541	498	2251	33756	6572	172	363	799	332	21417
Sherbrooke, N. .	103	91	101	71	366	5681	897	8	66	95		2747
Ditto, S. .	33	51	41	43	168	4311	321	1	18	45	61	1398
Dalhousie . . .	284	289	273	262	1108	21295	4576	45	252	379	194	11824
M'Nab	94	224	84	111	513	10650	856	16	97	115	52	4659
Lanark	523	423	491	413	1850	30277	6534	104	304	644	276	18445
Ramsay . . .	473	557	585	573	2188	35502	5469	120	401	631	249	20254
Darling . . .	54	55	47	41	197	3450	482	4	39	50	26	1536
Horton . . .	44	32	99	53	228	8120	781	9	43	62	25	3460
Total . .	3506	3439	3590	3381	13816	216899	38932	820	2262	4331	1591	132439
Grand Total . .	5630	5690	5955	5618	22693	353361	57197	1536	3332	6541	2586	216183

Assessments, in 1832, £ 746.

The next division as we proceed westward, is the long and extensive tract called the *Midland District*, whose base or southern extremity rests on the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, in the parallel of 44° S. latitude, while its northern boundary extends to 46.30, and is terminated on the N.E. by the Ottawa river.

These five districts may be considered as forming the eastern section of the province, and present generally a moderately-elevated table land declining towards its numerous water courses. The timber of the forests is large and lofty, and of every variety. The soil, though moist and marshy in many places, is extremely rich, consisting chiefly of a brown clay and yellow loam, admirably adapted to the growth of wheat and every species of grain: the rivers and lakes are extremely numerous; of the former may be mentioned as most conspicuous the Rideau, Petite Nation, Mississippi and Madawaska, which have their sources far in the interior, generally to the westward, and which fall into the Ottawa: the Gannanoqui, Raisin, Cataraqui, Napanee, Salmon, Moira, and part of the Trent discharge themselves into the Bay of Quinté and the St. Lawrence. These streams, besides fertilizing the lands through which they meander, afford, in general, convenient inland communications, and turn numerous grist, carding, fulling, and saw mills.

Besides numerous inferior lakes there are the Rideau, Gannanoqui, White (Henderson's), Mud, Devil, Indian, Clear, Irish, Loughborough, Mississippi, Olden, Clarendon, Barrie, Stoke, Marmora, Collins, Blunder, Angus, and Ossinicon. There are many roads throughout the section; the principal one is along the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Kingston, traversing Cornwall and Lancaster, through which a line of stage coaches run daily (except Sundays) between the two provinces when steam-boats cannot traverse. Kingston, the maritime capital of Upper Canada, has to the westward the fine Quinté tract in a prosperous state of cultivation.

Bytown, in Nepean, on the south bank of the Ottawa, is most picturesquely situate; as is also Kinnel Lodge, the romantic residence of the highland chieftain, M'Nab, on the broad, bold, and abrupt shore of the lake of Chats. Perth is a thriving village in the township of Drummond, on a branch of the Rideau, occupying a central position between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, 1835.

Counties and Townships.	Population.					Land Rateable.		Cattle.				Property.
	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Total.	Uncultivated Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Horses.	Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle.	
Frontenac County.												
Kingston Town . .	907	952	1165	1257	4281	..	..	134	..	110	..	84610
Ditto Township .	987	870	933	823	3613	32740	12145	619	266	1313	261	43492
Pittsburgh . .	324	321	435	303	1383	17162	4515	229	156	424	185	17230
Loughborough .	385	351	386	312	1434	14006	5815	243	156	592	228	15613
Portland . .	190	183	162	135	670	10339	2559	113	127	279	142	7782
Wolf Island . .	135	116	155	124	530	7315	1909	89	96	270	82	5771
Total . .	2928	2793	3236	2954	11911	81562	26943	1427	801	2988	898	174498
Lennox and Addington County.												
Ernestown . . .	962	894	1038	978	3872	36045	20897	966	326	1885	574	62696
Fredericksburgh .	693	592	696	613	2594	22199	13617	688	261	1262	348	38573
Adolphus Town .	157	145	190	169	661	5250	6043	204	64	381	94	14097
Richmond . .	430	439	427	346	1642	22129	5998	322	183	715	217	22551
Camden . . .	699	613	643	547	2502	30305	8583	346	316	922	345	27058
Sheffield . .	82	71	94	62	309	5630	587	27	63	93	18	2814
Amherst Island .	188	178	214	158	738	8225	2575	107	123	266	69	7001
Total . .	3211	2932	3302	2873	12318	129783	58300	2660	1336	5524	1665	174890
Prince Edward's County.												
Marysburgh . .	546	537	529	453	2065	23205	9072	415	291	886	249	28280
Hallowell . .	1005	972	1094	963	4034	37572	22274	997	321	2034	452	68153
Sophiasburgh . .	555	518	629	539	2241	24573	14240	639	275	1168	302	43356
Hillier . . .	449	510	483	397	1839	16621	12793	390	190	762	173	30963
Ameliasburgh . .	558	513	566	504	2141	26589	10521	465	290	913	284	30784
Total . .	3113	3050	3301	2856	12320	128560	68900	2906	1367	5763	1460	201536
Hasting's County.												
Sidney	693	670	684	588	2635	30941	14324	522	373	1145	392	41341
Thurlow . . .	888	868	1324	858	3938	26999	10171	572	241	1081	310	51738
Rawdon . . .	179	149	169	128	625	6994	1575	88	90	205	74	6373
Marmora . .	70	70	74	59	273	7644	1006	32	64	120	62	4059
Huntingdon . .	118	100	121	98	437	8695	1222	57	82	153	51	4246
Madoc	102	95	100	68	365	7887	932	39	70	115	46	3745
Tyendinaga . .	385	345	405	308	1443	17224	3227	172	234	471	137	13221
Hungerford . .	110	97	116	97	420	10125	736	36	77	97	43	4016
Total . .	2545	2394	2993	2204	10136	116509	33193	1508	1231	3387	1115	128739
Grand Total .	11797	11169	12832	10887	46685	356414	187336	8501	4735	17662	5138	679663

The central section of Upper Canada embraces the two districts of Newcastle and Home, with a frontage of [illegible] miles along Lake Ontario, in 44.30. latitude, and stretching back northerly to the Ottawa, Nipissing Lake, and French river in 46.30. N. latitude. The progressive settlement of the country is exemplified in the following return of the population of the Home District since 1791. In 1799, 224; 1800, 1.027; 1801, [illegible]; 1802, 3,370; 1803, 3,328; 1804, 3,373; 1805, [illegible]; (1806, No return;) 1807, 4,398; (1808, No return;) 1809, 6,171; (1810 to 1816, No returns;) 1817, 7,230; 1818, 8,450; 1819, 9,380; 1820, 10,833; 1821, 12,845; 1822, 13,870; 1823, 14,877; 1824, 16,461; 1825, 17,732; 1826, 19,670; 1827, 21,329; 1828, 22,927; 7829, 25,093; 1830, 28,565; 1831, 32,841; 1832, 40,650; 1833, 47,650; 1834, ——; 1835, 47,543; 1836, 53,875.—*Toronto Courier.*

The division and statistics of Newcastle are thus—

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT CENSUS, 1835.

Counties and Township.	Population.					Land Rateable.		Cattle.				Property.
	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Total.	Uncultivated Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Horses.	Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle 2 to 4 yrs. old.	
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.												
Hamilton	927	847	1055	877	3708	26702	13159	574	262	1022	457	50391
Haldimand	537	561	638	559	2295	22730	12483	383	296	801	309	29370
Cramahe	565	567	597	518	2247	24859	10039	335	300	730	241	31623
Murray	511	463	597	491	2064	28441	7773	347	374	743	123	28557
Seymour	138	120	249	131	638	19156	1205	17	124	102	27	7252
Percy	125	117	145	125	512	6670	1855	80	84	162	94	6280
Asphodel	112	99	122	95	428	13253	1619	22	111	124	76	5983
Otonabee	326	281	363	290	1260	29420	4268	54	261	396	225	16334
Douro	182	154	223	185	744	16385	1730	37	143	175	57	7974
Dummer	176	142	215	160	693	18194	875	2	88	164	48	5586
Smith	287	259	306	235	1087	21172	4077	66	215	333	209	11707
Ennismore	67	53	69	47	236	5112	604	4	44	48	42	2044
Monaghan	402	334	476	394	1607	14361	1615	151	193	351	174	17750
Total	4355	3997	5055	4107	17519*	246455	61302	2072	2495	5151	2082	220851
DURHAM COUNTY.												
Hope	645	646	796	652	2739	27835	10531	494	323	863	213	41515
Mariposa	137	223	149	106	615	10468	799	21	101	150	50	4001
Clarke	439	374	469	353	1635	19680	6244	199	307	452	173	17015
Darlington	488	448	531	398	1865	25746	5686	200	291	560	193	21287
Eldon	178	180	180	156	694	14332	1163	7	63	166	42	5337
Ops	266	195	251	218	931	23077	1198	9	[illegible]	211	47	8340
Manvers	46	28	48	32	154	3748	252	3	32	47	15	1307
Emily	395	422	382	319	1518	26470	2686	63	207	293	146	11654
Cavan	757	674	619	523	2575	36705	8553	251	436	804	306	25217
Total	3351	3190	3425	2757	12726*	188061	37112	1247	1880	3546	1185	135673
Grand Total	7706	7187	8480	6864	30245	434516	98414	3319	4375	8697	3267	356524

* These totals include 43 insane persons, and 61 persons deaf and dumb.

The soil throughout this large district is in general good, and though the population is large compared with other districts, there is yet abundance of room for more settlers. It is well watered by the Rice, Balsam, Trout, and other lakes, and by the Otanabee rivers, part of the Trent, &c. Rice Lake, in the district of Newcastle, about 15 miles from Lake Ontario, and lying nearly S. W. and N. E., is 25 miles long by 5 wide. Its name is derived from the wild rice growing on its margin and surrounding marshes. The principal river on the North British shore of Ontario, is the Trent, which issuing out of Red Lake, after a very winding course of 100 miles, falls into the Bay of Quinté, near the village of Sidney. The Otanabee, which falls into the north shore of Rice Lake, may be considered a continuation of the Trent River, of which the Rice Lake is merely an expansion, as is often the case in the American rivers. The Otanabee, like the Trent, is a broad and full river, and both are navigable for boats. From its source in Trout Lake, it communicates by a chain of lakes with Lake Simcoe, through which it is proposed to open a canal communication between Lakes Huron and Ontario. The extensive territory adjoining Newcastle, with its N. W. extremity resting on Georgiana Bay (an inlet of Lake Huron), is termed the Home District, it contains the capital of Upper Canada, Toronto (late called York).

The central section of Upper Canada does not fall short in fertility of either the east or west portions of the province; it is well watered, the Nottawasaga, Holland, Musketbsebé, Beaver, Talbot, and Black Rivers fall into Lake Simcoe; the Credit, Etobicoke, Humber, and Don Rivers, flow into Lake Ontario. There are excellent roads throughout the section; a canal is projected through the Home District, to connect Lakes Huron and Ontario. Toronto, the capital, is rapidly improving; in 1833, its population was—males above 16, 2,597; males under 16, 1,404; total males, 4,001; females above 16, 2,155; females under 16, 1,317; total females, 3,472. In the suburbs—Macauley Town, 558; from Osgoodehall, where Macauley Town ends, to Farr's brewery, Lot-street, 400; from the eastward of King-street to the Don Bridge, taking in all about the windmill, 300, making a grand total of 8,731. In 1836, the return gives males, 4,793; females, 4,861; total, 9,654. This I presume to be exclusive of the liberties of the city.

The physical aspect of the shores of Ontario exhibits great diversity, towards the N. E. they are low, with swampy marshes; to the N. and N. W., the

banks assume a bold appearance, which again subside to almost a plain on the southern or American shore; but well relieved in the back ground by a ridge of hills, that, after forming the precipice for the Niagara cataract, stretches away to the eastward. The country borderiug the lake is well wooded, and through the numerous openings the prospect is enlivened by flourishing settlements; the view being extremely picturesque along the white cliffs of Toronto, and the high land over Presqu'isle, called the Devil's Nose.

The principal British naval station in this neighbourhood is Pentanguishine (Lat. 45.67. Long. 79.35.), in the S. E. bight of Georgiana Bay, (which is studded with fine havens) within Gloucester harbour. The station is well sheltered by hills of sand and rolled blocks.

Simcoe Lake, in the Home District, between Lake Huron and Ontario, with an area of 300 square miles, is the most extensive interior Lake of Upper Canada; the elevation of its surface (estimated by the height of the frequent falls and cascades by which its outlet is broken) is 100 feet above the level of Lake Huron, and, therefore, much higher than either Erie or Ontario. It is proposed to connect Simcoe with Huron and Ontario Lakes by canals. The lands in the vicinity of Lake Simcoe are remarkably fine; and from the depth of soil, and equality of the surface, peculiarly easy of cultivation.

HOME DISTRICT, 1835.

Counties and Townships.	Population.					Land Rateable.		Cattle.				Property.
	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Total.	Uncultivated Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Horses.	Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle	
YORK COUNTY.												£.
City of Toronto	2031	2049	2857	2828	9765	..	..	..	..	..	..	95628
York	1223	1131	1514	1172	5040	36357	13674	697	441	1240	299	51555
Whitby	988	1000	979	841	2808	36661	14523	495	563	1163	460	44898
Pickering	672	662	721	587	2642	33169	10171	336	450	889	481	32358
Scarborough	530	540	556	421	2047	22742	8109	289	251	689	202	22537
Markham	1174	1056	1148	971	4349	43107	20370	838	462	1727	678	60749
Vaughan	770	733	820	662	2985	39016	11699	315	487	919	362	37901
Whitchurch	639	584	669	562	2454	25852	10237	482	219	923	365	37154
King	544	428	511	406	1889	29964	5569	219	299	612	222	20648
N. Gwillimbury	130	140	97	114	481	7780	1836	79	61	181	89	5434
E. Gwillimbury	356	360	305	353	1374	18533	6643	302	149	604	215	21510
Georgina	100	84	104	81	369	8932	1218	28	72	95	48	4889
Etobicoke	360	279	396	287	1322	16029	6751	237	236	560	172	18734
Albion	309	266	283	231	1089	26289	4173	93	296	392	152	13484
Caledon	400	345	365	304	1414	30688	4297	44	306	410	234	14785
Chinquacousy	662	640	634	492	2428	47293	12217	293	555	1030	408	32089
Reach	124	106	115	99	444	9118	1002	33	69	125	37	4002
Brock	294	264	288	231	1077	23902	3187	78	158	312	162	11100
Toronto	1139	1091	1080	1074	4384	21265	13023	368	436	961	415	35750
Toronto (old survey)	..	..	..	..	..	14465	7161	217	211	567	147	23152
Gore of Toronto	178	147	203	159	687	12655	3170	92	191	312	243	9863
Uxbridge	120	107	106	98	431	5107	1660	84	67	149	67	5691
Total	12743	12012	12751	11973	49479	508924	160690	5619	5979	13860	5458	603911
SIMCOE COUNTY.												
W. Gwillimbury	348	334	326	297	1305	30964	5563	193	325	511	147	19143
Tecumseth	340	376	380	314	1410	22935	4474	152	253	447	175	13665
Adjala	162	166	165	123	616	12449	1134	12	104	164	83	5005
Mono	163	197	170	145	675	15253	1551	13	119	201	109	6189
Innisfil	172	148	156	114	590	12034	854	25	99	130	35	4583
Tiny and Tay	117	123	133	136	509	4501	603	20	36	78	43	5298
Oro	255	232	340	233	1060	32646	1689	22	136	233	88	10351
Flos	27	26	29	24	106	3475	125	2	16	12	2	1082
Vespara	104	97	142	104	447	10643	756	26	59	54	28	5030
Medonte	133	98	160	111	502	17051	707	8	56	75	13	5665
Thorah	117	72	63	85	337	9944	813	15	55	101	33	3691
Essa	71	57	83	61	272	5757	403	5	53	69	37	2066
Total	2009	1926	2147	1747	7829	177652	18672	493	1311	2075	793	81768
Grand total	14752	13938	14898	13720	57308	686576	179362	6012	7390	15935	6251	685679

Amount of assessment for district purposes, 2,312*l*.

The next section of the province is termed the Western; it embraces the Gore, Niagara, London and Western Districts, and circumscribed by the waters of the great lakes, Ontario, Erie and Huron, it may be considered a vast equilateral, triangular peninsula. with its base extending from Fort Erie to Cape Hurd, on Lake Huron, measuring 216 miles, and a perpendicular striking the Detroit river at Amherstburgh, of about 195 miles in length. and an almost uniformly level or slightly undulating surface, except a few solitary eminences and a ridge of slightly elevated table land in the Gore and Niagara Districts, averaging 100 feet, and at some points approaching to 350 feet in height. The whole tract is alluvial in its formation, consisting chiefly of a stratum of black and sometimes of yellow loam, about which is found (when in a state of nature) a rich and deep vegetable mould. The substratum is a tenacious grey or blue clay, som times appearing at the surface intermixed with san Throughout the country there is an almost total al ofsence stones or gravel within the greatest arab depth, but numerous and extensive quarries exi which furnish abundant supplies for building, & The forests are remarkable for the steady growth ar the rich foliage of their trees; in several places im mense prairies or natural meadows exist, expandir for hundreds of miles, and with the vista delightful relieved by occasional clumps of oak, white pine, ar poplar, as if planted for ornament by man. With delicious climate stretching from 42. to 44. N. latitud it is not to be wondered that this section is one of th finest in Upper Canada. The statistics of the firs pursuing our route as before from east to west, are—

GORE DISTRICT CENSUS, 1835.

Counties and Townships.	Population.					Land Rateable.		Cattle.				
	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Total.	Uncultivated Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Horses.	Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle.	Property.*
COUNTY OF HATTON												
Dumfries . . .	1136	1105	1180	885	4306	72300	35690	408	781	1095	403	59078
Flamborough, W.	480	463	650	498	2092	12572	51061	283	134	447	114	27770
Nelson	590	588	636	436	2251	26822	10370	232	235	493	231	32008
Waterloo . . .	727	619	814	628	2791	51666	17771	557	633	1074	781	55565
Woolwich . . .	120	138	155	93	506	13557	3043	87	92	198	128	10425
Erin	274	245	247	197	963	21608	2695	66	172	295	152	10010
Garrafraxa . .	58	41	36	35	107	4688	262	4	33	47	24	1655
Beverley . . .	382	401	369	323	1477	27343	6208	198	339	537	208	18782
Wilmot	268	287	305	241	1101	23373	5281	79	370	390	173	16492
Trafalgar . . .	1003	924	1131	836	3898	40331	16083	519	605	1375	494	50254
Esquesing . . .	610	592	522	482	2206	38204	10749	234	740	1206	633	29688
Flamborough, E. .	238	202	247	180	867	12612	4325	136	184	300	142	13200
Guelph . . .	680	551	650	570	2451	9623	5692	150	195	352	137	23559
Puslinch . . .	294	222	281	220	1017	28556	1914	8	218	295	87	10299
Nichol	93	102	119	83	397	25716	836	9	98	109	68	7414
Nassageweya . .	223	163	197	173	756	14678	2136	17	183	265	35	8170
Eramosa . . .	137	159	191	144	631	17782	2548	35	179	264	154	8374
Total . .	7313	6802	7730	6024	27869	421425	176664	3022	5191	8742	3964	382747
CO. OF WENTWORTH												
Town of Hamilton	373	373	829	580	2155	1357	841	201	148	4	18	17982
Barton	334	339	407	317	1397	7733	6476	304	284	352	122	19946
Ancaster . . .	687	591	752	633	2664	23774	14732	627	253	1053	381	41723
Saltfleet . . .	455	508	527	318	1808	15626	8307	365	317	719	218	24819
Glanford . . .	230	204	129	178	741	10243	4788	192	120	348	183	12252
Grand River Tract.	709	681	906	711	3007	22050	12395	479	538	893	264	34338
Binbrook . . .	124	113	135	132	504	9504	2225	66	118	194	82	6592
Total . .	2912	2809	3685	2869	12276	90287	42764	2234	1778	3563	1268	157652
Grand Total . .	10225	9611	11415	8893	40156	511712	226428	5256	6969	12305	5232	540399

* Total Assessment £ 1,774.

There are in the Gore district upwards of five acres of land rated as cultivated to each individual, and little more than 15 uncultivated.

The district to the southward of Gore, and termed Niagara from being bounded to the east by the river and cataract of that name, is one of the finest anc richest tracts in the world, and most elegibly situat in a bight as it were between the magnificent sheet of water, Erie and Ontario. Its statistics are a follows:—

NIAGARA DISTRICT, 1835.

Counties and Townships.	Population.					Land Rateable.		Cattle.				
	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Total.	Uncultivated Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Horses.	Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle.	Property.
LINCOLN COUNTY.												
Niagara Town . .	426	435	661	587	2109	493	670	175	12	175	7	43900
Ditto Township . .	530	491	556	487	2064	11656	9459	443	315	745	231	33378
Bertie	539	540	563	521	2163	21429	11035	507	378	959	303	34913
Caistor	141	114	101	90	446	6786	1567	73	80	196	57	5820
Canborough . .	169	125	106	103	503	12947	2432	102	72	193	48	9231
Clinton	515	496	259	500	1770	13742	10167	428	361	1029	380	39406
Crowland . . .	264	211	228	225	928	10026	5485	219	188	379	144	14269
Gainsborough . .	425	380	374	316	1495	12782	6851	276	233	594	222	20516
Grantham . . .	784	758	978	775	3295	12302	9851	490	328	808	287	42323
Grimsby . . .	220	265	171	250	906	16618	91327	396	249	767	351	29012
Humberstone . .	303	265	380	283	1231	14017	4422	202	184	457	282	15239
Louth	345	307	302	272	1226	9107	6160	273	246	597	249	22330
Pelham	381	398	355	358	1492	16547	6970	347	310	658	260	22512
Stamford . . .	500	552	742	665	2459	11531	10039	570	246	379	154	39358
Thorold . . .	497	470	555	456	1978	12863	9156	414	260	771	253	31335
Wainfleet . . .	245	206	249	190	890	16823	4083	185	165	405	174	13254
Willoughby . .	233	233	121	243	830	9117	4318	212	144	389	98	12846
Total . .	6517	6246	6701	6321	25815	208786	193992	5312	3771	9501	3500	429642
HALDIMAND COUNTY.												
Haldimand . .	135	273	133	152	693	11417	1307	78	67	111	26	8661
Rainham . . .	153	143	137	119	552	9766	2764	101	113	241	101	11622
Walpole . . .	195	165	184	139	683	11145	2666	85	147	253	92	9905
Dunn	43	51	58	49	201	3096	367	18	42	58	14	1544
Cayuga . . .	62	103	57	74	296	460	7529	38	90	83	13	3946
Moulton . . .	92	100	134	100	426	4542	1138	62	86	142	48	6365
Total . .	680	835	703	633	2851	40426	15771	382	545	888	294	42043
Grand Total .	7197	7081	7404	6954	28666	249212	209763	5694	4316	10389	3794	471685

It will be perceived from the foregoing that in this comparatively small district the quantity of land in cultivation and amount of rateable property is very large in proportion to what may be observed in the other districts; there is still, however, a large quantity of uncultivated land in Niagara.

The scenery throughout this part of Canada is extremely picturesque. Fort George, or Niagara, or Newark, formerly the seat of government (distant from Toronto, round the head of Lake Ontario, about — miles) is the sea port (if it may be so called) of the district. It is situate upon a rising ground on the west bank of the river Niagara, within a mile of the angle formed by the river and the lake, protecting on this side the western boundary of the Niagara frontier. The Niagara river enters Lake Ontario in latitude N. 4[illegible].15.30, longitude 79.00.40; the difference of height between its efflux and afflux being 344 feet on a distance of 36½ miles.

The Niagara river, which connects Erie and Ontario Lakes, commences at the N. E. extremity of the former, and is the outlet not only of the waters of Erie, but also of those vast basins of Huron, Michigan, Superior, and their thousand tributaries. The river is 33¼ miles long in its bends (28 direct), and traverses a country unrivalled for its richness and fertility, on the American as well as on the British side. When first assuming the character of a river at Fort Erie, it is one mile wide, but soon contracts its bed, at Black Rock, to half a mile, and becomes rapid; but again expanding to its original dimensions, it flows on with more gentleness, its general course being from S. to N. A ferry at Black Rock, when the current is seven miles an hour, offers a sublime prospect of the mighty mass of waters rushing from the inland seas, to join their parent ocean. Beyond Black Rock, the river widens to embrace Grand Isle, twelve miles long, and two to seven miles broad, with Square Isle at its head, and Navy Isle at its foot. Below this, the river resembles a bay, more than two miles in breadth, and then narrow down the rapids to the far-famed Falls of Niagara, which are 20 miles from Lake Erie, the whole is navigable, except below Chippewa, where the indraught of the cataract begins to be felt.

LONDON DISTRICT CENSUS, 1835.

Counties and Townships.	Population.					Land Rateable.		Cattle.				
	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Total.	Uncultivated Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Horses.	Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle.	Property.
County of Middlesex.												
Aldborough	141	165	151	135	592	9205	2098	50	160	211	120	6282
Ekfrid	92	134	147	108	481	13165	1205	21	114	149	78	5303
Mallahide	593	573	522	462	2150	34273	8070	288	339	742	302	27116
Delaware	53	61	99	66	279	5186	670	49	50	64	44	4645
Dorchester	115	84	145	104	448	8415	685	39	79	127	42	4499
Lobo	192	174	170	139	675	17160	2220	36	180	285	136	8651
Bayham	550	521	592	468	2131	31066	5490	256	326	632	346	26321
Adelaide	228	203	294	210	935	39453	1638	24	109	176	51	12120
Carradoc	136	161	142	129	568	13394	1943	59	150	189	97	8091
Southwold	424	412	420	375	1631	38288	11207	301	477	872	246	32462
London	978	972	854	729	3533	16	62	59	14	79	..	8598
Township of London	223	227	338	249	1037	64138	11866	354	670	1272	488	39208
Yarmouth	895	822	987	764	3368	37959	10824	324	500	871	244	38326
Dunwich	154	147	169	146	616	24869	2864	66	149	237	185	13013
Westminster	516	445	496	420	1877	32176	6772	271	337	643	249	23229
Mosa	177	195	168	197	737	15770	1407	51	149	206	64	7356
Total	5467	5296	5694	4701	21058	384533	69021	2248	3803	6755	2692	265220
Oxford County.												
Dereham	126	106	136	93	461	9526	1178	35	100	181	96	4902
Oakland	123	121	193	100	537	5914	2780	102	112	211	106	7875
Nissouri	223	211	226	182	842	19343	2627	85	165	326	182	9658
Norwich	584	532	601	504	2221	32613	7191	320	325	843	373	26448
Zorra	550	488	516	464	2018	36193	427	134	346	597	421	18594
Blandford	85	72	141	83	381	4276	300	52	46	62	23	3399
Oxford (E.)	173	181	218	167	739	9221	2093	65	157	285	103	7818
Oxford (W.)	329	329	370	323	1351	18473	4726	210	209	494	160	19472
Burford	389	320	391	313	1413	21451	7479	246	306	515	168	20639
Blenheim	286	236	276	221	1019	13550	3889	132	220	360	108	13396
Charlotteville	391	383	430	360	1564	20856	8468	285	244	586	157	25695
Total	3259	2979	3498	2810	12546	191416	45002	1666	2230	4460	1897	157896
Norfolk County.												
Windham	245	237	249	220	951	12653	5565	163	177	333	91	14137
Middleton	98	107	105	95	405	9924	1185	44	78	140	75	5846
Houghton	65	53	36	36	190	3355	414	21	33	58	26	1795
Walsingham	242	244	207	193	886	8698	3094	152	132	368	159	11933
Townshend	538	488	471	422	1919	26166	10465	317	400	793	213	30309
Woodhouse	372	320	404	318	1414	15137	7193	251	195	480	141	23752
Goderich	238	209	394	243	1084	31693	1390	47	131	199	34	12708
Total	1798	1658	1866	1527	6849	107626	29306	995	1146	2371	739	100480
Huron County.												
Williams	54	68	111	70	303	6652	240	3	40	67	16	4009
Biddulph	36	38	51	41	166	3829	419	3	21	45	53	1495
Colborne	27	31	70	30	158	24093	270	7	32	25	11	5458
Tucker Smith	17	10	18	16	61							
Total	134	147	250	157	688	34574	929	13	93	137	80	10962
Grand Total	10658	10080	11308	9195	41141	718599	144258	4922	7272	13723	5408	534558

This immense district has the advantage of a great extent of water frontier along the shores of Lakes Erie and Huron, besides a large portion of the Thames and the rivers Ouse on Lake Erie and Aux Sables and Maitland on Lake Huron. London, though at present small, is in the heart of a fertile country on the banks of the beautiful river Thames, and will no doubt rapidly increase.

By recent information we learn that there is in progress a railroad making between Chatham, on the Thames, to London, thence to Hamilton, on the head waters of Lake Ontario, which will connect Lakes Huron, St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario; and from the work already performed, it will be quite equal to the Manchester rail-road. Ten years since not a white inhabitant was within 20 miles of this town. There is now upwards of 20,000 active and industrious inhabitants in this township, with four mills, six pair of French burr stones, two breweries, many saw-mills, &c. Ten steam-boats, some of them upwards of 700 tons, plying between this and Lake Michigan, Detroit, Goderich, Sandwich, Chippewa, and Buffalo, &c. with one of the most productive soils in the world, that will yield 18 to 20 barrels of the finest white wheat per acre, without any manure, from 10 to 15 years to come. No rent, tithes, taxes, &c., to pay, except 6*d.* per acre per year, the government tax for making roads, bridges, &c., after the land has been reclaimed seven years. In the township are two large Protestant churches, four Methodist meeting-houses, two Presbyterian and two Quaker meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic chapel, three endowed schools, two newspapers (published three times a week), a ladies' boarding-school, an excellent commercial and classical academy, and an agricultural society has also been established here; all creeds live on very friendly terms, much united, and endeavouring to forward each other's views and interest by mutual good offices.

About the central part of the north coast of Lake Erie, the eccentric but just and philanthropic Colonel Talbot has founded a settlement which reflects credit on his head and heart. Ever since the year 1802 this benevolent man has persevered in opening the fine country around him to the English emigrant. The Upper Canada Company have their land in this district. The scenery around which, on the river Maitland, is more English-like than any other in America.

Extensive roads are now making in every direction, and the London district offers a most eligible spot for the consideration of the intending settler.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Counties and Townships.	Population.					Land Rateable.		Cattle.				Property.
	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Total.	Uncultivated Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Horses.	Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle	
ESSEX COUNTY.												£.
Sandwich	683	648	630	657	2618	33001	9476	624	400	761	186	39427
Malden	361	376	375	347	1459	13694	2107	273	93	307	45	16069
Colchester	206	226	251	185	868	14554	2980	223	88	414	147	11585
Gosfield	260	249	245	189	943	19002	2935	205	101	404	196	13867
Mersea	122	105	119	93	439	8874	1234	97	59	182	76	5262
Maidstone and Rochester	137	120	165	103	523	10791	579	77	69	134	37	4248
Romney	43	46	42	28	158	4925	470	35	12	56	41	2211
Total	1812	1769	1827	1602	7008	104841	19781	1534	822	2258	728	92669
KENT COUNTY.												
Raleigh	277	304	278	218	1077	22220	3086	147	154	342	166	13580
Harwich	166	151	201	138	656	12763	1279	87	81	184	75	8377
Howard	328	304	277	225	1134	25982	4428	128	185	370	145	15898
Orford	116	83	122	94	415	12105	2111	41	136	169	93	6489
Warwick*	..	..	..	..	..	23839	579	4	65	94	..	5920
Camden	70	51	55	40	216	3894	609	38	25	58	23	2368
Dawn	114	105	115	75	409	9746	1137	36	66	117	48	4843
Zone	205	127	206	136	674	19342	1166	23	139	184	70	6656
Chatham	90	94	96	83	363	6319	1546	66	57	151	71	4890
Dover	223	211	195	161	790	7670	1749	146	134	280	157	6998
Plympton	59	53	108	41	261	11920	199	21	30	31	4	2968
Sombra and Walpole Island	155	133	140	96	524	8842	794	56	109	211	120	5334
Moore	122	97	161	91	471	1047	153	30	53	84	2	2442
Tilbury	138	113	143	102	496	10758	942	90	77	134	23	4966
Total	2063	1826	2097	1500	7486	176447	19778	913	1311	2409	997	85809
Grand total	3875	3595	3924	3102	14496	281288	39559	2447	2133	4667	1725	184398

* A return of the population was made for Warwick, but it was not conformable to law.

The population of each parish in Upper Canada will be found in the section on religion, when detailing the ecclesiastical establishment.

Statement of the vacant survêyed lands in the several Districts of the Province, and their extent in square miles, in 1833.

District.	No. of Acres	No. of sq. miles.
Eastern . .	176	2/8
Ottawa . .	89138	139 2/8
Bathurst . .	202224	316
Johnstown .	3122	5⅛
Midland . .	336195	525 2/8
Newcastle . .	364459	569 4/8
Home . .	364559	569 5/8
Western . .	226422	363 6/8
Total .	1586295	2478⅝

Exclusive of 302,420 acres (472½ square miles) given over to Colonel Talbot for settlement, in the London and Western Districts.

The foregoing detail will afford a more complete and accurate view of the progressive state of the colony, than pages of descriptive writing; the reader will perceive the increase of population in each district for a series of years, then its actual amount at present—the quantity of land cultivated and occupied by that population, the stock on the land, and the value of the property sunk therein; to this I add, in order to render the view complete, the following table of the number of houses occupied in each district, the sort of houses (indicating comparative stages of wealth) and even the additional fire-places, which luxury or convenience may require; also the number of merchants' warehouses and stores, the number of different kinds of mills, and the vehicles kept for pleasure; let those who peruse these facts remember that the comforts and wealth thus produced, within a few short years, arise from the combination of industry, capital, and intelligence applied to a fertile soil.

Number of Houses, Mills, Stores, &c. in each district, for 1835.

DISTRICTS.	Houses in Upper Canada.									Mills, &c.						
	Square timber, 1 story (a).	Additional fire-places.	Square timber, 2 stories (b).	Frame under 2 stories (c)	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, 1 story (d).	Additional fire-places.	Frame, brick or stone, 2 stories (e).	Additional fire-places.	Wrought by water (f).	Additional pair of stones (g).	Saw (h).	Merchant's shops (i).	Storehouses.	Phaetons, gigs, &c. (k).	Pleasure waggons (l).
Ottawa	248	10	4	85	22	13	3	19	23	9	12	20	17	2	12	11
Bathurst	178	6	3	121	15	132	23	52	26	29	9	32	62	8	5	8
Eastern	656	3	1	897	49	51	10	61	50	21	9	41	75	1	17	37
Johnstown	244	4	2	919	68	156	18	243	178	27	14	51	70	14	9	38
Midland	172	7	11	1498	215	256	64	368	614	34	18	70	128	15	27	105
Prince Edward	74	2	..	554	53	..	..	179	119	17	10	29	36	10	27	165
Newcastle	65	3	..	1049	139	10	..	205	265	29	19	82	83	12	13	53
Home	430	18	78	1232	88	18	14	298	189	57	37	180	103	6	5	31
Gore	342	5	89	1402	248	142	76	328	233	30	28	124	13	110	44	232
Niagara	516	47	111	1405	434	232	84	338	370	39	21	82	121	23	81	285
London	186	10	17	1672	237	7	4	2	4	48	20	108	120	4	7	44
Western	440	22	23	253	36	1	..	73	65	12	2	16	44	9	80	34
Toronto	162	1	..	816	448	855	1053	39	44	..	..	..	97	..	57	43
Total	3713	228	339	11903	2052	1873	1349	2205	2180	355	199	835	969	214	384	1158

(a) Valued at 20*l.* each for the annual assessment. (b) Valued at 30*l.* each. (c) Valued at 35*l.* each. (d) Valued at 40*l.* each. (e) Valued at 60*l.* each. The additional fire-places at 4*l.*, 8*l.*, 10*l.* each. (f) Valued at 150*l.* each. (g) Valued at 50*l.* each. (h) Valued at 100*l.* each. (i) Valued at 200*l.* each. (k) Valued at 25*l.* each. (l) Valued at 15*l.* each.

Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries, in 1836.—The assessment rolls for the year, give the number of grist mills, 599, and saw mills 903, in the province. Woollens for domestic use are manufactured throughout the province. Whisky distilleries, breweries, tanneries, and pot and pearl ash manufactories are very numerous.

Johnstown District. — One steam engine, foundry, one brass foundry, one soap and candle factory.

Prince Edward District. —There are carding machines, six fulling mills, one plaister and one oil mill, one foundry, one air furnace, and 10 carriage factories.

Midland District.—One air furnace, one iron foundry, with a steam engine driving powerful lathes for steam machinery, machinery for making hat bodies, one paper mill, and six carding and fulling machines.

Niagara District.—Nine fulling mills, 14 carding machines, five spinning mills, and one salt manufactory.

Western District. — Three carding mills, and one iron foundry.

Newcastle District.—12 Fulling mills.

Johnstown District.— Iron and copper mines in Lansdown; a copper mine in Elizabeth Town; two marble and limestone in abundance. Niagara District. — Lead ore has been discovered in Clinton. Midland District.—Iron works at Marmora and Madoc. Western District.—Iron ore in abundance, and a good lime stone quarry in Malder.

Ship building is confined to steam vessels and

schooners, for the lakes and rivers. Several of them are annually launched upon the lakes. Steam vessels average from 50 to 500 tons. The schooners from 20 to 100 tons. Provincial statute, 4, Geo. 4. ch. ii. sec. 9, renders it imperative on all masters of vessels to make a report of their arrival at any port of entry, to the collector of customs at such port.

Iron ore of very good quality is abundant in many parts of the province. On the banks of the Grand River are extensive beds of gypsum; stone for lithographic purposes is found in some of the districts.

Lead ore has been discovered in the Niagara district, and a lease been granted to John Lea (plumber) of all that he may raise. Specimens of lead and zinc ore have been exhibited in the Midland district, but little is known of their locality or value.

There are no regularly established fisheries, but many hundred barrels of white fish are taken annually. Salmon, trout, pike, black and white bass, maskinorge and sturgeon, are caught in large numbers, and of a large size. They are either taken by seines or speared.

Number of grants of land in Upper Canada in 1836. Under 100 acres, 1662. Total granted thus, 134,603 acres. Number of grants above 100 and not exceeding 500, 1951 acres = 382,858. Grants exceeding 500 acres; 59 patents=47,981 acres. The total No. of grants 3672 = 565,442 acres. Average price of Crown lands in 1836: per acre, 9*s.* currency; ditto. Clergy ditto. 13*s.* do. do.; ditto of school ditto. 12*s.* 6*d.* do. do.

The total number of grants which have passed the great seal, commencing from the year 1792, amount to 8,986,423¼ acres, exclusive of 1,069,262 acres to the Canada Company.

The total quantity of surveyed lands remaining ungranted amounts to 1,576,326 acres, exclusive of 302,420 acres given to Col. Talbot for settling, the greatest portion of which is located, but no return yet made.

Statements showing the quantity of surveyed lands in the province of Upper Canada, remaining vacant and grantable; Decr. 31st, 1836.

Number of acres in surveyed townships, remaining unlocated, 31st Decr. 1835, 1,624,303 acres. Townships returned, surveyed during 1836. Township of Euphrasy, 51,600 do.—do. of Matchedash, 53,120 do. —do. Ashfield, 52,056 do. Total 1,781,079 acres. Deduct lands located during 1836, 184,753 acres. Total quantity of surveyed lands, remaining vacant and grantable, 31st Decr. 1836, 1,576,326 acres.

Detailed statement of rateable property for the year 1836.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	Quantity.	Assessed value of coin currency.	Total value in currency.		Total value in sterling.	
			£	*s.*	£	*s.*
Uncultivated Land, (acres)	1607½	4*s.* pr. acre	321	10	289	7
Cultivated Land, do.	1575½	20*s.*	1575	10	1417	19
		£				
Town Lots	1745	50 each	87250	..	·78525	..
Square or hewn timber houses, (one story) ..	65	20	1300	..	1170	..
Additional fire-places	4	4	16	..	14	8
Framed houses under two stories	867	35	30345	..	27310	10
Additional fire-places	108	5	540	..	486	..
Merchant's shops	101	200	20200	..	18180	..
Framed brick or stone houses, two stories, two fire-places	927	60	..	..	..	..
Brick or stone, one story, (two fire-places) ..	20	40	800	..	720	..
Additional fire-places	1064	10	10640	..	9576	..
Store houses	5	200	1000	..	900	..
Stone horses for covering mares	..	199	..	..	..	..
Horses three years old and upwards	399	8	3192	..	2872	16
Oxen four years old and upwars	9	4	36	..	32	8
Milch cows	440	3	1320	..	1188	..
Horned Cattle from two to four years old ..	18	11	18	..	16	4
Close carriages with four wheels	11	100	1100	..	990	..
Phætons &c. ditto	39	25	975	..	887	10
Curricles, gigs &c. with two wheels	25	20	500	..	450	..
Waggons kept for pleasure	44	15	660	..	594	..
Total			217409		195668	2

In addition to 3*d.* in the £ on the above, amounting to	2717*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* currency.	2445*l.* 17*s.* sterling.
Commutation money for statute labor,	1242*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* ditto.	1117*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* ditto.
Ditto. ditto for persons not assessed,	92*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* ditto.	83*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* ditto.
Total Revenue of the city	£4052 12 3 ditto.	£3647 7 0 ditto.

VII. The established church of Upper Canada is within the diocese of the Bishop of Quebec, whose subordinates are the Archdeacons of Toronto and Kingston, who have under them about forty clergymen: the number of churches of the Protestant faith throughout the Province being about fifty. The returns of the clergy, churches, &c. of the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic persuasions are very complete.

Independently of a clergyman of the Established Church to each parish, there are ministers of several other persuasions. Of the Presbyterian Church, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, there were recently in Upper Canada, 21 ministers and preachers; of the United Synod of Upper Canada, 20; of the Roman Catholic clergy, 20; namely, one bishop and 19 priests, with 35 chapels built and building. The bishop receives 500*l.* per annum from Government, and the clergy 1,000*l.* a-year divided among them as a Government appropriation. The Methodist Episcopal

Church consists of 18,451 members; in York there are 250 members, divided into 14 classes. The British Wesleyan Mission have three preachers; the Primitive Methodists (whose doctrines are the same as the Wesleyans, from whom they differ in some points of church government, their district and annual conferences being composed of two parts laymen, and one part travelling preachers, for the purpose of preserving a just equipoise of power, and uniting all the intelligence and experience of their society in their church government) have 5 travelling and 14 local preachers, 250 members, and 14 district congregations. Of the Baptists, there are about 40 or 50 churches in Upper Canada, and as many ordained ministers, besides 35 ordained preachers or licentiates. The following will show their relative numbers and position:—

Return of the Number of Churches, Livings, &c. of Upper Canada. All Protestants. [B. B.]

District.	Name of Mission.	Population of Parish.	Value of Living in £. sterling.	Glebe acres.	No. of Persons the Church will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.	No. of Persons the Chapel will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.
Eastern ..	Cornwall . .	5000	170	210	400	250	500	120
	Osnabruck* .							
	Williamsburgh	4800	170	200	300	100	500	120
Johnstown	Prescot . .	3500	180	450	250	200	350	50
	Brockville .	1574	190	200	400	250		
	Elizabeth Town	5529	170	400	150	100		
	Oxford . .	3200	170	450	250	150	300	80
Bathurst ..	Carleton . .	720	170	400	200	190		
	Beckwith .	uncertain.	100	400	280	200	60	40
	Richmond .	1500	100	400	300	200	40	40
	Perth . .	5249	170	400	500	350	200	150
	March . .	2000	100	..	100	60	200	150
Prince Edward.	Hallowell .	5000	170	400	500	100		
Midland ..	Kingston* .							
	Belleville .	6365	160	418	400	200	300	100
	Adolphus Town	5455	170	400	180	30	240	30
	Bath . .	5000	100	400	140	100	100	100
	Napauce . .	uncertain.	170	400	250	110	250	140
Newcastle	Murray . .	1600	170	..	250	80	75	75
	Cobourg . .	4500	188	380	500	260	200	200
	Cavan . .	1500	170	400	450	400	†	†
	Port Hope .	3400	170	436	350	150	100	90
	Peterborough .	5000	100	247	700	250		
Home	Toronto City .	10000	800	800	2000	1500	300	250
	Etobicoke .	1250	100	205	120	50	200	80
	Vaughan . .	uncertain.	136	105	200	200		
	Markham .	4630	100	400	200	120	120	70
	York* . .							
	Toronto* . .							
Niagara ..	St. Catherine's	3041	170	200	150	150	150	80
	Waterloo* .							
	Grimsby . .	1860	170	400	200	130		
	Chippewa* .							
	Niagara . .	4000	210	400	650	550	250	100
Gore......	Brantford* .							
	Barton* . .							
	Hamilton .	4476	100	..	800	300	300	80
	Ancaster . .	6000	200	425	250	100	100	70
	Guelph . .	2800	150	400	400	200	100	80
London ..	St. Thomas* .							
	Adelaide . .	1200	100	400	200	30	100	60
	Blandford .	1200	250	486	400	250		
	London . .	7000	170	405	600	250	300	200
	Delaware . .	900	100	400	160	70	130	60
	Woodhouse .	uncertain.	170	402	250	150		
Western ..	Warwick* .							
	Chatham* .							
	Sandwich .	3426	100	400	150			
	Amherstburgh .	2354	150	240	55			

* No returns. † Services in school-houses well attended.

Instruments under the Great Seal were completed under the administration of Sir John Colborne, establishing and endowing 44 *rectories or parsonages*, and presenting clergymen thereto. Glebes were granted to each, averaging about 400 acres of wild lands, which as yet make little or no return. In some cases valuable property was surrendered by individuals in exchange for wild lands, for the purpose of endowing the church belonging to the place in which such property was situated.

The area of the several townships is nearly the same, about 12 miles by 10, and includes for the most part several stations where divine service is performed, either in private, or school, houses.

Return of the number of Livings, &c., in Upper Canada, of the Presbyterian Clergy. [B. B.]

District.	Name of Mission.	Population of Parish.	Value of Living. £.	s.	No. of Persons the church will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.
Eastern ..	Williamstown....	1560	118	16	700	400
	Cornwall	*	79	10	500	275
	Martintown......	560	129	0	1500	300
	Lancaster........	1141	180	0	400	300
Johnstown	Elmsby	*	106	0	400	250
Bathurst ..	Ramsay..........	2087	107	0	400	300
	Beckwith	*	102	0	500	270
	Lanark	†				
	Perth	*	150	0	600	400
	Bytown..........	*	147	0	314	200
Midland ..	Kingston	*	250	0	700	520
	Belleville	*	144	0	250	120
Newcastle	Peterborough	*	146	0	400	200
Home.. ..	City of Toronto ..	†				
	Toronto..........	*	124	19	300	250
	Newmarket	†				
	Vaughan	*	99	0	400	300
Niagara ..	Niagara..........	†				
Gore	Guelph	2000	63	0	500	300
	Galt	†				
	Dundas	†				
	Hamilton	2846	135	0	300	200
	Esquesing........	650	90	0	400	260
London ..	Aldborough	2550	150	0	600	250
Western ..	Amherstburgh....	1100	102	10	200	75
Eastern ..	Osnaburck	†				
Johnstown	Brockville........	†				
	Prescott	2000	108	0	250	200
	South Gower	*	67	0	200	200
Bathurst ..	Lanark	1700	90	0	300	200
Midland ..	Fredericksburgh..	2594	64	0	250	50
Prince Edward	Hallowell........	8245	90	0	600	200
Home.. ..	Toronto..........	†				
	Caledon..........	†				
Niagara ..	Clinton	2002	64	0	1000	500
Gore	Nelson	†				
	Mount Pleasant..	*	72	0	200	150

* Uncertain. † No Returns.

Roman Catholic Clergy in Upper Canada. (1836.) [B. B.]

District.	Name of Mission.	Population of Parish.	Value of Living. £.	Number of Persons generally attending.
Eastern....	St. Raphael.....	5630	120	1800
	St. Ninian.......	2000	40	1200
	St. Andrews....	2800	40	700
	St. Columbus...	2500	—	1000
Otawa......	St. Luke........	1409 }	60	{ 300
	St. John Baptist	1500 }		{ 350
	St. James	3250	60	1200
	St. Philip.......	2000	20	300
Bathurst....	St. Bridget......	3846	70	400
Johnstown..	St. Francis......	2008	70	1000
	St. Marck..	1820	40	340
Midland ...	St. Joseph......	3140	80	1200
	St. Patrick......	300	30	200
	St. Michael.....	1200	50	300
	St. Jerome......	450	40	180
Newcastle..	St. Peter........	3560 }	45	{ 1500
	St. Matthias....	500 }		{ 150
Home......	St. Paul	4644	150	2120
	St. Dunstan	532	30	783
	St. Bernard.....	800	25	254
	St. Louis........	3000	25	1800
	St. Simeon	3000	26	1800
	St. Matthias....	2000	30	400
Gore	St. Mary........	1200 }	50	{ 300
	St Augustin....	2000 }		{ 400
	St. Bartholomew	2560 }		{ 300
	St. Norbert	730 }		{ 150
Niagara....	St. Vincent....	2506	40	835
	St. Catherines..	1846	30	1100
London	St. Lawrence...	4000 }	40	{ 1036
	St. Thomas.. ...	2346 }		{ 540
Western....	L'Assomption...	3100	80	2000
	St. John Baptist	1720	40	400
	St. Peter	2100	40	546
	St. Christopher..	1240	45	345

The Roman Catholic Bishop remarks, that churches are required in many places besides those mentioned in the return.

In connexion with the church of Scotland, government allowance 57*l.* sterling each (City of Toronto church, 90*l.* sterling), by authority of despatch from Lord Aberdeen, 22nd February, 1835. United synod of Upper Canada government-allowance, 63*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* sterling each. Authority, Lord Goderich's despatch of the 22nd November, 1832.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, and the British Wesleyan Methodists in Upper Canada, in the year 1833, formed a union under the name of the "Wesleyan Methodist Church in Upper Canada." The English Church has authority annually to appoint one of their own body to preside over and conduct the affairs of the church in this Province. The number of ministers in Canada is 90, who are itinerant, and never reside in one particular mission above two years at a time. The number of church members amounts to between 16 and 17,000 persons. The Primitive Methodists, in connexion with the English conference, have four travelling preachers and 30 local preachers. The members amount to between 3 and 400. There are in the Province four associations of Baptists, having 53 churches, 330 ordained ministers, and 17 licentiates. The number of Menonists, Turkers, Quakers, Independents, and other sects, cannot be ascertained.

It is calculated that the area of Upper Canada is 31,000,000 acres, of which 26,000,000 are capable of cultivation; one-seventh, or 3,700,000 acres of this land is set apart for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy—that is, 18,800 reserved lots of 200 acres each;—by some this is thought not an extravagant provision, for judging from what takes place in the United States, each lot will not produce in a *century*, 20*l.* per annum, making a total of 376,000*l.* which, divided among 2,000 clergymen (a very small number for a country as large as England), gives only 188*l.* per annum to each minister. Such is the view of the subject taken by Archdeacon Strachan.

Clergy Fund Expenditure, 1836.—Erection of parsonage houses, 367*l.*; Missionaries of Church of England, 4,500*l.*; Archdeacon of York and Kingston, 600*l.*; Secretary to Clergy Corporation, 270*l.*; Office of ditto, 92*l.*; total, 5,830*l.* The Archdeacon of York, 300*l.* per annum; Ditto of Kingston, 300*l.*; Roman Catholic Bishop, 500*l.*; Ministers of Church

of England, 7,065*l.*; Ditto of Scotland, 1,541*l.*; Ditto of Protestant Synod of Upper Canada, 699*l.*; Roman Catholic clergy, 1,000*l.*; contingent religious expenses, 639*l.*; total, 12,047*l.*

VIII. There are no statistical returns showing the progress of education in Upper Canada similar to those given under Lower Canada; in each district there are boards of education, trustees of public schools, and government schoolmasters.

Return of the number of Schools in Upper Canada.

Name of District.	Where situate.	Remarks.
Eastern	Cornwall	Salary of district school-mrs. 90*l.* stg. The average number of scholars in each school is from 45 to 60. There are school fees, which may average 4*l.* or 5*l.* per ann. Each district furnishes a school-house, and keeps it in repair.
Ottawa	Hawksbury	
Johnstown	Brockville	
Bathurst	Perth	
Prince Edward	Hallowell	
Midland	Kingston	
Newcastle	Cobourg	
Home	Toronto	
Niagara	Niagara	
Gore	Hamilton	
London	London	
Western	Sandwich	

Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar school, city of Toronto, in the Home district—Principal, 600*l.*; first class master, 300*l.*; second ditto, 300*l.*; third ditto, 300*l.*; mathematical master, 300*l.*; French ditto, 200*l.*; writing and arithmetic, 200*l.*; assistant ditto, 100*l.*; master of preparatory school, 175*l.*; drawing master, 100*l.* The above masters have houses in the college premises.

There are upwards of 100 scholars in the respective forms of the college. The terms at the Upper Canada College are 30*l.* currency per annum for board and tuition, with some extra college dues. At the *York National Central School*, which gave instruction in the year ending April, 1833, to 402 boys and 235 girls, the terms for instruction to those who are able to pay is one dollar per quarter, and no family is required to pay for more than two children, no matter how many there be.

This return is confined to the district schools. The common schools are not regularly returned, but they amount to several hundred, and instruct at least 20,000 children, male and female. In addition to 90*l.* sterling provided by the Legislature, for the salary of a classical master (which insures in each district a school in which the common branches of an academical education are taught), 225*l.* sterling per annum is allowed for the maintenance of common schools in each district. This last sum having been found totally inadequate, the Legislature have for some time past made an additional annual grant of 5,085*l.* sterling, to be apportioned among the several districts, according to their extent and population. By additional instructions from his Majesty, dated 13th February, 1836, an instrument was completed under the great seal of the Province, incorporating the *Upper Canada Academy*, at Cobourg, in the Newcastle District, for the general education of youth in the various branches of literature and science, on christian principles, and appointing certain Wesleyan ministers and others to be a board of trustees for managing the same.

The territorial appropriations, with a view to provide means of public instruction, are truly munificent. The number of acres of land originally reserved in Upper Canada for purposes of education amounted to 467,675, of which 170,719 acres were alienated by grant to individuals, and in lieu thereof 272,600 acres were appropriated to a similar purpose, giving a surplus over and above the quantity deficient of 101,881. There were also alienated, as a per centage to surveyors, 19,282 acres. Since this reservation 225,944 acres have been re-invested in the crown in lieu of scattered reserves granted as an endowment to the University of King's College, and 66,000 acres have been set apart for the benefit of Upper Canada College; after which there yet remains 258,330 disposable acres for the benefit and extension of education. The legislature also grants from 4,000*l.* to 8,000*l.* per annum. In 1836, the amount voted was 8,055*l.*

The state of the gaols in the Province is thus returned in the Blue Books—

Prisoners in the Gaols of Upper Canada throughout each Year. [B. B.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1828	179	8	187	134	—	134	36	1	37	51	6	57	50	6	56	23	1	24	—
1829	239	5	244	161	1	162	58	—	58	50	4	54	51	1	52	58	3	61	—
1832	235	45	280	136	1	137	148	38	186	69	2	71	46	6	52	167	35	202	2
1833	316	40	356	260	1	261	122	31	153	132	8	140	132	12	144	123	28	151	1
1834	786	54	840	435	—	435	292	45	337	170	9	179	331	47	378	144	7	151	4
1835	911	73	984	345	4	349	363	50	413	229	26	255	418	48	466	186	24	210	7
1836	518	83	601	192	—	192	201	60	261	168	23	191	186	32	218	140	24	164	2
1837																			

No returns for 1830, or 1831.

If the foregoing return be correct, it exhibits a considerable increase in the number of prisoners, even allowing for the augmented population since 1828. The principal increase is in the misdemeanours; but the felon list is also much extended since 1828. Considering, however, the population of the colony, the number of prisoners is very small.

Return of the Gaols, and of the Prisoners confined therein, in Upper Canada, in 1836. [B.B.]

Name of Prison, and where situated.	No. of Prisoners the Prison will contain in separate sleeping Cells.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	Total No. of Prisoners who have been in Gaol throughout the Year.		No. of Debtors.		No. of Misdemeanours.		No. of Felons.		No. of tried Prisoners.		No. of untried Prisoners.		Prisoners not employed.	Cases of Sickness and Death.		
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Cases of Sickness in the Year.	Greatest No. of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.
Eastern....	9	48	3	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	4	3	1	..
Ottawa.....	3	12	17	1	9	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	18	1	1	..
Johnstown.	5	60	6	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	4	..	5	5	1	..
Bathurst....	5	30	34	..	16	..	10	..	8	..	15	..	3	..	34	..	..	..
Prince Edward.	6	winter 24 summer 18	53	..	25	..	10	..	18	..	28	..	..	..	53	14	4	..
Midland....	6	90	97	21	32	..	82	20	15	1	43	7	54	14	118	57	3	1
Newcastle..	18	48	10	1	4	..	4	..	2	1	..	1	6	..	11	..	..	..
Home......	25	140	60	37	27	..	20	20	40	17	10	7	11	3	all	15	2	1
Niagara....	8	52	11	2	2	..	1	2	8	..	1	..	10	2	all	37	5	..
Gore.......	10	40	206	20	68	..	55	16	61	4	86	17	30	3	226	30	9	..
London....	6	15 to 20	18	..	8	..	10	..	7	..	1	..	9	..	18	6	2	..
Western....	5	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..		..

The prisoners are allowed bread, beef, pork, potatoes and salt, average cost for each prisoner, 3*s*. 6*d*. per week. No clothing allowed, but bedding where necessary. Average cost per annum, 15*s*. to 20*s*. per head. Prisoners are allowed to work at their own trade for their own benefit.

X. The government of the colony has been administered since 1791, by a Lieutenant-governor, an Executive Council (five members), a Legislative ditto (.. members), and a House of Assembly or Representatives (sixty-two members). The Executive Council members are chosen by the Crown and the Lieutenant-governor. The presiding councillor is the Archdeacon of the province.

The Legislative Council is not composed (as in many chartered governments) of the same body that constitutes the Executive Council of the government, but is in fact, a deliberative assembly distinct from the executive department, and composed of members from various districts of the province, who hold their office for life, whose duties are exclusively legislative, and in which all that is done is openly and publicly discussed, and proceeded in according to the same formalities as are observed in the representative branch of the legislature.

The House of Assembly has representatives for counties forty-six; for towns four; namely, Toronto, one; Niagara, one; Kingston, one; and Brockville, one: Lincoln county returns four members; the other twenty-six counties two each; excepting Haldimand one; Kent one; Simcoe one; Lennox and Addington one each; Prescott and Russel one; Carlton one; and Lanark one. The proceedings of the House are in English, and not as in Lower Canada, in French; the journals regularly printed, and the debates in form after the manner of the British House of Commons. The elective franchise, &c., is the same as in Lower Canada, as are also the other points not mentioned in this section.

The law is administered by a Court of Queen's Bench, with two puisné judges, and in each of the eleven districts there is a district judge; there are also quarter sessions, &c., as in England. The magistrates amount in number to nearly 500, dispersed over each district, according to its population and extent.

Upper Canada is now in a very different position to defend itself from an incursion across the frontier by the Americans as compared with its condition during the last war; it has at present about sixty regiments of enrolled and embodied militia, with a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major, about nine captains, ten lieutenants, and ten ensigns to each regiment, with upwards of 50,000 as gallant rank and file as could be turned out in any part of the united kingdom.

Militia Return to Colonial Office for 1836.—Officers, 1,757; non-commissioned officers, 1,600; rank and file, 39,131: total, 42,488. Included in the above, are 18 troops of cavalry and 5 companies of artillery; the latter have three light field-pieces, and the former are armed, but not completely.

XI. The general revenue for the purpose of supporting the government in Upper Canada, and administering the laws, is raised by a duty of 2½ per cent. on all goods and merchandise imported by sea, at the ports of Quebec or Montreal; wines, liquors, and certain articles of luxury, have a specific duty laid upon them. This duty is paid by the importer at the Custom-house Quebec, Upper Canada receiving one third of the sum collected each year. This amount, with a duty upon shop and tavern licences for vending spirits, distillers, hawkers, pedlars, and auctioneers, and a duty upon certain imports from the United States, which are also paid by the importer, form the public resources of the province, and is at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature, for the payment of public officers, and for such general purposes as may be deemed essential to the welfare of the people and the interest of the province.

It will be observed that the largest part of the income of Upper Canada arises from the duties paid in Lower Canada, at the ports of Montreal and Quebec. The casual and territorial revenues of 13,032*l*., includes for 1836, 7,795*l*. of duties on crown timber; 2,961*l*. proceeds of sales of lots in the military reserve, Toronto; 2,645*l*. patent and surveying fees on grants of land and leases; 581*l*. sales of crown lands; 864*l*. crown's proportion of seizures; 383*l*. rents of mines, ferries, &c., and the remainder of fines, &c. The internal revenue of the province, consists of duties levied on spirits, both on the distillation and sale; of the importation of salt (6*d*. per bushel) from

the United States; on licences to auctioneers, innkeepers, pedlars, hawkers, &c.; and some tolls, levied at the Burlington Bay Canal. There are 840 innkeepers, who pay each from 3*l*. to 10*l*., the duty amounting to 3,643*l*.; and 443 shopkeepers, licensed to sell spirituous liquors, who contribute 1,505*l*.; the number of stills, in gallons measure, is 5,846, paying 730*l*.; and three steam-boats to pay 15*l*., being a total currency on those four items of 5,394*l* —gross, or deducting the allowance to inspectors, 565*l* — 5,329*l*. Salt, imported from the United States, yields 1,617*l*.; and the expense of collection is 382*l*., leaving net 1,235*l*. The hawkers and pedlars on foot, pay 5*l*. annually; and those who travel with one horse, 10*l*.; two horses, 15*l*.; the gross amount of revenue from this source is 520*l*.—(collector's allowance, 26*l*.); net 494*l*.; levied on—41 foot pedlars, 30 one-horse pedlars, there being only one pedlar or hawker with two horses. The number of auctioneers is 23, who pay yearly 5*l*. for a license, together with duty on sales; which, for 1832 amounted to 251*l*.

The following Yearly Statement is collated from the Blue Books.

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Proportion of duties (Lower Canada.	25450	27587	26597	26769	33840	39113	49692	58011	41348	50719
Dividends on Bank Stock...	1740	1170	1275	2798	1800	4500	3150	1800	2700	1800
Imports from the United States.	..	..	6113	8095	8543	7784	9645	9601	12506	10307
Pedlars' Licenses....	..	..	315	407	513	428	438	337	364	309
Auction Licenses and Sales..	..	..	198	431	442	310	498	497	477	375
Spirits, Wine, &c. ditto....	5325	5333	4714	4257	5021	5369	5700	6480	6449	7429
Tolls at the Burlington Bay Canal.	..	422	576	1466	1124	810	1160	1119	1560	1006
Ditto at the Creek Harbour.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	410	245	334
Ditto at River Trent Bridge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	323
Ditto at York Turnpike Roads.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	410	270
Interest on Loans..........	53451	4050	405	26100	..	..	..	279	79	158
Law Society....	56	..	..	..	..	98	114	117	138	136
School Land Sales.........	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3617	..
Canada Company's Instalments.	7042	22500	15000	15000	17000	17500	18500	..	20000	20000
Clergy Corporation.........	..	..	..	585	630	450	1955	6642	6788	4959
Casual and Territorial Revenue.	2884	7227	6463	8049	11230	8672	12196	29944	13032	15399
Incidental Receipts in aid of Revenue.	..	1281	154	1203	..	6075	6409			
Miscellaneous, &c..	259	93	112	204	154	132	48			
Total......			61928	95368	80299	91244	109511			

Persons keeping an inn or tavern must be licensed by the magistrates, and the license costs, 11*l*. 5*s*. per annum. Penalty retailing without a license, 20*l*. Shopkeepers can take out a license, which costs 5*l*. 3*s*. for selling spirituous liquors, wines, &c., in quantity not less than one quart. Penalty for selling without a license, or in less quantity than a quart, 20*l*.

The Total Revenue derived from Shops, Inns, Stills and Salt, was, in—

Years.	Shops.	Inns.	Stills.	Total.	Salt.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1825....	1602	1195	1329	4126	4670
1828....	1638	1447	1441	4606	5760
1830....	446	855	1208	2509	11557
1831....	454	1808	827	3090	7260
1832....	1631	4121	1057	6825	9283
1833....					
1834....					
1835....	2035	4798	854	7687	
1836....					
1837....					

A revenue is also derived from the lands sold to the Upper Canada Company, the first instalment of the 29th July 1827, amounted to 20,000*l*.; in 1828, 15,000*l*.; in 1829, 15,000*l*.; in 1830, 15,000*l*.; in 1831, 16,000*l*.; in 1832, 17,000*l*.; in 1833, 18,000*l*.; and in lieu of sundry fees, &c. 1,776*l*.; being a total in seven years of 117,776*l*. In 1834, the amount payable by the Company will be 19,500*l*., and every subsequent year 20,000*l*., until the whole sum of 348,680*l*. be paid in 1842.

Return of all local revenues raised and appropriated under the authority of any municipal, or other body, not accounted for in the general revenue of the colony:—Provincial Statute 4th Will. IV. c. 23, erected the town of York into a city, and incorporated it under the name of the "City of Toronto." By the said Act, the mayor and common council are authorized to levy a tax on property in the city and liberty, not exceeding in any one year 4*d*. in the pound in the city, or 2*d*. in the pound in the liberties. The magistrates of several towns are allowed by Acts of the Legislature, to levy rates for the improvement of the streets, &c., not exceeding 90*l*. sterling per annum.

The following is extracted from a Return of Rateable Property in the City of Toronto and Liberties, furnished by the Clerk of the Common Council, being for the year 1836.

Name of Ward.	No of Acres for Cultivation.	No. of Town Lots.	No. of Houses.	No. of Merchants Shops.	No. of Storehouses.	No. of Horses.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Carriages, &c. kept for pleasure.	Total Value in Sterling, of Rateable Property. £.	s.
St. David...	456	595	557	35	1	96	119	25	62086	6
Liberties	471	..	104	..	..	14	35	..	3404	7
St. Andrew.	..	425	398	13	..	66	65	18	41757	6
Liberties	10	..	7	..	..	5	4	..	271	16
St. Lawrence	..	264	257	37	..	62	59	19	33212	14
Liberties	568	..	70	..	3	26	29	2	3853	10
St. Patrick..	19	240	230	2	..	21	29	6	21811	16
Liberties	1689	3	81	..	..	49	85	11	5216	18
St. George..	..	218	173	14	1	59	40	37	23964	6
Liberties	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	1	89	2
Total...	3183	1745	1879	101	5	399	467	119	195668	1

Amount of tax at 3*d*. in the pound sterling, 2,445*l*. 17*s*.

The expenditure of the above, is devoted solely to the improvement, &c. of the city. During the year a common sewer has been completed through the centre of the main street, and communicating with the bay. Side-paths have been laid down, and the principal street in, and approaches to, the city macadamized and paved.

The letter postage includes the British and sea postage, as well as the internal rates in the provinces.

The nett proceeds, after defraying the expenses of the establishment in the provinces, and the conveyance of the mails, &c., are remitted to the General Post Office, London

The sums received for the transmission of newspapers and pamphlets by post, have, ever since the establishment of the post-office in British North America, been the emolument of the deputy postmaster-general, out of which he allows to his sub-deputies a commission for collecting, of from 10 to 20 per cent., which allowance is in addition to their salaries or commission as postmasters.

For 1827 and part of 1828, materials cannot be found for making up a perfect statement of the sums received for the transmission of newspapers.

Gross amount of Newspaper Postage paid by each Proprietor of Newspapers in the Canadas, since 1827.

Name of the Newspaper.	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Quebec Gazette	51	51	51	31	66	73	66	76			
Quebec Mercury	19	19	19	19	21	36	28	28			
Official Gazette	26	26	26	26	26	32	26	26			
Canadian Courant	46	46	46	46	46	46	34	21			
Montreal Herald and Gazette	75	75	75	75	75	75	85	92			
Montreal Gazette	50	50	50	50	57	55	60	60			
British Colonist	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	0			
Upper Canada Gazette	35	40	31	14	17	19	27	30			
Observer, Cornwall	18	17	16	15	3	4	7	8			
Freeman	21	24	27	27	27	26	22	5			
Advocate	48	43	58	43	56	67	54	25			
Brockville Recorder	10	10	15	17	16	27	26	38			
Gleaner and Telegraph or Reporter (2)	11	13	25	40	15	6	10				
St. Catharine's Mirror	7	0	0	0	6	7	1				
Kingston Chronicle	10	10	10	10	10	10	17	20			
Upper Canada Herald	12	13	13	13	11	13	13	18			
Cobourg Star and Reformer (2)	..	31	22	16	0	40	18	13			
Independent Examiner	..	9	16	14	10	6					
Vindicator	..	..	30	40	10	6	40	40			
Minerve	..	..	23	50	50	50	50	50			
Patriot	..	..	5	0	6	18	53	59			
Guardian	..	..	..	180	227	254	218	142			
Courier	..	.	..	23	44	65	60	36			
Canadian Watchman	..	..	..	13	24	44					
Le Canadien	..	..	..	..	15	49	63	63			
Christian Sentinel	..	..	..	..	63						
Sentinel	..	..	..	..	2	2					
Western Mercury	..	..	..	..	78	103	84	46			
Free Press	..	..	..	..	10	46	33	14			
Canadian Wesleyan	..	..	..	..	13	87	99	37			
L'Ami du Peuple	..	..	..	..	..	21	43	40			
Farmers' Journal	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	1			
Daily Advertiser	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	50			

The foregoing return is collated from the Journals of the House of Assembly, and the latest year printed for 1834. There are several journals mentioned in different years; but they appear to have ceased publishing, as their names are omitted from the lists. In the return for 1834, 48 journals are named, some of them for the first time in that year and others of a year or more duration: four are published at Quebec,

eight at Montreal, eight at Toronto, four at Kingston, three at Hamilton; two at each of the towns of Niagara, St. Catherines, St. Thomas, Cobourg, and Perth; and one journal at each of London, Sandwich, Dundas, Brantford, Port Hope, Belleville, Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Stanstead, Sherbrooke, and St. Charles.

The Post-office receipts for Upper and Lower Canada for five years, is thus shewn—the increase indicates augmented Traffic.

	1827.		1828.		1829.		1830.		1831.		1832.		1833.		1834.		1835.		1836.	
	Letters.	Newspapers, &c.	Letters.	Newspapers, &c.	Letters.	Newspapers, &c.	Letters.	Newspapers, &c.	Letters.	Newspapers, &c.	Letters.	Newspapers, &c.	Letters.	Newspapers, &c.	Letters.	Newspapers, &c.	Letters.	Newspapers, &c.	Letters.	Newspapers, &c.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Upper Canada	4959	235	5300	250	6698	374	8029	574	9870	790	14003	1335	16500	1433	17679	1230				
Lower Canada	8627	368	8834	397	9022	444	9900	516	10494	566	13735	737	13427	633	13333	852				

The local taxes or district rates are collected from each individual, at the rating of one penny in the pound, according to the quantity of land and other property he may possess, agreeable to the assessed value fixed by law, viz.—

Every acre of arable, pasture, or meadow land, 1*l.*; every acre of uncultivated land, 4*s.*; every town lot, 50*l.* Every house built with timber squared or hewed on two sides, of one story, with not more than two fire-places, 20*l.*; ditto for every additional fire-place, 4*l.* Every house built of squared or flatted timber on two sides, of two stories, with not more than two fire-places, 30*l.*; ditto for every additional fire-place, 8*l.* Every framed house under two stories in height, with not more than two fire-places, 35*l.*; ditto for every additional fire-place, 5*l.* Every brick or stone house of one story, and not more than two fire-places, 40*l.*; every additional fire-place, 10*l.* Every framed, brick, or stone house of two stories, and not more than two fire-places, 60*l.*; ditto for every additional fire-place, 10*l.* Every grist mill, wrought by water, with one pair of stones, 150*l.*; ditto with every additional pair, 50*l.* Every saw-mill, 100*l.* Every merchant's shop, 200*l.* Every store-house, 200*l.* Every stone-horse, 199*l.* Every horse of the age of three years and upwards, 8*l.* Oxen of the age of four years and upwards, 4*l.* Milch cows, 3*l.* Horned cattle, from two to four years and upwards, 4*l.* Every close carriage with four wheels, kept for pleasure, 100*l.* Every open carriage, or curricle, ditto, 25*l.* Every other carriage, or gig, with two wheels, ditto, 20*l.* Every waggon kept for pleasure, 15*l.* Every stove erected and used in a rooom, where there is no fire-place, is considered as a fire-place.

Every person inserted on the assessment roll is, in proportion to the estimate of his property, held liable to work on the highways or roads in every year, as follows:—If his property be rated at 25*l.* 2 days; ditto 25*l.* to 50*l.* 3 days; ditto 50*l.* to 75*l.* 4 days; ditto 75*l.* to 100*l.* 5 days; ditto 100*l.* to 150*l.* 6 days; ditto 150*l.* to 200*l.* 7 days; ditto 200*l.* to 250*l.* 8 days; ditto 250*l.* to 300*l.* 9 days; ditto 300*l.* to 350*l.* 10 days; ditto 350*l.* to 400*l.* 11 days; ditto 400*l.* to 500*l.* 12 days.

For every 100*l.* above 500*l.* to 1000*l.* 1 day; for every 200*l.* above 1000*l.* to 2000*l.* ditto; for every 300*l.* above 2000*l.* to 3000*l.* ditto; for every 500*l.* above 3500*l.* ditto.

Every person possessed of a waggon, cart, or team of horses, oxen, or beasts of burthen or draft used to draw the same, to work on the highways three days. Every male inhabitant, from 21 to 50, not rated on the assessment roll, is compelled to work on the highways three days. Persons emigrating to this province, intending to become settlers, and not having been resident six months, are exempt; and all indigent persons, by reason of sickness, age, or numerous family, are exempt at the discretion of the magistrates.

Any person liable may compound, if he thinks fit, by paying 5*s.* per day for each cart, &c., and 2*s.* 6*d.* for each day's duty; to be paid within 10 days after demand made by an authorized surveyor, or the magistrates can issue their distress for double the amount and costs. Members of the House of Assembly, for townships, are paid 10*s.* per day during the sitting of the House, from an assessment upon the inhabitants, apportioned according to the foregoing assessment scale. Members for towns are not paid. A police tax of 100*l.* per annum is raised from the inhabitants of York, according to the same assessment scale.

The taxes applicable to local purposes, levied and collected under the denomination of rates and assessments by authority of Provincial statute 59 George III. c. 7; and for paying the wages of the Members of the House of Assembly, by authority of 43 George III. c. 2, amounted during the present year, in the 12 districts respectively, to the following sums:—Eastern, 1782*l.*; Ottawa, 490*l.*; Johnstown, 1471*l.*; Bathurst, 882*l.*; Prince Edward, 1205*l.*; Midland 2723*l.*; Newcastle, 1752*l.*; Home, 2804*l.*; Niagara, 2180*l.*; Gore, 2748*l.*; London, 2767; Western, 1032*l.*; total, 21,842*l.*

Resolutions for raising 500,000*l.* *for making roads, &c.* [Journal of House of Assembly.]

1st. Resolved, That for the purpose of providing the ways and means for payment of the interest on the sum of 500,000*l.*, to be expended on the public highways in this province, that the statute labour, now by law required to be performed, be commuted for a certain sum to be paid in lieu thereof.

2nd. Resolved, That the sum at which the commutation be fixed be 2*s.* 6*d.* for each day.

3rd. Resolved, That the following additional rates be imposed on the inhabitants of this province, the proceeds whereof to be applied to the payment of the interest of the said sum of 500,000*l.*:—

Every horse (not being a stallion used for covering mares), gelding, or mare, over three years old, 1*s.* 3*d.* Every stallion used for covering mares, 2*s.* Every single-horse pleasure waggon, 2*s.* 6*d.* Every two-horse pleasure waggon, 5*s.* Every two-wheeled carriage used for pleasure, 5*s.* Every four-wheeled open carriage used for pleasure, 10*s.* Every four-wheeled close carriage used for pleasure, 15*s.* Every four-wheeled carriage used for the conveyance of passen-

cers, 2*l.* 10*s.* Every still-house, where spirituous liquors are distilled, 5*l.*

4th. Resolved, That a sum be appropriated to each township, in proportion to the sum levied and paid by such township.

5th. Resolved, That the amount to be levied according to the foregoing resolutions be first paid to the Treasurers of Districts, by collectors of towns and townships, and be by them transmitted to the Receiver General of the Province.

6th. Resolved, That a list containing the names of persons assessed, and the amount paid by each, be delivered to the Treasurer of Districts, by the respective collectors of towns and townships, and by the Treasurer returned to the Inspector General.

7th. Resolved, That each lot of 100 acres of land, situated on any leading road, when this money is expended, and not having a resident thereon, shall be subjected to a tax of 5*s.* a year as a compensation for statute labour.

8th. Resolved, That the money appropriated to each township be expended under the direction of commissioners, to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the province.

6th. Resolved, That toll gates be erected on such roads and bridges as the commissioners shall in their discretion deem expedient, and that the amount of tolls exacted be regulated by such commissioners.

The following are the principal items of expenditure provided for by the Crown funds:—Lieutenant-Governor, 1,034*l.*; Government office, 210*l.*; Executive Council, 200*l.*; Receiver General, 200*l.*; Secretary and Registrar, 936*l.*; Inspector General, 200*l.*; Surveyor General, 366*l.*; Commissioner of Crown Lands, 500*l.*; Surveyor General of Woods, 500*l.*

Repairs to Burlington Canal, 675*l.*; roads and bridges, 348*l.*; location and subsistence of commuted pensioners, 604*l.*; ditto of emigrants, 3,017*l.*; payments for Indian lands ceded to government, 5,947*l.*; Government proportion of the expense of surveys of Canada Company, 309*l.*; repairs of Government house, 1,305*l.*; Upper Canada College, 1,000*l.*; Central School at Toronto, 353*l.*; Maps for the Surveyor General, 180*l.*; Missionaries of the Church of England, 2,565*l.*; Ministers of the Church of Scotland, 1,541*l.*; Ministers of the United Presbyterian Synod of Upper Canada, 699*l.*; Roman Catholic Priests, 1,500*l.*; House rent for Lord Bishop of Quebec, 180*l.*; Pensions, 1,598*l.*; Salary of Governor of Upper Canada, 3,000*l.* and house, no fees (salary paid by Province); Chief Justice, 1,500*l.* no house; two Puisne Judges, 900*l.* each.

The expenditure of the Province is thus given in the Blue Books—

EXPENDITURE.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Civil Government	24574	32946	20508	21212	21751	23025	22102	23486	21591	22098
Clergy	..	..	2711	3035	3103	4984	17747	13755	13066	12317
Colleges and Schools	..	..	4657	4782	..	5061	9361	1297	9742	10615
Pensions	4033	4788	5176	5306	5390	5400	5260	2847	2382	2414
Public Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102159	111063
Indian Lands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5514	5947
Contingencies of Legislature	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8574	9492
Location of Emigrants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3912	3017
Redemption of and Interest on Public Debt	60335	14292	..	..	..	..	..	..	18600 21307	1215 21992
Miscellaneous	2278	3863	24860	62475	68427	58272	53430	241226	14885	15758
	91220	55889	57912	96810	98671	96742	107908	282611	221732	215928

The taxation is small. The public salaries are at the minimum; no good ever accrued from paying scantily the servants of a private person—and in the case of the public servants, I have seen enough in the French, Dutch, and Portuguese colonies, to compel me to impress strongly on the minds of my countrymen, the necessity of paying the officers of the government salaries, not merely sufficient to keep them honest, but such as will hold out a temptation for the greatest virtue, and the highest talent to take office. The salaries in Upper Canada of the public functionaries, appear to me barely adequate to the end which ought ever to be kept in view—honesty and ability.

The following sums were paid by the province in 1836:—Civil Establishment, 14,820*l.*; Contingent Expenditure, 4,909*l.*; Judicial Establishment, 5146*l.*; Contingent Expenditure, 91*l.*; Ecclesiastical Establishment, 11,407*l.*; Contingent Expenditure, 639*l.*; Miscellaneous expenditure, 176,503*l.*; pensions, 2444*l.* Total, 215,962*l.* The expenditure from the revenue of Upper Canada by its Legislature, for the improvement of the navigation of the river St. Lawrence (commenced in 1834), amounted, in 1836, to 207,000*l.* and the whole estimated expense is 315,000*l.* stg.

In the British parliamentary estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1839, the following sums were voted for the expense of the Indian Department of Upper and Lower Canada:—

Estimate of the probable expenditure of the Indian Department in Lower and Upper Canada, for its establishment and pensions, from 1st April, 1838, to 31st of March, 1839, 19,155*l.* 12*s.*

Lower Canada.—Secretary, Quebec, 224*l.*; Interpreter, Three Rivers, 96*l.*; Missionary, Restigouche, 69*l.*; Missionary, Lorette, 46*l.*; Schoolmaster, Lorette, 18*l.*; Superintendent, Montreal, 216*l.*; one Interpreter, Montreal, 96*l.*; two Missionaries, Montreal (46*l.* each), 92*l.*; one Missionary, Montreal, 41*l.*; three Schoolmasters, Montreal (20*l.* each), 62*l.*; total, 965*l.*

Upper Canada.—Chief Superintendent, Toronto, 350*l.*; Assistant Superintendent, River St. Clair, 128*l.*; Interpreter Superintendent, River St. Clair, 96*l.*; Superintendent, Coldwater, 216*l.*; Interpreter,

Coldwater, 96*l.*; total, 887*l.* Amount of effective establishment, 1,852*l.*

Retired Allowances, Pensions, and Gratuities.—Lower Canada.—L. J. Duchesnay, late Superintendent at Quebec, 80*l.*; G. Maccomber, late Interpreter, 36*l.*; J. B. De Niverville, ditto, 55*l.*; Madame de Montigny, widow of Capt. Montigny, 27*l.*; Madame D' Eschambault, widow of Capt. D'Eschambault, 70*l.*; Madame Vincent, widow of Louis Vincent, Schoolmaster, 10*l.*; one Chief of Indian Tribes, for wounds in action, 21*l.*; three Warriors of Indian Tribes, for wounds in action (15*l.* each), 45*l.*; total, 346*l.* J. G. Chesley, late resident at St. Regis, a gratuity of 78*l.*

Upper Canada.—Col. Givens, late Chief Superintendent, 371*l.*; J. B. Clench, late Superintendent at Colborne, 100*l.*; Alexander M'Donell, retired Assistant Secretary, 85*l.*; David Price, retired Storekeeper, Clerk and Interpreter, 79*l.*; Benjamin Fairchild, retired Interpreter, 50*l.*; Sarah Elliott, widow of Col. M. Elliott, 74*l.*; Catherine Brant, widow of Capt. Brant, 85*l.*; Hester Hill, widow of D. Hill, Mohawk Chief, 18*l.*; Timothy Murphy, superannuated blacksmith, 39*l.*; two Warriors of Indian Tribes, for wounds in action (15*l.* each), 30*l.*; total, 933*l.* Gratuities: George Ironsides, late Superintendent, Amherstburg, 108*l.*; James Winniott, late Superintendent, Brentford, 54*l.*; Jacob Marten, late Interpreter, Brentford, 20*l.*; total, 182*l.*

Amount for retired allowances, &c., in Lower and Upper Canada, 1,279*l.*; amount of gratuities, ditto, ditto, 260*l.*; ditto of effective establishment, 1,852*l.*; total, 3,392*l.* Expense of Indian Present, Stores, &c. 15,762*l.* Grand total, 19,155*l.*

This estimate is less by 344*l.* than that voted last year. The saving arises from a reduction in the number of officers employed in the department. In future years the saving will amount to 604*l.* there being placed on this estimate a charge of 260*l.* for gratuities to some of the officers whose situations have been abolished.

As considerable interest is felt respecting the debt which Upper Canada is incurring for public works, I subjoin the following detail, as printed in the proceedings of the House of Assembly in 1833. The total amount outstanding of debentures in provincial currency is 138,833*l.* at an interest of five and seven eighths per cent. per annum; 52,666*l.* in debentures, bearing six per cent. have been redeemed—namely, 25,000*l.* for the militia; 16,000*l.* for the public service in 1824; 3,000*l.* of the Burlington Canal; and 8,666*l.* of the Welland Canal: of the debentures outstanding the several amounts are, Burlington Canal, 5,000*l.*; Welland ditto, 16,334*l.*; Burlington ditto, 4,500*l.*; Welland ditto, 50,000*l.*: Kettle Creek Harbour, 3,000*l.*; Welland Canal, 25,000*l.*; Burlington, ditto, 5,000*l*; Oakville Harbour (loan to Mr. Chisholm), 2,500*l.*; roads and bridges, 20,000*l.*; Kettle Creek Harbour, 2,500*l.*; Port Hope Harbour, 2,000*l.*; and Cobourg Harbour Loan, 3,000*l.* Total, 191,500*l.* The interest is paid half yearly, as the debentures fall due, and their amount varies from 25 to 100*l.*

In 1833, the Provincial Legislature authorised the borrowing of money by debentures to the extent of 70,000*l.*, to be applied to the improvement of the St. Lawrence, but only to bear five per cent. interest, and not the usual interest of six per cent.; the consequence was, that the money would not be lent in either of the Canadas, or in the United States; Mr. Dunn, the Receiver-General, was then sent to England, and subsequently authorized to negociate a loan with the house of Thomas Wilson and Co. (paying interest five per cent. in London, or six per cent. in Canada), to the extent of 200,000*l.* for the purpose of redeeming the debentures that have been issued from year to year for the Welland Canal, &c., as stated in the preceding page. The Upper Canada legislature have also sanctioned the borrowing of 350,000*l.* for making the St. Lawrence navigable for ships from Montreal into Lake Ontario; of 50,000*l.* to pay the debts due by the Welland Canal, and to keep it in order; and of 45,000*l.* for making roads and bridges in the province; these sums, together with the existing Upper Canada debt, 258,138*l.* will make the whole debt, including minor items, upwards of 800,000.

The following is a report of the Finance Committee of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada. [From H. A. papers, January 19, 1837.]

To the Honourable House of Assembly:

The Finance Committee, to whom were referred the public accounts sent down to your honourable house in the present session, have taken into their consideration the public debt of the province, with the amount required for the payment of interest thereon, together with the permanent and unavoidable charges upon the public revenues, as also the amount of the ordinary resources of the province, for the purpose of submitting the same, in as compendious and explicit a manner as possible, as their first report.

They find the public debt, on the 1st January last, to amount to 587,671*l.* of which 178,350*l.* is due in this province, bearing an interest of six per cent. and 409,321 in England, payable there at an interest of five per cent. The amount of the loans contracted in England are, in currency, 666,666*l.*; of which were drawn on the 1st January, 409,321*l.*; leaving still to be drawn to meet the several appropriations of the legislature, 256,345*l.*; which, with 10 per cent. premium, will make the sum of 283,079*l.* Of the public debt, the following sums have been appropriated for the purposes hereinafter respectively named:—St. Lawrence Navigation, 253,000*l.*; Welland Canal, 209,500*l.*; Burlington Canal, 29,091*l.*; Inland waters, Newcastle District, 16,000*l.*; Tay Navigation, 1,000*l.*; Desjardin's Canal, 12,000; Kettle Creek Harbour, 6,500*l.*; Port Hope Harbour, 2,000*l.*; Cobourg Harbour, 4,000*l.*; York Harbour, 2,000*l.*; River Trent Bridge, 4,625*l.*; Brantford Bridge, 1,500; Dunnville Bridge, 1,250; Paris Bridge, 1,500*l.*; West Gwillimbury Bridges, 500*l.*; Roads in the vicinity of York, 45,000*l.*; Bank of Upper Canada, 25,000*l.*; total, 594,466*l.*

All or most of the objects for which the above outlay has been made are such as, in the opinion of this committee, will eventually pay principal and interest and be a productive source of revenue to the province and cannot therefore be considered in the light of a debt contracted and chargeable on the funds of the province, for which no specific return is expected.

In a new country like Canada, with a limited revenue, great public works can only be constructed upon the credit of the province; and such credit should be freely extended, when it can be safely calculated that the proceeds of the works will shortly pay the interest and eventually redeem the principal. Specific ways and means should, however, be provided to meet the interest, when it cannot be borne from the ordinary revenues. The amount of interest payable on the present debt is 10,086*l.* in Upper Canada and 20,466*l.* in England, in all 30,552*l.*; and when the balance of the loan effected in England shall be drawn, the whole amount of interest payable will be 43,420*l.* annually. According to the estimates and the information obtained by your commissioners, the probable amount

required for the public expenditure, in the year 1837, will be 299,220*l.* as follows, viz.

Interest on the public debt, 40,000*l.*; permanent appropriation for the administration of justice, 7,223*l.*; required for civil expenditure, 9,892*l.*; contingencies of the Legislature, 11,000*l.*; common schools, 3,150*l.*; district school masters, 1,200*l.*; militia pensions, 900*l.*; officers of the Legislature, 890*l.*; maintenance of light houses (by law), 600*l.*; ditto (additional sum required), 1,000*l.*; Adjutant-General of Militia, 650*l.*; Inspector-General, 406*l.*; Receiver-General, 778*l.*; six pensioners, 120*l.*; improvement of the St. Lawrence, 97,000*l.*; Provincial Penitentiary, 5,000*l.*; amount appropriated by acts of last session, 104,938*l.*; amount appropriated by acts of present session, 9,473*l.*; redemption of debentures, 5,000*l.* The balance to be drawn on the loans in England, with the probable premium thereon, is 283,079*l.*; probable amount of revenue to be received from Lower Canada, 53,000*l.*; ditto from Upper Canada, 28,000*l.*; total, 364,079*l.* —the sum required for the year 1837, 299,220*l.*; balance for the present year at the disposal of the Legislature, 64,859*l.* The permanent charges upon the revenue of the province, including the interest upon the loans, the contingencies for the support of the Legislature, light houses, &c. are in round numbers, 86,000*l.* The ordinary resources to meet this expenditure will be, received from Lower Canada, 53,000*l*; ditto from Upper Canada, 28,000*l.*; total, 81,000*l.* Leaving to be provided to pay interest in 1838, 5,000*l.*

Security for the discharge of duties in Upper Canada, 1836. Receiver-General, 80,000*l.*; Commissioner of Crown Lands, 10,000*l.*; Agent for sale of clergy reserves, 10,000*l.*; Secretary to Colonial Corporation, 2,000*l.*; Sheriffs, 2,000*l.*; Inspectors of Licenses, 1,000*l.*; Collectors of Customs, 2,000*l.*

As the Post Office Department in the colonies requires considerable attention, an extract is given from a report made to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada by the Finance Committee, and printed in the journals for 1836. Appendix, Vol. I. No. 52.

"Your committee have not the means of ascertaining whether the statements laid before them as computed by Mr. Stayner, the Deputy Post Master General at Quebec, are or are not correct. They have been obtained with great difficulty after the delay of a year had taken place from the date of the address of the House to the late Lieutenant Governor requesting information, they enter into many minute and important details, and as reported herein they contain the greatest fund of information on the subject of the financial affairs of the post office of the Canadas ever laid before the Legislature. From a perusal of their contents it will be seen, that in 1834 the number of post offices in the Canadas was 234, or three less than in 1833; the number of miles of post roads only 3,658, or seven less than 1833; the wages to carriers, 10,371*l.*; the salaries, 3,467*l.*; the contingencies, 1,005*l.*; the dead letters, 1,529*l.*; the gross revenue, 20,632*l.*, of which 12,092*l.* were remitted to London.

"The salaries in both provinces are stated in the returns, of which the above is an abstract, at 3,467*l.* Elsewhere the emoluments of the post masters in Upper Canada alone for the same year are made to be 4,732*l.* Hence it is evident that the above sum of 20,632*l.* is not the gross postage."

"The gross letter postage of Upper Canada in 1832 is given at 14,009*l.*—in 1833, 16,510*l.* and in 1834, 17,680*l.* or 48,199*l.* in these three years.

"The gross newspaper postage for this province for 1832, was 1,336*l.*—for 1833, 1,433*l.* and for 1834 1,231*l*, or in these three years, 4,000*l.*

"Nearly the whole of the newspaper postage, 4,000*l.*, went to Quebec and formed a perquisite of Mr. Stayner's office there. Of the gross letter postage reckoning in the proportion that the whole revenue derived from the Canadas bears to the whole revenue derived from Upper Canada, which is the greatest part, upwards of 20,000*l.* of specie have been taken out of the province and sent to London chiefly as profit or surplus revenue.

"Mr. Stayner states that he has remitted to London of surplus postage collected in both Canadas, as follows:—In 1832, 12,519*l.*; 1833, 10,833*l.*; 1834, 12,092*l.*; or in three years, 35,444*l.* a very small part of which was British postage. The inland postage of letters from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from both Canadas, in 1834, was only 562*l.* Mr. Stayner transmitted to Washington, as United States revenue, in and for 1834, 22,351 dollars.

"There were collected in the Canadas, in 1834, of Inland British American postage on letters forwarded to England by the Falmouth packets, via Halifax, 16*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

"Among the papers laid before the house are detailed statements of the expense of conveying the mails *in both Canadas* in each of the following years, viz. 1832, 8,644*l.*: 1833, 9,896*l.*; 1834, 11,203*l.* And Mr. Stayner states the contingent expenditure of the department, which is chiefly in the Lower Province, for printing, advertising, mail locks and keys, seals and stamps, &c. at, for 1834, 1,874*l.*

"There is also a large and costly establishment of clerks, accountants, sorting clerks and other officers, the greater part of whom could be dispensed with in case the general post office of Upper Canada were placed at Toronto.

"Mr. Stayner gives his salary and emoluments as Deputy Post Master General, as follows:—In 1832, 3,123*l.*; 1833, 3,311; 1834, 3,122; to which we may add the allowance made him for his expenses to London of 842*l.*=10,398*l.* 10,398*l.* of income in three years to one office, residing out of Upper Canada, deriving his chief emoluments from the industry of her population, and yielding them a most unsatisfactory return. This is a state of things that is surely susceptible of improvement.

"The patronage of the department is enormous. The largest gross amount of letter postage in Upper Canada were collected, as follows: at (year 1834.) Toronto, 4,366*l.*; Kingston, 1,314*l.*; Hamilton, 582*l.*; Brockville, 506*l.*; Amherstburgh, 453*l.*; Bytown, 395*l.*; Belleville, 383*l.*; London, 337*l.*; Niagara, 330*l.*; Prescott, 314*l.*

"The emoluments of the post-masters of the following offices, in 1833 and in 1834, were as follows:

Toronto	£738	£713	Prescott	£137	£138
Kingston	470	503	Brockville	118	118
Queenston	411	438	Cobourg	102	118
Hamilton	175	184	Amherstburgh	110	103
Niagara	152	146			

"The postage collected at Queenston in 1834, by the post master, who is also the high sheriff of the district, amounted to 72*l.* He receives and distributes the United States mail on that frontier. The whole of the emoluments of the post masters of Upper Canada, in 1833, was 4,428*l.*; and for 1834, 3,732*l.*"

XII. The maritime trade of Upper Canada is carried on through the ports of Quebec and Montreal, and

thence conveyed to the upper province. There is therefore no mode of ascertaining the amount of the imports and exports. The province receives one third of the duties levied at Quebec and Montreal, which amounted in 1836, to 50,719*l.* sterling.

A considerable trade is carried on along the American frontier, on the lakes and River St. Lawrence. Numerous steam vessels and schooners are constantly running during the navigable season, between the different ports belonging to the province and the United States, on lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron.

The imports consist of woollens, cottons, linens, hardware, castings, coal, leather, earthenware, groceries, wines, spirits, and almost every description of British manufacture.

The exports consist principally of wheat, flour, lumber, pot and pearl ashes, pork, and tobacco from the western districts.

XIII. *Amount of paper currency in circulation* in 1836. [B. B.]—There are three banks in the province, chartered by acts of the Legislature. "The Upper Canada Bank," capital, 200,000*l.* "The commercial bank of the Midland District," capital, 200,000*l.*, and the "Gore District bank," capital, 100,000*l.* There are notes also in circulation, belonging to three private banks, viz. "The Agricultural Bank," "the Farmer's Bank," and the "Bank of the People." Notes of the bank of Lower Canada are also in partial circulation. The gross amount of Government Debentures, outstanding at the close of the year 1836, is as follows. In Upper Canada 176,850*l.* currency, or 159,165*l.* sterling. In England 241,600*l.* sterling.

Affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada on 16th November, 1836.

Debts due by the Bank.	£.	Resources of the Bank.	£.
Capital stock paid in	200000	Gold, silver, and other coined metals in the vaults of the bank . . .	63796
Amount of notes in circulation, not bearing interest, of the value of five dollars and upwards, 180,826*l.* Ditto. under five dollars, 45,828*l.* Total amount in circulation	226654	Real estate and bank furniture . .	8880
Bills and notes in circulation, bearing interest	one.		
Balances due to the banks . . .	4362	Bills of the banks	18045
Balances due to the agencies at this date, having money in transitu . . .	788	Balances due from other banks, and foreign agencies in London and New York on exchange transactions . .	84728
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever, due from the bank, not bearing interest, (its notes in circulation, and balances due to other banks excepted) .	154604	Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock, and funded debts of every description, excepting the balances due from other banks	413976
Cash deposited bearing interest, being for the home district saving's bank . .	3017		
Total . .	589426	Total . .	589426

Rate and interest of the last dividend, being for the six months ending 30th June, 1836.

Four per cent on 200,000*l.*, the capital stock 8,000*l.* Amount of reserved profits after declaring the last dividend, 11073*l.* Amount of debts due to the bank, and not paid, being over due, 56355*l.*, of which 5450*l* may be considered bad or doubtful.

State of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District on 7th November, 1836.

Debts due by the Bank.	£.	Resources of the Bank.	£.
Stock paid in	186450	Gold, silver, and copper, in the vaults of the bank and its offices, 34495*l.* Ditto in transitu, 12440*l.* Total .	46935
Bank notes in circulation not bearing interest of five dollars value and upwards, 119873*l.* Ditto under five dollars, 55250*l.* Total amount in circulation	175123	Real estate, office furniture &c. . .	3730
Bills and notes in circulation bearing interest	None.	Bills of the banks . . .	5318
Balances due to the banks and foreign agents	10834	Balance due from other banks and foreign agents	18082
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the bank, (its bills in circulation, and balances due to other banks excepted) . . .	29166	Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all other stock and funded debts of every description, excepting the balances due from other banks	331709
Cash deposited bearing interest. .	4201		
Total . .	405774	Total . .	405774

On old stock four per cent, 4,000*l.* On 65,000*l.* of new stock paid in, 1,300*l.* Total, 5,300*l.*

Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring last dividend, 1,912*l.* Amount of debts due to the bank and not paid, 11582*l.*, of which 350*l.* may be considered doubtful.

Statement of the affairs of the Gore Bank on 28th November, 1836.

Debts due by the Bank.	£.	Resources of the Bank.	£.
Capital stock paid in . . .	61005	Gold, silver, and copper coins in the Bank	20382
Bank notes in circulation not bearing interest, higher denomination than five dollars, 1617l. Lower denomination than five dollars, 26296l. Total . .	27913	Bills of other banks on hand, 1,340l. Bills of other banks, being money in transitu, 1302l. Total . . .	2642
Bills and notes bearing interest . .	None.	Balances due from other banks . .	950
Balances due to other banks . . .	Nothing.	Balances due from foreign agents . .	2435
Cash deposited bearing interest . .	Nothing.	Real estate and bank furniture . .	847
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the bank not bearing interest, (its bills in circulation, and balances due to other banks excepted)	6241	Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, (excepting the balances due from other banks	68504
Amount of profits at this date . .	1053		
Total . .	96212	Total . .	96212

Amount of debts due to the bank and not paid, being over due, all of which are considered good, 1324l.

Return by the St. Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company in 1836.

	£.
The amount of capital, stock subscribed is 100,000l., of which ten per cent, or 10,000l. have been paid in. The funds and property of the company consist of the following, viz. 332 Shares stock, in the bank of Upper Canada at 12l. each, amounting at per value to . .	4150
[illegible] Shares stock of the Midland District Commercial Bank, at 25l. each, amounting at per value to	3450
[illegible] Shares, stock in the city bank, Montreal, at 25l. each, amounting at per value to	1975
[illegible] Shares, stock in the Gore Bank at 12l. 10s. each, amounting at per value to 5,000l., on which three instalments of ten per cent each have been paid, amounting to	1500
Bills receivable, 617l. Cash on hand, [illegible]l. Total	783
Total . .	11858

The property insured during the last year amounted to [illegible]337,193l. 19s. currency; upon which the premium charged amounted to 2,316l. 9s. The amount of losses paid by the company, 1,304l. currency. A [illegible]ral claim on the company, amount not yet ascertained, remains to be settled.

XIV. Some of the land in Upper Canada has been purchased by the British Government from the Indians, who receive their payments annually in clothing, ammunition, &c., and such articles as they require. The purchases in 1818 were, October—*Lake Huron*, [illegible]2,000 acres, at 1,200l. per annum; the *Missis-*[illegible], 648,000 acres, at 522l. per annum. In November, same year, the *Rice Lake* of 1,861,200 acres, at [illegible]40l. per annum; in April, 1819, the *Long Wood* of [illegible]2,190 acres, at 600l. per annum; in February, [illegible], the *Mohawk* purchase of 27,000 acres, at 450l. per annum; being 4,680,390 acres, at an annual charge of 3,512l., which is defrayed by an appropriation of part of the amount received for fees on the grants of land to emigrants.

No person, except United Englishmen, Loyalists (on the separation of the United States from Great Britain, those who preserved their allegiance to the British Crown and fled to Canada, were entitled to 200 acres of land each, by Act of Parliament), or those entitled by existing regulations to the Government free grants, can obtain any of the waste Crown lands otherwise than by purchase. The sales take place under the direction of a Commissioner on the first and third Tuesday of every month in the different districts. The lands are put up at an upset price, of which notice is given at the time of advertising the sale, and the conditions are one-fourth of the purchase-money paid down; the remainder at three equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent. payable on and with each instalment: when this is completed, a patent for the lands is issued, free of charge. The clergy reserves when sold are, as to terms, 10 per cent. down, and the remainder in nine annual instalments of 2 per cent. each, with interest. There are occasional sales of town lots, &c. The general size of a township is 69,000 acres—twelve miles by nine, say with nine lines of nine miles each (called concession lines), 400 rods apart, upon each of which a narrow line is reserved for a road. There are also two cross or check lines, each at right angles to the concession lines, and three miles apart, upon which the corners of the lots are marked, eighty rods apart; thus 400 rods deep, with eighty rods front, gives 200 acres to each lot, with a road in the front and rear of the farm.

It is difficult to ascertain the quantity of lands settled or ungranted in the province. In 1830, according to a document in the Surveyor-general's office, the surveyed township appeared thus—Granted prior to 1804, 4,500,000 acres; ditto since 1804, 3,800,000 acres; to be settled by Colonel Talbot, 302,420 acres; Total granted, 8,602,426 acres. Remaining ungranted, 1,537,439 acres; Crown and clergy reserves two-sevenths, 4,142,750 acres; Total, 5,680,189 acres. Although a great part of the Crown reserves have been sold to the Upper Canada Company, and a very valuable part of them given to the

University (see Education), it is estimated that there are still upwards of 5,000,000 acres of good land open for settlement, without going north of the back line, where 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 acres of excellent soil may yet be found.

Statement shewing the quantity of surveyed Lands remaining vacant and grantable, 31st December, 1835. Quantity remaining unlocated 31st December, 1834, 1,527,164 acres; ditto unlocated in 1835, 121,346 acres; total, 1,405,818.

Townships returned as surveyed in 1835.—Ross, 43,627 acres; Pembroke, 5,663; Westmeath, 48,925 acres; Somerville, 20,270; total, 118,485 acres. Total quantity vacant and grantable, 1,624,303 acres.

Exclusive of the lots remaining ungranted in the surveyed townships before mentioned, the rough estimate by Mr. Richards, the Commissioner of Land, at present available, in round numbers, is — in townships not surveyed from Luther to Zero, 730,000 acres; in the Newcastle district, and joining the Home ditto, 550,000 acres; in the western ditto, west of the Upper Canada Company, 350,000 acres; in the London ditto, north of ditto, 340,000 acres; in ditto, not yet purchased from the Chippewa Indians, 2,500,000 acres. Total, 4,470,000 acres.

The area of Lake Superior is about 35,000 square miles; of Lake Huron, 20,000 ditto; of Lake Michigan, 21,000 ditto; of Lake Erie, 10,000 ditto; and, including Lake Ontario, the surface covered by these five lakes is upwards of 100,000 square miles, or 64,000,000 acres!

XV. Copper and iron is abundant in various parts of the province; the latter particularly, at Charlotteville, about eight miles from Lake Erie. It is of that description which is denominated shot ore, a medium between what is called mountain and bog ore, and the metal made is of superior quality. At the Marmora Iron Works, about 32 miles north of the Bay of Quinté, on the River Trent (which are situate on an extensive white rocky flat, bare of stones, and apparently in former times the bottom of a river, exhibiting, like many other parts of Canada, different ridges and water-courses), the iron ore is rich to an excess, some specimens yielding 92 per cent.; it is found on the surface, requiring only to be raised up. There is abundance of the requisite materials of limestone and pine.

The forest trees most prevalent are beech, maple, birch, elm, bass, ash, oak, pine, hickory, butternut, balsam, hazel, hemlock, cherry, cedar, cypress, fir, poplar, sycamore (vulgo, button wood), white wood, willow, and spruce. Chesnut, walnut, and sassafras, though frequent at the head of Ontario, are seldom met with north of the Lake. The valuable sugar maple is common in every district. The butter nut is plentiful; the kernel is nutritious and agreeable to the taste, the young nut makes an excellent pickle, the bark dyes a durable brown colour, and an extract from it makes a mild and safe cathartic.

An immense quantity of oak and pine timber is annually sent down to Montreal and Quebec. Tobacco and hemp are in process of general cultivation; and the potatoe of Europe, conveyed to its original continent, thrives luxuriantly. Wheat is the staple of the province, and bears a higher price than any other in the Montreal and Quebec markets. All the English fruits, vegetables and grains flourish luxuriantly, and yield in abundance their treasures with the smallest possible attention.

Return of the Produce, Stock, &c.

District.	Crops.		Stock.	
	Total Number of Acres in Crop.	Total Number of Acres uncultivated.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.
Ottawa	16354½	110288½	748	3525
Eastern	70615½	355071½	5148	13119
Johnstown	82813	331134	3924	16338
Bathurst	57197	353362	1541	12459
Prince Edward	68900	128360	2972	8590
Midland........	118438	227854	5628	15945
Newcastle......	94419	434526	3339	15367
Home..	179518	690753	6049	28733
Niagara........	209763	249212	5721	18499
Gore	226428	511712	5287	24506
London	144270	718606	4963	26400
Western........	39561	281290	2459	6525
Total	1308307½	4392169	47729	192805

There are no means of ascertaining the number of sheep or goats.

Produce and Price of Produce.—Tobacco is produced in the western district of an excellent quality. Every species of agricultural produce is cultivated; but there are no means of ascertaining the correct quantity of each. Wheat is brought to the market, and is a principal export of the province. The other description of produce is generally cultivated for home consumption.

The price of wheat per bushel varies in the several districts, from 3*s*. 9*d*. to 4*s*. 6*d*. currency, during the year, depending in a great measure on the facility of its transportation to market. The average price of oats during this year (1836) was 1*s*. 3*d*. per bushel: ditto barley, 3*s*. to 3*s*. 6*d*. ditto; ditto hay, 2*l*. 10*s*. per ton; ditto potatoes, 1*s*. 3*d*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. per bushel; ditto flour, 1*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. to 1*l*. 5*s*. per barrel.

Prices in Upper Canada.—Horned cattle, from 13*l*. to 18*l*. per yoke; horses, 10*l*. to 25*l*. each; sheep, 15*s*. each; swine, 1*l*. 5*s*. each; milk, 2½*d*. per quart; fresh butter, 7½*d*. to 1*s*. per lb.; salt ditto, 6*d*. to 7½*d*.; cheese, 6*d*. to 9*d*.; wheaten bread, 6*d*. to 8*d*. per loaf of four lbs.; beef, 3*d*. to 5*d*. per lb.; mutton, 4½*d*. to 7*d*.; pork, 3*d*. to 5*d*.; rice, 3½*d*. to 4*d*.; coffee (green) 10*d*. to 1*s*.; tea, 2*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*.; sugar, 6*d*. to 8½*d*.; salt, 1½*d*.; wine, 5*s*. to 15*s*. per gallon; brandy, 5*s*. to 8*s*.; beer, 1*s*. to 1*s*. 3*d*.; tobacco, 10*d*. to 1*s*. 3*d*. per lb.

Wages for Labour.—Domestic, 1*l*. 5*s*. to 2*l*. per month; prædial, 2*l*. to 3*l*., and 4*l*. to 5*l*.; the former with board, and the latter without board; trades, 6*s*. 3*d*. to 7*s*. 6*d*. per day.

The above are the average prices at the close of 1836. During the winter months, every article is in advance; but this return may be taken as the average prices *throughout* the year.

Manufactures.—It appears from the Assessment Rolls that there are in the province 551 grist mills, and 843 saw mills. The domestic manufacture of works is very common. Whiskey distilleries, breweries, tanneries, and pot and pearl-ash manufacturies are very numerous. In Johnstown District there is 1 steam-engine foundry, 1 brass foundry, and 1 soap and candle factory; in Newcastle District, 16 fulling machines and 1 foundry for castings; in Niagara District, 9 fulling mills, 14 carding machines, 5 spinning mills, and 1 salt manufactory; in Midland District, 2 air furnaces for small castings, 1 large furnace with

powerful lathes attached for finishing steam and mill machinery, a sash manufactory worked by steam, machinery for making hat bodies, 7 machines for carding and fulling, and 1 for making and finishing woollen cloths.

A fresh water tortoise or land turtle, is found on the shores of the lakes, and not bad eating; seals have been seen on the islands in Lake Ontario, and there are reports of a cracken, or large serpent, having been observed on the north shore of the same lake.

In fine fish the waters of Upper Canada are unequalled; the sturgeon weighs from 75 to 100 lbs., and is capital eating; the shell-back species have been taken in Lake Ontario. The *mosquenonge*, a rather rare fish, weighing from 50 to 60 pounds, is preferred to our salmon. The trout of the upper lakes attains the size of 80 or 90 pounds, and resembles the salmon in colour, but is not so highly flavoured; the white fish resembling the shad, is plentiful; the pike of Ontario weighs from three to ten pounds; the pickerel not so round, is shorter, flatter, and deeper; there are three species of bass; the perch weighs about a pound, and is a good pan fish; among the other species are dace, chub, carp, mullet, suckers, billfish, lake herrings and eels, the latter are not caught, I believe, beyond the Falls of Niagara, where they may be observed endeavouring to ascend the slimy and perpendicular rock, where it is overarched by the water.

The following Table of Distances of Post Towns from Halifax up to Fort Erie in Upper Canada, will convey an idea of the different positions or settlements treated of in the foregoing pages.

	Montreal.	Cornwall.	Williamsburg.	Prescott.	Brockville.	Kingston.	Belleville.	Cobourg.	York.	Toronto.	Neilson.	Ancaster.	Grimsby.	Niagara.	Queenston.	Chippawa.
Cornwall.	[illegible]															
Williamsburg.	104	22														
Prescott.	131	49	27													
Brockville.	[illegible]	61	39	12												
Kingston.	[illegible]	117	95	68	56											
Belleville.	[illegible]	176	154	127	115	59										
Cobourg.	[illegible]	222	200	173	161	105	46									
York.	376	294	272	245	233	177	118	72								
Toronto.	[illegible]	308	286	259	247	191	132	86	14							
Neilson.	[illegible]	326	304	277	265	209	150	104	32	18						
Ancaster.	424	342	320	293	281	225	166	120	48	34	16					
Grimsby.	[illegible]	366	344	317	306	249	190	144	72	58	40	24				
Niagara.	[illegible]	393	371	344	332	276	217	171	99	85	67	51	27			
Queenston.	[illegible]	400	378	351	339	283	224	178	106	92	74	58	34	7		
Chippawa.	[illegible]	410	388	361	349	293	234	188	116	102	84	68	44	17	10	
Fort Erie.	[illegible]	426	404	377	365	309	250	204	132	118	100	84	60	33	26	16

Proposed postage in Upper Canada, by House of Assembly, 1 to 50 miles, 4*d.*; 50 to 150 miles, 8*d.*; 150 to 300 miles, 10*d.*; 300 to 400 miles, 1*s.*; 400 to 500 miles, 1*s.* 4*d.*; above 500 miles 1*s.* 6*d.* Newspapers, one halfpenny each.

Property annually created, and if not consumed turned into moveable or immoveable Property.—Animal food for 320,000 mouths, at 4*l.* each per annum, 1,280,000*l.*; fish for 320,000 mouths, at 1*l.* each per annum, 320,000*l.*; bread and other vegetables, for 320,000 mouths, at 3*l.* each per annum, 960,000*l.*; butter, milk, cheese and eggs, for 320,000 mouths, at 2*l.* each per annum, 640,000*l.* Luxuries, viz. Wines, Spirits, Ale, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c. for 320,000 mouths, at 5*l.* each, per annum, 1,600,000*l.* Food for Horses, Cows, &c. 1,000,000 animals, at 2*l.* each per annum, 2,000,000*l.* Clothes and Furniture worn out for 320,000 mouths, at 3*l.* each per annum, 960,000*l.* Domestic Manufactures, &c. annually produced, 2,000,000*l.* Income from business, or Profits on Professions, at 10*l.* each per annum, 3,300,000*l.* Waste by Fire, Loss, bad seasons, &c. 100,000*l.*

Moveable Property.—36,530 horses, at 10*l.* each, 365,300*l.* 157,594 horned cattle, at 4*l.* each, 630,376*l.* 300,000 sheep, at 1*l.* each, 300,000*l.* 250,000 swine, at 1*l.* each, 250,000*l.* Poultry, value 20,000*l.* House-furniture, at 20*l.* each house, 63,880*l.* Clothing and equipage of 320,000 persons at 5*l.* each, 1,500,000*l.* Machinery and farming implements, 100,000*l.* Bullion and coin, 200,000*l.* Ships, boats, timber and other merchandise, 10,000,000*l.*

Immoveable Property.—1,128 houses, at 50*l.* each, 5,640*l.* 1,000 Saw and Grist Mills, at 200*l.* each, 200,000*l.* 1,630,965 acres of arable land, at 5*l.* per acre, 8,154,825*l.* 3,541,162 acres of land occupied but untilled, at 1*l.* per acre, 3,541,162*l.* 13,000,000 acres not granted, at 5*s.* per acre, 3,250,000*l.* Roads, Canals, Dykes, Bridges, Wharfs, &c. 5,000,000*l.* Forts, Gaols, Churches, Barracks, &c. 1,500,000*l.* Manufactories, Mines, Quarries, &c. 2,500,000*l.*

Total annual Production of Property, 13,160,000*l.* Total Moveable Property, 13,429.556*l.* Total Immoveable Property, 24,151,627*l.* Total Moveable and Immoveable, 37,581,183*l.*

CHAPTER III.—NOVA SCOTIA.

SECTION I. Nova Scotia proper connected with the S. E. part of the continent of North America, by a narrow isthmus (eight miles wide), is situate between the parallels of 43. and 46. of north latitude, and the meridian 61. and 67. west longitude; it is bounded on the north by the Strait of Northumberland, which separates it from Prince Edward's Isle; on the N. E. by the Gut of Canseau, which divides it from the island of Cape Breton, on the S. and S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the W. by the Bay of Fundy, and on the N. W. by New Brunswick. In length it is about 280 miles, stretching from S. W. to N. E., but of unequal breadth, varying from 50 miles at Black Rock Pier, to 104 miles at Bristol, and embracing a superficies of 15,617 square miles, or 9,994,880 acres.

II. Although the territory, known under the title of Nova Scotia, was probably first visited by the Cabots in their voyage of discovery in 1497 (and the ancient authorities state such to be the case), the earliest authentic account we possess of its European colonization was by the Marquis de la Roche, who by the orders of Henry IV. sailed from France in 1598, with a number of convicts from the prisons, whom he landed on the small and barren Island of Sable, situate about 50 leagues to the S. E. of Cape Breton, and 35 of Canseau, about ten leagues in circumference, and interspersed with sand-hills, briar-plots, and fresh-water ponds.

After cruising some time on the coast, the Marquis was compelled by stress of weather to return to France, leaving on Sable Isle forty unfortunate convicts who had been landed on this barren spot, where after seven years hardships twelve only were found alive, in a most wretched and emaciated state, on the French monarch having sent Chetodol, the pilot of the Marquis De la Roche, to look after and bring them back to France.

The next visitation of Nova Scotia (or, as the French called it *Acadia*, this name was given to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and part of the State of Maine;) was by De Monts and his followers, and some Jesuits, in 1604, who essayed for eight years to form settlements at Port Royal, St. Croix, &c. but were finally expelled from the country by the English governor and colonists of Virginia, who claimed the country by right of the discovery of Sebastian Cabot, and considered the French colonists of De Monts as encroachers or intruders on the charter granted to the Plymouth Company, in 1606, and which extended to the 45. of north latitude; the right of occupancy being then considered invalid and the doctrine admitted—

"*A time it was—to all be it known,*
When all a man sailed by or saw, was his own."

Eight years elapsed after the forcible expulsion of the French colonists from Port Royal and other parts of Acadia, before the English began to think of settling on the peninsula, but in 1621 Sir William Alexander applied for and obtained from James I., a grant of the whole country, which he proposed to colonize on an extensive scale; it was named in the patent Nova Scotia, and comprised within the east side of a line drawn in a north direction from the River St. Croix to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Nova Scotia baronets were created by Charles I.; they were to contribute their aid to the settlement, upon the consideration of each having allotted to him a liberal portion of land; their number was not to exceed 150; they were to be endowed with ample privileges, and pre-eminence to all knights called *Equites Aurati*, but none of them were to be baronets of Nova Scotia, or of Scotland, till they had fulfilled the conditions prescribed by His Majesty, and obtained a certificate of performance from the governor of the colony. The patents were ratified in parliament.

Within about a year after the sealing of his patent, Sir William Alexander despatched a number of emigrants to take possession of his grant, who, after wintering in Newfoundland, arrived in 1623 at Nova Scotia, where they found many French settlers, the descendants of those who had remained at Port Royal and other places, to whom were added adventurers from the St. Lawrence and France; under these circumstances the English emigrants thought it prudent not to attempt to take possession of the country, they returned to England, and war breaking out soon after, between England and France, efforts were made by Sir William Alexander and his friends to drive the French from Nova Scotia, but for several years all the efforts of De La Tour (to whom Sir William Alexander had assigned or leased his grant) and others were ineffectual until Oliver Cromwell sent Major Sedgewick, with an armed force in 1654, and Nova Scotia for the third time fell into the possession of the English, nominally at least: Port Royal being taken by Sedgewick's troops, while French settlers were established in different parts of the country; these were, however, finally subdued, and the protector Cromwell granted the claims of Charles La Tour as heir to his father, who received the colony from Sir William Alexander. Cromwell thought fit to associate with La Tour, Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas) Temple, and William Crowne Temple purchased La Tour's share, re-established the different settlements, and expended 16,000*l.* in repairing the fortifications, but while the colony was emerging from distress and obscurity, it was ceded to France by the treaty of Breda in 1667.

For 20 years succeeding the treaty of Breda, the colony enjoyed repose, and some progress was made in establishing fisheries and extending the fur trade, but upon the renewal of hostilities in 1689, it was still deficient in means of defence, and Port Royal was taken by Sir William Phipps, with a squadron from Massachusets; the French, as usual still held themselves masters of the other parts of the peninsula; the English, however, retained a nominal possession, sometimes fighting for a district, at others ravaging the French settlements; but by the treaty of Ryswick, in 1696, the colony was once more restored, or rather left unmolested in the possession of

France; but on the breaking out of the war again in 1701, preparations were made in England and Massachusets for the total subjugation of Nova Scotia to the British arms, with a distinct avowal on the part of the crown that if again conquered it should not be restored to France.

Sir William was born in 1650, at Pemaquid, in New England, he was the son of a blacksmith, and commenced life as a shepherd: at the age of 18 he was apprenticed to a ship-carpenter, subsequently built a small vessel for himself, and in the course of time was successful in raising 300,000*l.* sterling from a Spanish wreck at the Bahamas. He was knighted by James II. and employed on several important expeditions by England, and by his compatriots, the colonists.

The expedition for the capture of Nova Scotia sailed from Boston Bay on the 18th September, 1710, and after some fighting, Port Royal capitulated on the ..th; the other stations subsequently gave in their adhesion to the British government, and at the treaty between France and England, in 1713, Nova Scotia was finally ceded to the latter power, who changed the name of Port Royal to Annapolis Royal, in honour of Queen Anne—made it a seat of government, and named a council of the principal inhabitants for the management of the civil affairs of the province.

By the 12th article of the treaty between France and England, of the 11th April, 1713, all Nova Scotia, with its ancient boundaries, as also the city of Port Royal, and the inhabitants of the same, were ceded to Great Britain, "in such ample manner and form, that the subjects of the most Christian king shall be hereafter excluded from all kinds of fishing in the said seas, bays, and other places on the coast of Nova Scotia, that is to say, on those which be towards the east, within 30 leagues, beginning from the island commonly called Sable, inclusively, and thence stretching along towards the S. W."

Little further remains to be stated respecting the acquisition of the colony that would be interesting to the general reader, or within the scope of this work: from 1713 to 1749, Nova Scotia was neglected by England. The French pretended to draw a distinction between Acadia and Nova Scotia; and as the country was ceded under the former appellation, they endeavoured to maintain that Acadia was the name of the peninsula which they had alone ceded to Britain, and that the rest of the country lying between New England and the Bay of Fundy, was a part of New France, which, together with Canada, still belonged to them,—but the trick was exposed by the inhabitants of Massachusets.

The designs of the French to acquire by fraud what they could not obtain by force, drew the attention of the British public to the importance of the colony, and encouragements were held out to retired officers, &c., to whom offers of grants of land were made; 3,760 adventurers were embarked with their families for the colony. Parliament granted 40,000*l.* for their support, and they landed at Chebucto Harbour, when the town of Halifax was soon erected by the new emigrants under the command of their Governor the Hon. Edward Cornwallis. The French settlers (under the name of Neutrals) were still very numerous in the colony, and with the aid of the Indians kept the British in constant alarm, and murdered many of the settlers; after various contests and much cruelty on either side, the 'Neutrals' to the number of several thousand, were forcibly expelled from Nova Scotia, and carried in British transports to Massachusets, Pensylvania, &c., leaving nothing behind them but smoking ruins and deserted villages. I agree with Mr. Haliburton, the historian of his native country (who has written an admirable history of Nova Scotia, which was printed and got up in a most creditable manner, at Halifax, in 1829.) in deploring the cruel events that took place on this distressing occasion, but the blame is to be attributed to the crafty policy of the French Court at Paris, who instigated the Neutrals by every possible means to harass and annoy the English.

In 1758, a constitution was granted to Nova Scotia, consisting of a House of Assembly for the Representatives—a Legislative Council and Governor representing the crown: in the same year the capture of Louisburgh, in Cape Breton Isle, gave additional security to the colony, which now began to improve. In 1761, on the election of a new Parliament in Nova Scotia on the accession of George III. to the crown of Great Britain, the number of representatives returned were 24, namely, two for each of the counties of Halifax, Lunenburgh, Annapolis and King's; four for Halifax township, and two for each of the townships of Lunenburgh, Annapolis, Horton, Cornwallis, Falmouth and Liverpool. By the treaty of Paris, 10th February, 1762, France resigned all further claims on any of her former possessions in North America. Nothing of any consequence has since occurred in Nova Scotia to require a detailed notice.

New Brunswick and Cape Breton were separated into two distinct governments in 1784: the latter was re-annexed to Nova Scotia (of which it now forms a county) in 1819. The several Governors, since the British acquisition, were—

At Annapolis Royal.—1710, Col. Vetch, governor; 1714, F. Nicholson, ditto; 1719, R. Phillips, ditto; 1722, J. Doucett, ditto; 1725, L. Armstrong, ditto; 1739, J. Adams, ditto; 1740, Paul Mascarene, ditto.

At Halifax.—1749, E. Cornwallis, governor; 1752, T. Hopson, ditto; 1754, C. Lawrence, Lieut.-Gov.; 1756, C. Lawrence, Gov., and R. Monkton, Lieut.-Gov.; 1760, J. Belcher, ditto; 1763, M. Wilmot, Gov.; 1766, M. Francklin, Lieut.-Gov.; 1766, Hon. Lord W. Campbell, Gov.; 1772, M. Francklin, Lieut. Gov.; 1772, Lord W. Campbell, Gov.; 1773, F. Legge, Gov., M. Franklin, Lieut.-Gov.; 1776, M. Arbuthnot, Lieut.-Gov.; 1778, R. Hughes, ditto; 1781, Sir A. S. Hammond, ditto; 1782, John Parr, Gov., and Sir A. S. Hammond, Lieut.-Gov.; 1783, E. Fanning, ditto; 1792, J. Wentworth, ditto; 1808, Sir G. Prevost, ditto; 1811, A. Croke; 1811, Sir J. Sherbrooke, ditto; 1816, Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. George, Earl of Dalhousie, ditto; 1820, Sir J. Kempt, ditto; 1828, Sir P. Maitland; February, 1834, Lieut. Gov. Sir Colin Campbell.

III. The most remarkable natural feature on this peninsula of the North American continent is the numerous indentations along its coast.

A vast and uninterrupted body of water impelled by the trade wind from the coast of Africa to the American continent, strikes the Nova Scotia shore between 44. and 45. N. latitude, with a force almost adequate to its total annihilation—only a barrier of 15 miles in breadth between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence seems to have escaped such a catastrophe: while a space of nearly 100 miles in length and upwards of 40 in breadth has been swallowed up in the vortex, which, rolling its tremendous tides of from 60 to 70 feet perpendicular height up the beds of the adjoining rivers, has converted them

into inland seas, traversing the province from west to east for more than half its length.

The combined influence of the same powerful agent and of the Atlantic Ocean has produced (though in a less striking manner) the same effect upon the south shore. Owing to the operation of these causes, the harbours of Nova Scotia for number, capacity and safety are unparalleled in any other part of the world: between Halifax and Cape Canseau are 12 ports capable of receiving ships of the line, and there are 14 others of sufficient depth for merchantmen.

Respecting the interior of the colony, it may be observed that of 15,617 square miles, the superficial contents of Nova Scotia, one third is supposed to be occupied by lakes of various shapes and sizes, so spread out that there is no point in the province 30 miles from navigable water. The surface is undulating, there being scarcely more than half a mile at a time of level ground, but the elevation is inconsiderable, the highest land (Ardoise hill or Arthur's Seat) being only 810 feet above the level of the sea. There is a range of high lands on the west coast, between St. Mary's Bay and Argyle, and another more extended and lofty on North Coast, skirting the Bay of Fundy, between Annapolis and Windsor, or indeed to the head of Minas basin. The scenery throughout the province is beautifully picturesque, owing to the great variety of hill and dale, and the numerous rivers and lakes scattered throughout the country. [See *Colonial Library*, vol. vi.]

The harbour of Halifax has not perhaps a superior in any part of the world. It is situate in 44. 40. N. latitude, 63. 40. W. longitude, nearly midway between the east and west extremity of the peninsula—and from its situation being directly open to the Atlantic and its navigation scarcely ever interrupted by ice (as Quebec is annually), it is our chief naval station in North America, and affords safe anchorage for 1000 ships. Several islets exist at the entrance between Sambro Head and Devil's Island, rendering the navigation apparently rather intricate, but even a stranger with proper precaution has nothing to fear. The channels east and west of M'Nabs island are guarded by York redoubt, Sherbrooke tower, East battery, and several others. The city of Halifax is built on the east side of a small peninsula on the declivity of a hill, which rises gradually from the water's edge; its length being about two miles, and its breadth about half a mile, with wide streets crossing each other at right angles, and containing nearly 2000 houses, and a population not far short, including strangers, of 20,000.

IV. Nova Scotia is divided into four geological divisions, extending from S. W. to N. E. nearly, and running in a longitudinal direction with the greatest diameter of the country. The south side of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic and forming a narrow strip from Cape Sable to Cape Canseau, is a primary district and composed principally of granite. gneiss and mica slate. The second division is three to four times the breadth of the first, and extends also the whole length from Cape St. Mary to Chedabucto Bay; it is composed of slate, greywacke, and greywacke slate. The third is a trap district, and forms a narrow slip from Briar island to Mina basin, including the whole of the North Mountains, and the islands, &c. on the Nova Scotia shore of the Bay of Fundy. The fourth is a red sandstone district, and extends from the Gut of Canseau, along the Northumberland strait. The fossil remains found in the mountain limestone, transition slate, &c. are extremely curious. The palm tree, the bamboo, the cactus may be dug from the rocks and coal seams. All indicating that Nova Scotia at one time enjoyed a tropical climate. [See Dr. Gesner's valuable work on the Geology of Nova Scotia.]

Order of succession of the different strata of Rocks in* Nova Scotia.

	Nature of Rocks and Soils.	Where found.
Diluvial Alluvial	A A vegetable soil.	Every where.
	B Gravel, sand, and clay, containing the bones of animals now existing.	Valley of Annapolis and Kings.
	C Beds of gravel and rounded pebbles, containing bones of animals now existing (diluv. detritus).	The surface of the red sandstone district generally.
Tertiary.	D Thin beds of limestone and marl, containing ammonites and other shells	Guy's river and some parts of Cumberland.
	E Beds of clay, limestone and marl, containing the remains of land and marine plants and animals.	Rawdon, Douglas, and some parts of Colchester.
Oolitic.	F Brown sand.	Shubenacadie river.
	Slaty limestone, with shells	Windsor.
	Marly clay.	Economy.
	Limestone with shells.	Onslow, Picton, Cumberland, Parrsborough.
	Hard clay.	
	Compact limestone and Oolite.	Londonderry, Windsor, Nepean.
Trap.	G Trap rocks.	The North Mountains,
	Greenstone, amygdaloid, and toadstone, containing gems and neolites.	capes and islands near Parrsborough.
Sandst. new red	H Sandstone of a bright red colour, containing beds of gypsum, and sometimes rock salt.	Windsor. Rawdon, Douglas, Picton, Cumberland.
Coal group. Secondary rocks.	I Limestone, containing magnesia.	Shubenacadie, Cumberland.
	Coal measures, consisting of sandstone, coal, shale, iron stones and limestone, in alternations often repeated, containing the remains of several classes of tropical plants, marine, and fluviatile shells.	Pomket, Picton, Onslow, Cumberland.
	Millstone grit.	Picton, Cumberland.
O. red sandst. old M. limest.	J Beds of limestone, slate, clay and sandstone.	Onslow, Picton, Horton.
	K Dark red sandstone, with beds of pebbles.	Horton, Falmouth, Picton.
Primary transition.	L Slate, greywacke slate, and quartz rock, sometimes alternating with transition limestone, containing marine organic remains.	Chedabucto Bay, Halifax, Windsor Road, Lunenburgh, Yarmouth, forming a belt running lengthwise the province and occupying a large tract of country.
	M Mica slate.	
	Gneiss.	Cape Canseau, Halifax, Margaret's Bay, Lunenburgh, Shelburne, forming the south coast of the province.
	Granite of several varieties	

* By G. R. Young, Esq., of Nova Scotia.

Marble, alabaster, porphyry, &c., abound. Beds o rich iron ore have been found in various directions the sulphuret of lead has been found in narrow vein among the limestone at Guys' river; the copper ore i rich, and doubtless many other minerals will hereafte be discovered.

The soil of Nova Scotia is of various qualities there are extensive alluvial tracts, producing as ricl crops as any soil in England would do; some of th uplands are sandy and poor, while, singular enough the tops of the hills are productive to a high degre

On the south coast the land is so rocky as to be difficult of cultivation, but when the stones are removed, excellent crops are yielded. The banks of rivers and the heads of bays on the north coast afford many fine fertile tracts.

V. The temperature of Nova Scotia is milder in winter, and the heat less intense in summer than is the case at Quebec; the air is highly salubrious, 80 years being a frequent age in the full use of bodily and mental faculties; many settlers pass 100 with ease and comfort. There are no diseases generated in the colony, which is also free from intermittent and other fevers. The summer heat is moderate and regular, with a soft S.W. wind, changing materially on any inclination N. or S. of that point. The autumn is a delicious season, and there is seldom any severe weather until the end of December. In order to remove the prevailing idea in England that Nova Scotia is a region of snow and fog, I may state, that the orchards of the province are equal to those of any part of America; plumbs, pears, quinces, and cherries are found in all gardens, and of the most excellent quality. Cider of superior quality forms an article of export, and *peaches and grapes ripen in ordinary seasons without any artificial aid.* Frost binds the earth from Christmas to April, with almost invariably an intervening thaw in January, as already described under *Lower Canada.* The heaviest fall of snow is in February, during the predominance of the N.W. wind. Rain falls most frequently in spring and autumn, and a fog prevails on the S. shore near the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, but does not extend far inland. As the country becomes cleared, or owing to some unknown causes, the climate is becoming milder.

The following Meteorological Register is for Halifax.

Months.	Thermometer, Farenheit.			Weather.	Wind.
	Max.	Med.	Min.		
January	42	20	2	Clear, rain, snow.	N. S. W.
February	40	18	10	Ditto, ditto, cloudy.	N.W. and variable.
March	52	25	6	Ditto, cloudy, rain.	N.W. and S.W.
April	54	30	8	Ditto, rain and cloudy.	Westerly.
May	60	40	20	Clear, little rain.	N. and ditto.
June	68	50	30	Ditto.	W. and Northerly.
July	80	63	40	Ditto, ditto, and fog.	W. N. and S.
August	90	70	55	Ditto, ditto, ditto and hazy.	W. and Southerly.
September	79	51	48	Ditto, ditto.	N.W. and S.
October	68	51	30	Clear.	S.W. N. and N.W.
November	59	38	18	Ditto, rain, and fog.	W. and S.W.
December	46	25	7	Ditto and snow.	N.W. and N.E.

The vegetable and animal kingdoms being similar to those of Canada, require no separate description.

VI. When first discovered, Nova Scotia, as well as other parts of America, was inhabited by Indians of a reddish-brown colour, with high cheek-bones, large lips and mouths, long black coarse hair, and fine intelligent penetrating eyes; the males in height from five feet eight inches to six feet, with broad shoulders and strong limbs. The two principal tribes, the Micmacs and Richibuctoos, differing in features and in dialect, were equally savage in their mode of life and manners, but to some extent civilized and made nominal Christians by the early French settlers, who trained the Indians to assist them in their wars against the English; and, in order to infuriate the semi-christianized Indians against the English, the French inspired them with the horrible idea that it was the English who crucified Christ!

The wars between the rival contestors for the possession of Nova Scotia, the introduction of the small pox, and, above all (strange to say), the maddening use of spirituous liquors, have swept off nearly every Indian from the face of the country where he was once master; and but few (not 1,000) of the Micmacs still exist. Indolent, when not roused by the stimulus of hunger or revenge, the Indian dreams away life in a silent monotonous existence; his only wants are food, raiment, and shelter of the humblest kinds; and within a few years more, the remnant of this extraordinary specimen of the human race will have entirely passed away.

I have been unable to find any very accurate early details of the progress of population in the colony. In 1749, about 140 years after the settlement of the colony, the Acadians amounted to 18,000 in number. After the removal of these people from Nova Scotia, in 1755, the British settlers were computed at only 5,000; and in 1764, the number of souls was reckoned at 13,000, including 2,600 Acadians. In 1772, the reported numbers were 19,120; but in 1781, in consequence of a number of persons having quitted the colony, the number was reduced to 12,000. Two years after, 20,000 loyalists arrived, so that the numbers were increased to 32,000; but by the subsequent separation of New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Isle, and Cape Breton into distinct governments, Nova Scotia had of course a diminished population. In 1807, the number of mouths was estimated at 65,000, exclusive of Cape Breton Isle, then 2,515. Two censuses have since been made at intervals of 10 years each, the result of which was as follows.

Counties.	Whites.		Free Blacks.		Total in 1817.	Total in 1827.	Increase in Ten Years.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Halifax . .	15181	13929	391	350	29851	46528	—
Hants . . .	3587	2956	82	60	6685	8627	1942
Annapolis .	4861	4461	171	228	9271	14661	4940
King's. . .	3457	3275	64	49	6845	10208	3363
Shelburne .	5586	5892	232	236	11946	12018	72
Queen's . .	1421	1410	139	128	3098	4225	127
Lunenburg .	3465	3052	58	53	6428	9405	2777
Sydney . .	3531	3100	246	214	7091	12760	5669
Cumberland .	1641	1348	29	30	3048	5446	2398
Total .	42730	39423	1412	1348	84913	123878	21288

The foregoing is exclusive of King's troops, which amounted in 1817 to 1,302; it is also exclusive of Cape Breton Isle, containing in 1817, 14,000, and in 1827, 30,000.

It will be observed that the census of 1827 is differently arranged from that of 1817. The number of males during the former period was 72,971, and of females 69,577; the annual births 5,246, the deaths 2,124, and the marriages 1,073.

The aggregate of the census of 1827 (the last that has been taken) shews the number of male and female servants, exclusive of masters, as follows:—

POPULATION OF NOVA SCOTIA IN 1827.

Counties and Districts.	Population.					Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
	No. of Males in the County, exclusive of Labourers or Servants.	No. of Females in ditto, exclusive of Servants.	No. of Labourers or Male Servts.	No. of Female Servants in ditto.	Total No. of Souls in the Country.	No. of, in County during the Year.	No. of Females married in the County during the Year.	No. of, in County during the same period, including Labourers.
Halifax County:								
Peninsula of Halifax .	5546	6466	1321	1106	14439	384	87	520
District of Halifax . .	4898	4614	689	345	10437	370	105	157
District of Colchester .	3606	3597	315	185	7703	334	38	77
District of Picton . .	6704	6291	408	296	13949	501	70	115
County of Hants . . .	3901	3692	619	415	8627	330	95	362
County of King's . . .	4756	4654	537	261	10208	339	71	115
County of Annapolis . .	7152	6917	339	253	14661	435	65	100
County of Shelburne . .	6133	5885	273	288	12018	635	129	124
County of Queen's . .	1936	1915	251	123	4225	153	26	77
County of Lunenberg .	4531	4288	315	271	9405	331	78	123
County of Cumberland .	2568	2415	285	148	5416	242	46	49
County of Sydney . . .	6255	5775	431	222	12760	508	126	89
Total	57986	56509	5783	3913	123848	4563	945	1908

There has been no census since 1827. The totals in the two returns above for 1827 somewhat differ.

I do not know whether the term *free blacks* in the census of 1817 (and which I do not find in the census of 1827), applies to the aboriginal inhabitants of the colony, or to the residue of a large party of maroons, who were shipped from Jamaica to Nova Scotia, and who becoming dissatisfied, were for the greater part subsequently trans-shipped to Sierra Leone.

Nova Scotia has been so long and so unjustly considered in England a bleak, marshy, and almost uninhabitable country, that it may be necessary to enter into some detail as to its inhabitants and localities; for, as has been truly observed by a native of the colony, the extended and well-cultivated valley of the Annapolis—the diversified and picturesque country of Horton and Cornwallis—the richness and extent of views in the vicinity of Windsor — the unrivalled beauty of Mahone Bay, with its numerous verdant islets—the whole country bordering on the Shubenacadie—the very many spots in the eastern parts of the province—and the extensive townships of Newport and Yarmouth, cannot fail to excite the wonder of strangers, and they exist in a territory which has always been represented as the most uninteresting part of the continent of North America.

Halifax division, containing part of the county of the same name, and the townships of Halifax, Dartmouth, Preston, and Lawrence town is thus presented at the last census :—

Township or Settlement.	Population.	Land cultivated.	Produce.				Stock.			
	Mouths.	Acres.	Wheat, bushels.	Other grain, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Halifax town	14439	1020	128	4105	23601	1021	399	458	39	493
Musquodoboit Sett.. ..	1312	3909	3125	14034	42314	4061	461	2376	3177	1100
Margaret's Bay	783	961	465	948	15510	779	4	642	466	229
Dover	38	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	5
Hammond Plains	658	1201	110	837	4520	256	4	129	132	88
Wellington	73	68	—	76	826	14	—	9	—	11
Peggy's Cove	44	4	—	5	190	2	10	0	—	8
Spryfield	67	156	30	375	1940	77	10	41	14	24
Harriett Fields	56	191	—	310	2580	106	11	76	20	19
Prospect Road	76	124	—	475	2840	102	9	61	25	23
Up. and Lo. Prospect ..	425	259	2	196	5835	98	3	89	53	93
Sambro	205	107	10	76	1850	75	5	42	—	34
Portuguese Cove	170	67	—	10	830	65	3	32	5	24
Bear Cove	42	50	—	—	960	40	1	35	15	12
Halibut Bay	19	8	—	—	250	12	10	9	—	7
Herring Cove	205	18	—	—	595	14	1	14	3	36
Ketch Harbour	179	32	—	31	1085	19	2	15	—	19
Ferguson's Cove	160	17	—	—	220	11	26	11	2	8
Dutch Village	176	111	—	247	1630	125	12	83	77	35
Beaver Bank	52	226	80	365	1480	90	93	27	70	41
Windsor Road	502	1300	87	1375	6143	543	38	186	272	154
Truro Road	203	178	282	1886	3980	382	5	249	373	122
M'Nab's Island	55	177	—	590	2580	181	—	32	550	14
Duggan's Island	9	6	—	10	200	8	27	5	6	10
Eastern Passage	157	214	24	1341	2950	259	58	138	146	48
Dartmouth	960	504	74	921	8480	301	111	195	162	130
Cow Bay	110	148	89	294	1900	121	44	97	183	50
Preston	1043	906	56	921	11320	507	13	289	133	221
Lake Porter	259	368	110	505	4195	233	28	202	238	123
Cole Harbour	286	406	278	603	8010	467	21	275	507	163
Lawrence Town	161	257	45	691	6502	384	5	263	337	147
Three Fathom Harbour .	105	189	289	340	5050	226	20	163	270	99
Chizetcook	580	378	52	744	9982	374	1	543	335	257
Petpiswick	112	34	—	53	1370	43	—	77	72	37
Tangier	42	16	—	5	680	12	1	9	16	9
Pope's Harbour	76	55	20	55	1700	70	—	45	19	34
Jedore	183	102	—	63	2350	114	—	99	87	54
Clam Harbour	39	13	—	—	390	15	—	17	5	9
Little Harbour	17	4	—	—	170	3	—	3	—	4
Shoal Bay	95	46	—	20	1530	58	—	39	58	33
Taylor's Bay	107	88	60	110	2080	112	—	79	120	31
Ship Harbour	177	81	—	95	2310	69	—	49	56	50
Sheet Harbour	134	184	10	270	2684	177	1	170	171	71
Salmon River	56	26	—	50	850	33	—	26	28	17
Newcomquoddy	138	93	—	163	3450	137	—	119	139	55
Jecum Tecum	25	12	—	3	350	7	—	8	12	4
Mecum Tack	66	52	—	110	2380	70	—	59	95	21
Total	24876	14460	5426	32317	202642	11873	1480	7588	8759	4160

The territorial distribution of the Nova Scotia government is—1, Eastern division; 2, Middle; 3, Western; 4, Halifax; 5, Cape Breton (*see next chapter*). There are ten counties, some of which are again subdivided into districts and townships, for the more convenient administration of justice.

The only counties divided into districts are, *Halifax* into three, viz. Halifax, Colchester, and Pictou; and *Sydney* into Lower and Upper.

The townships are not all of equal extent, nor of equal number in each county; viz. *in Halifax District* there are Halifax, Dartmouth, Preston, and Lawrence Town; *in Colchester District*, Truro, Onslow, and Londonderry; *in Pictou District*, Pictou, Egerton, and Maxwelton; *Lunenburg County*, Chester, Lunenburg, and New Dublin; *Queen's*, Liverpool, and Guysborough; *Shelburne*, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Barrington, Argyle, and Pubnico; *Annapolis*, Digby, Clements, Clare, Annapolis, Granville, and Wilmot; *King's*, Aylesford, Horton, Cornwallis, and Parrsborough; *Cumberland*, Amherst, Wallace, *Hants*, Falmouth, Windsor, Rawdon, Kempt, Douglas, and Newport; *Sydney*, Dorchester, St. Andrews, Arisaig, Tracadie. In each township the inhabitants meet as in an English parish, and assesses themselves for the support of the poor.

The naval capital of British North America, Halifax, has been before described, and Dartmouth requires no separate account: we may, therefore, proceed to the eastern division, containing the districts of Colchester, Pictou, and the counties of Sydney and Cumberland. The district of Colchester, is a part of the county of Halifax, and is bounded on the north-west by the county of Cumberland, on the west by the Shubenaccadie River, on the south by the district of Halifax, and on the north and east by the district of Pictou. It contains three townships; Truro, Onslow, and Londonderry, besides the settlements of Economy, Stewiack, Tatamagouch, Salmon River, Shubenaccadie, Brookfield, &c.

The population of the district of Colchester, was in 1827.

Townships and Settlements.	Population.	AGRICULTURE.								
		Land cultivated.	Produce.				Stock.			
	Mouths.	Acres.	Wheat, bushels.	Other Grain, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Truro township	1380	4551	2787	12053	53545	2654	285	1451	2295	868
Onslow ditto	1239	5729	3035	13631	54935	2832	245	1768	1263	1314
Londonderry ditto	1398	4924	4195	12114	55000	3581	249	2045	2431	1330
Œconomy Settlement	527	1937	1375	3074	22140	1209	112	646	1254	593
Stewiacke	1223	6170	3463	12645	41018	3806	331	2432	2841	1280
Tatamagouche and Earl Town	1104	2607	1820	3978	37780	860	86	818	1113	788
Salmon River	102	409	144	1850	3125	111	10	88	92	72
Shubenaccadie and Halifax Road	334	1694	910	2482	11465	1016	62	466	655	276
Brookfield, &c.	309	989	847	2166	11667	673	53	428	731	355
District of Colchester.. ..	7616	29010	18576	63993	290675	16742	1433	10142	12675	6876
Ditto Castlereagh.. ..	87	125	68	25	1560	14	7	35	38	36
Total	7703	29135	18644	64018	292235	16756	1440	10177	12713	6912

Castlereagh lies north of the Folly Mountain, between the District of Colchester and the County of Cumberland.

N. B. The year 1827 was very unfavourable to the growth of wheat, and this return may be considered not more than one-third of an average crop.

Pictou, which is the third and last district of the county of Halifax, is bounded on the west by the district of Colchester, on the south by the district of Halifax, on the east by the county of Sydney, and on the north by the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It contains three townships, Pictou, Egerton, and Maxwelton.

CENSUS OF PICTOU AND N. COAST.

Townships and Settlements.	Population.	AGRICULTURE.								
		Land cultivated, acres.	Produce.				Stock.			
			Wheat, bushels.	Other Grain, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Town of Pictou	1439	766	474	2433	9815	380	73	192	244	23
Fisher's Grant	170	676	541	952		141	16	148	266	108
Town of New Glasgow ..	200	350	161	530	1220	87	17	86	140	30
Albion Mines	170						7			
East River	3349	15095	17612	31306	79278	3379	521	3496	6869	2071
Middle River	1398	6626	2533	15677	41610	1614	213	1482	2775	929
West River	1042	4440	2814	11142	35842	1253	166	1056	1928	606
Six and four mile Brooks..	309	1274	412	2238	9825	220	38	251	369	151
Mount Tom	276	994	389	1958	9280	232	38	244	301	13
Mount Dalhousie and Rodger's Hill	961	3103	1377	8212	20810	817	125	820	1477	626
Scotch Hill	315	778	429	1776	4530	366	29	190	367	114
River John..	1067	3435	2601	5153	33585	1070	93	983	1566	498
Carriboo	652	1985	1094	3076	14520	335	27	476	903	216
Pictou Island	59	116	80	101	630	12		26	26	12
Merigomish	1787	7344	5766	9369	89378	1365	185	1722	2983	7085
Little Harbour	505	2199	1915	3639	12336	497	61	529	1014	344
Transient persons moving from place to place within the District, supposed ..	250									
Total	13949	49181	38198	98562	122654	11750	1609	11701	21128	12945

Cumberland County is bounded on the N. W. by Chignecto Channel, the Missiguash River, and part of New Brunswick; on the east by the Straits of Northumberland; on the S. E. by the district of Colchester; and on the south by the township of Parrsborough and part of the Bay of Fundy. Previous to the year 1784 (when New Brunswick was created a separate government), the township of Sackville was contained within the limits of this county, but it is now a part of New Brunswick, and is called Westmoreland. Cumberland county contains two townships, Amherst and Wallace, and a number of settlements not comprised within either, viz. Fort Lawrence, Maccan, Nappan, Minudie, West Chester, Pugwash, Fox Harbour, River Philip, Goose River, &c. Adjoining the boundary line, is *Fort Lawrence Settlement*, lying between the Missiguash and the La Planch.

CENSUS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Townships and Settlements.	Population.	AGRICULTURE.								
		Land cultivated, acres.	Produce.				Stock.			
			Wheat, bushels.	Other Grain, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Amherst Township ..	1128	7284	2919	9982	80410	3687	346	1925	2398	1147
Wallace Township	1211	4992	3182	5336	39425	1919	198	1372	2003	931
River Philip Settlement	766	3514	2212	4158	30355	1427	124	878	1941	821
Mabuda Do	615	3467	1364	2129	32095	1917	158	1190	1104	523
Macan Do	408	2082	882	2119	21255	1037	95	626	847	542
Napan Do	417	2506	1299	3391	27620	1463	125	895	1184	558
Goose River Do	190	1150	592	1341	8120	350	38	241	439	207
Westchester Do	260	1260	422	1699	7657	389	42	277	490	305
Wentworth Do	239	1026	583	860	8750	493	43	263	353	248
Fort Lawrence Do	182	2027	697	3032	14180	1108	95	559	717	251
Total....	5416	29308	14152	34067	269897	13790	1264	8226	11576	5533

Sydney County has been of late years divided into two districts—the upper and lower; the upper forms a triangle, its south side being 36 miles long, its western 25, and its sea-coast, including the circuit of St. George's Bay, about 50 miles. It includes about one third of the whole county, comprehending the settlements of Antigonish, Gulf Shore, Cape George, Pomquet, Tracadie, and Harbour au Bushee. In an agricultural point of view, it is far superior to the lower district, and notwithstanding the numerous and beautiful harbours, and valuable fishery, possessed by the latter, it is also much more populous.

The Lower District extends on its interior or northern boundary, from Cape Porcupine at the north end of the Gut of Canseau, to the eastern bounds of the district of Halifax, 40 miles; on its western side from the southern boundary of Pictou district, to the mouth of Ekemseegam Harbour, 30 miles; and on the sea-coast, including the shore of Chedabucto Bay, 120 miles. No part of Nova Scotia, and perhaps few countries in the world, afford so many excellent harbours in the same extent of coast. Mary Joseph, Liscomb, Country Harbour, White-head Harbour, Canseau, and Crow Harbour, are all navigable for the largest ships, and are accommodated with safe and extensive anchorage ground. Ekemseegam, Little Liscomb, Little St. Lawrence, St. Mary's, Hollands, Beckerton, Fisherman's, Isaac's, Islands, Coddels, Torbay, Molasses, Raspberry, Big Dover, Little Dover, St. Andrew's Channel, Glasgow, George's, Little Canseau, Philip's, Guysborough or Milford Haven, are all accessible and safe for small vessels, and several of them for ships of 400 or 500 tons burthen.

CENSUS OF SYDNEY COUNTY.

Townships.	Population.	AGRICULTURE.									
		Land cultivated, acres.	Produce.					Stock.			
			Wheat, bushels.	Other Grain, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Horned Cattle	Sheep.	Swine.
Dorchester Township ..	2432	8425	4711	9085	75060	3387	173	3416	5090	1456
St. Andrew's do.......	1632	7456	4287	5931	58297	2275	115	2648	3825	1211
Arisaig do.......	1568	7961	4975	6156	50260	1793	132	2257	3913	1004
Tracadie do.......	1471	6569	3405	7241	49610	2557	143	2172	4130	1382
Amount of upper district	7103	31411	17378	28413	233227	10012	563	10493	16958	5053
Amount of lower district	5657	8054	4541	9760	130061	5782	285	5213	7391	2652
Grand total	12760	39465	21919	38173	363288	15794	848	15706	24349	7705

Middle Division.—This division contains three counties: Hant's county, Lunenburg county, and Queen's county The county of Hants is bounded on the west by Horton, on the north by the Basin of Minas, on the east by the Shubenaccadie River, and on the south by parts of the counties of Halifax and Lunenburg. It contains six townships: Windsor, Newport, Rawdon, Kempt, Douglas, and Falmouth.

HANTS COUNTY CENSUS.

Townships.	Population.	AGRICULTURE.									
		Land cultivated, acres.	Produce.					Stock.			
			Wheat, bushels.	Other Grain, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Horned Cattle	Sheep.	Swine.
Windsor Township	2065	6195	4433	10337	42531	3555	884	1642	2761	864
Newport ditto........	1960	11035	4350	10437	54629	3626	528	2781	4417	1390
Falmouth ditto........	869	3017	2190	5249	29885	2394	248	839	1555	834
Rawdon ditto........	865	5570	1586	5558	25665	1996	247	898	1760	652
Douglas ditto........	2273	9442	5188	11712	6588	5436	430	2752	3601	1797
Kempt ditto........	595	2271	773	2035	9350	970	148	563	769	390
Total	8627	37531	18520	45328	227948	19977	2486	9475	14863	5927

King's County is bounded on the south by the counties of Lunenburg and Hants, on the east by Cumberland, on the north by the Bay of Fundy, and on the west by the county of Annapolis. It contains four townships: Horton, Cornwallis, Parrsborough, and Aylesford.

The common pasturage lands of the county are not included in the number of acres of cultivated land. The sheriff of this county also states on his return, that the crop of wheat for 1827 was not more than one third of an average crop, with the exception of the Wellington Dyke, the produce of which was considered a fair crop.

KING'S COUNTY CENSUS.

Townships.	Population.	AGRICULTURE.									
			Produce.				Stock.				
		Land cultivated, acres.	Wheat, bushels.	Other Grain, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Horned Cattle	Sheep.	Swine.
Parrsborough Township ..	1692	6335	3019	7018	78865	3384	235	1951	2423	1585
Cornwallis ditto......	4404	13100	11555	28270	281727	11120	261	5316	8484	3227
Horton ditto......	3014	11286	9452	25258	148386	8251	629	4121	5650	2791
Aylesford ditto......	1055	3300	1563	4224	27705	2514	161	1158	1910	582
	10165	34021	25590	64833	336683	25269	1786	12546	18467	18467
Part of Dalhousie Settlement included in the Township of Aylesford	43	129	78	267	2220	67	3	34	107	47
Total ..:.	10208	34150	25668	65100	338903	25333	1789	12580	18574	18514

Lunenburg County is bounded on the east by the counties of Hants and Halifax, on the north by the counties of King's and Annapolis, on the west by Queen's county, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean. It extends from east to west 40 miles, and its extreme width is 35 miles, exclusive of the space occupied by nearly 300 islands, which lie scattered in groups along its shores and harbours. It contains three townships: Chester, Lunenburg, and New Dublin.

LUNENBURG COUNTY CENSUS.

Townships.	Population.	AGRICULTURE.									
			Produce.				Stock.				
		Land cultivated, acres.	Wheat. bushels.	Other Grain, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Horned Cattle	Sheep.	Swine.
Chester Township	2092	3346	558	6061	56300	1746	38	1645	2412	1151
New Dublin ditto	2275	3040	551	6041	84335	2582	59	2291	2376	1414
Lunenburg ditto	5038	7081	2008	21044	193028	6249	105	5042	6350	2766
Total	9405	13467	3117	33146	334163	10577	202	8978	11238	5331

Queen's county is bounded on the east by the county of Lunenburg, on the north by the county of Annapolis, on the west by the county of Shelburne, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean. It contains two townships (Liverpool and Guysborough) and several settlements.

QUEEN'S COUNTY CENSUS.

Townships and Settlements.	Population.	AGRICULTURE.									
			Produce.				Stock.				
		Land cultivated, acres.	Wheat, bushels.	Other Grain, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Horned Cattle	Sheep.	Swine.
Liverpool Township	4342	3006	644	1624	27430	2220	91	1601	1237	1543
Port Jolly Settlement ..	146	205	—	106	2700	146	4	156	228	97
Port Mouton ditto......	359	247	3	82	4537	192	..	156	184	175
Brookfield ditto.....	172	932	172	353	4087	410	21	212	433	180
Caledonia ditto......	119	773	241	586	2865	329	21	190	210	188
Harmony ditto......	167	467	332	526	2298	210	26	121	139	81
Total	4225	5630	1362	3476	52817	3577	763	2436	2737	1941

Western Division.—This division contains two counties, Annapolis county and Shelburne county. The county of Annapolis is bounded on the north and west by the Bay of Fundy, on the south by the counties of Shelburne, Lunenburg, and Queen's, and on the east by King's county. It is divided into tw districts, the upper and lower. The former contains three townships—Wilmot, Granville, and Annapolis, and the latter three—Clements, Digby, and Clare.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY CENSUS.

Townships.	Population.	Agriculture.									
		Land cultivated, acres.	Produce.				Stock.				
			Wheat, bushels.	Other Grain, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Annapolis & Dalhousie Township	2578	4758	1225	65415	7270	5182	314	2713	8315	1291
Granville ditto	2526	4200	1714	54699	4125	4062	264	2789	3767	1194
Digby ditto	3614	2492	195	78688	4055	3632	216	2799	5605	1037
Wilmot ditto	2294	5190	1780	49816	5455	4525	328	2435	4173	1327
Clements ditto	1611	2649	467	32630	2307	2051	153	1400	2290	614
Clare ditto	2038	2885	29	104230	3097	2090	76	1736	2892	1341
Total	14661	22174	5410	385478	26309	21549	1351	13872	27042	6804

Shelburne county is bounded on the east by Queen's county, on the north by Annapolis county, and on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean. It contains four townships: Yarmouth, Argyle, Barrington, and Shelburne.

SHELBURNE COUNTY CENSUS.

Townships.	Population.	Agriculture.								
		Land cultivated, acres.	Produce.				Stock.			
			Wheat, bushels.	Other Grain, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Shelburne Township	2697	3133	295	2611	42701	2408	41	2428	4993	1754
Barrington Ditto	2186	1687	20	590	47020	1651	16	1323	4002	1221
Argyle Ditto	2790	2640	15	1063	103837	3212	42	2566	3940	1555
Yarmouth Ditto	4345	10039	115	4798	114692	5022	220	3722	7817	1456
Total	12018	17499	445	9062	308250	12293	319	10039	20752	5986

Yarmouth Town, from its local advantages, and the enterprising spirit of its inhabitants, promises to become a most flourishing and wealthy place—there were, in

Date.	Souls.	Houses.	Horned Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.
1790	1300	200	1425	92	1330	370
1808	2300	340	2000	224	3000	900
1822	4000	570				1500
1827	4350	620	4000	220	8000	

Of these there were 40 families belonging to the Church of England, amounting to 200 souls; and families of Catholics, amounting to 40; and 720 families of Dissenters of different denominations. There are 10,000 acres of land, 1,000 acres of dyked marsh, and 2,000 of undyked marsh, under cultivation of different kinds. From which are annually produced, amongst other articles, about 5,000 tons of hay, 120,000 bushels of potatoes, 100,000 pounds of butter and cheese. The three latter have most deservedly a high reputation. There are in the township a court-house (including within it a jail), an Episcopal church, and a Congregationalist, Baptist, and Methodist meeting-house; 18 small school-houses, 14 grist mills, and 620 dwelling-houses. The registered vessels belonging to and employed from Yarmouth, were, in 1790, 26 vessels, 544 tons; 1808, 41 vessels, 1,880 tons; 1828, 65 vessels, 3,000 tons; 1833, 102 vessels, 6,901 tons.

About 20 voyages are made annually to the West Indies, and the rest of the shipping is employed in coasting and fishing. The duties collected at this place, and paid into the Provincial Treasury, are upwards of 1,000*l.* a year.

The foregoing details will convey a more perfect idea of the actual state of the colony than any descriptions, however elaborate and minute. The great extent of land under cultivation—the produce (though the returns here stated are all under the mark, as it was dreaded) thereof—and the stock thereon, will all demonstrate that Nova Scotia is not the barren, sterile land it has so unjustly been represented.

VII. The established Church is Episcopalian; the number of people of different religions at the last census were—Church of England, 28,659; do. Scotland, [illegible]; do. of Rome, 20,401; of Methodists, 9,408; Baptists, 19,790; Lutherans, 2,968; Dissenters from the established Church, 4,417; do. of Scotland, 405. Quakers, 158; Jews, 3; Universalists, 51; Sandimanians, 23; Swedenborgians, 3; Antinomians, 9; Unitarians, 4; Doubtful, 313. The foregoing does not include Cape Breton.

The established Church is under the management of a Bishop, Archdeacon, and 32 clergymen. Of the Church of Scotland there are 12 ministers. Of the Roman Catholic Church, a Bishop and 14 Priests. There are 19 Wesleyan and 36 Baptist Missionaries.

About 50,000 acres of land have been granted for the support of religion and schools; the Ecclesiastical establishment as supported by the Home Government, and expense thereof from April 1834 to March 1835—Bishop of Nova Scotia (salary 2,000*l.*) Archdeacon (300*l.*) President of King's College (50*l.*) Presbyterian Minister (75*l.*)

Number of Churches, Livings, &c. of Nova Scotia in 1836. [B. B.]

Name of the Parishes; in what County or District, and extent in square miles.	Population of each Parish.	Value of living including society's allowance.	Parsonage House.	Glebe, No. of Acres.	No. of persons Church will contain.	No. of persons generally attending.	No. of Persons Chapel will contain.	No. of persons generally attending.	Whether Protestant or Roman Catholic.	Parsonage House.	Dissenting places of worship.
		£									
Aylesford, King's County, 330 sq. m.	1500	200	..	900	300	150	..	..	R. C.	..	3
Annapolis, Annapolis, 150 sq. m.	3000	260	..	604	450*	300	200	..	R. C.	..	3
…town and Wilmot, Annapolis, 90 sq. m.	1800	180	..	..	520†	240	..	..	..	..	4
Clements, Annapolis	3000	260	..	600	410‡	200	..	..	..	..	2
Christ Church, Cumberland, 80 sq. m.	1600	135	..	465	200	100	..	..	..	..	3
Christ Church, Windsor, 250 sq. m.	2065	165	1	..	300	100	..	..	..	..	5
Falmouth, Hants	2000	162	..	..	200	80	..	..	..	..	3
Holy Trinity, Queen's County	5000	225	1	250	500	250	650‖	400	R. C.	..	6
Sackville, Halifax, 144 sq. m.	1100	200	..	..	150	80	180¶	180	P.	..	2
St. George and St. Patrick, Shelburne, 112 sq. m.	1150	215	..	600	700	130	..	..	..	..	..
St. Paul's, Halifax County	2500	..	..	..	900§	130	1 chapel	30	R. C.	..	1
St. Paul's, Halifax, in the county of Halifax	9000	450	1	600	1300	800	1 chapel	250	P.	..	4
St. George, Halifax											
St. Stephen, (Chester in county) Lunenburg	3050	235	1	608	350	300	200	80	P.	..	2
St. John, Colchester	11000	187	..	500	400	150	200	150	P.	..	..
St. John, Lunenburg, 480 sq. m.	5000	255	1	150	700	500	600	400	P.	..	4
St. James, Pictou, 1200 sq. m.	18000	237	..	1000	250	120	300	160	P.	..	11
St. John, C. Breton, 5409 sq. m.	3000	164	..	none	360	135	1100**	900	R. C.	2	none
St. George's, C. Breton	5000	200	..	350	300	180	1 chapel	40	P.	..	2
Trinity, Sydney, 600 sq. m.	11000	150	..	1000	70	20	240 ††	100	P.	..	9
Christ Church, Sydney, 2000 sq. m.	8000	225	..	500	350	150	220 ‡‡	..	P.	..	5
Trinity, Yarmouth, 12 sq. m.	7000	210	..	470	250	125	..	..	..	..	4
Trinity, Digby, 50 sq. m.	1700	162	..	..	300	150	..	..	..	..	3
Granville, Annapolis, 120 sq. m.	1300	161	1	wilder-	600	500	..	..	..	..	..
…mouth, Annapolis, 84 sq. m.	1500	145	1	ness.	200	100	120	80	P.	..	1
St. Peter, Lunenburgh, 235 sq. m.	2350	183	..	..	700	100	400	100	P.	..	1
…ton, Co. Hants, 67 sq. m.	1050	170	1	600	250	100	..	..	..	..	..
…mouth, Co. Halifax	..	166	1	7	350	100	..	..	R. C.	..	..
Horton, King's County, 156 sq. m.	2000	180	1	400	160	80	..	..	..	..	..
St. Margaret's Bay	..	90	.	450	250	100	..	..	..	..	..
Newport, Co. Hants, 90 sq. m.	2000	162	..	..	150	80	..	..	R. C.	..	..

* Annapolis, 300; Dalhousie, 150; total, 450. † Wilmot, 270; Bridgtown, 250; total, 520. ‡ Clements, 200; Ditto 210; total, 410. § 1 Eagle Head, 250; 1 Liverpool, 250; 2 Elsewhere, each 150; total, 650. ‖ 3 Chapels, each 60; total, 180. ¶ 3 Churches, each 300; total, 900. ** 1 At Auchat, 900; 1 at Discouse, 200; total, 1100. †† 1 At Antiguish, 150; 1 at Little River, 90; total, 240. ‡‡ 1 at Milford, 80; 2 at Halfway Cove, 60; 3 at Country Harbour, 80; Total, 220.

VIII. The provincial legislature, as also many private individuals, have made strenuous efforts for promoting the blessings of education. By an act passed [illegible]11, any settlement consisting of 30 families, raising a sum of not less than 50*l.* by assessment, after the manner of poor rates, are entitled to 25*l.* from the treasury of the province for the establishment of a school or schools; the returns for the last year will be sufficient to quote as an example of the extent of those schools: I also add the money assessed by private individuals, and the aid granted in conformity to the Act.

School returns for the year ending 30th of November, 1832.

County or District.	Population.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	No. taught gratis.	Money received by the People for six months.	Money received from the province.
Halifax	10437	21	895	34	693	100
Colchester	7703	39	911	167	1027	161
Pictou	13943	64	1809	—	1342	178
Hants	8627	21	816	97	765	166
King's County	10208	24	740	499	14	183
Annapolis ditto, E.	9009	37	1114	165	784	97
Ditto ditto, W.	9652	29	632	102	180	95
Shelbourne	4883	25	436	28	145	91
Yarmouth	7135	38	1300	300	318	109
Queen's County	4225	23	486	42	289	125
Lunenburgh	9405	38	1079	—	902	218
Cumberland	5416	26	655	—	333	133
Sydney County, Upper District	7103	23	593	—	346	97
Ditto ditto, Lower District	5657	12	311	61	213	98
Total	109403	420	11771	1495	7351	1831

Thus the average number of scholars to inhabitants is nine in 100. Independent of the foregoing there are 24 grammar schools.

The B. B. for 1836 gives also the following return.

Name of the Parish, and in what County or District.	Public or Free School.	No. of Scholars.			Mode of Instruction.	If supported by Government or voluntary contributions, and amount of each.	
		Male.	Feml.	Total.		Government. Bh. Provincial.	Voluntary. Estimates at
Halifax	National School	130	65	195	Bells	£100 £90	£. 60
Halifax	Acadian School	76	50	126	Lancastrian	£. 90	40
Halifax	Catholic School	227	210	437	..	90	..
Halifax	Grammar School	60	..	60	Common	135	200
Halifax	St. George's School	98	80	178	Bells	90	50
Picton	Academy	6	..	6	Scotch	360	..
Windsor	Academy	4	..	4	Common	200	30
Horton	Baptist Academy	30	..	30	..	270	60
Annapolis	Grammar School	18	..	18	Common	90	30
Yarmouth	Academy	18	..	35	Ditto	135	70
Aniat	Academy	30	..	30	..	90	..

The expenses of each school including fuel and stationery, averages about 30*l.* per annum.

There are besides, in the several counties and districts of the province, as appears by the returns for the year 1836, 564 common schools, and 27 combined common grammar schools, at which 16,559 children received instruction, of which number 1,244 poor children are taught gratuitously. These schools are supported in part by the province, and partly by subscription. The amount paid by the province in the last year on this account was 4,478*l.* 12*s.*, and the amount raised by the people about treble that sum. There are also about 40 schools in different parts of the country, which are chiefly supported by the society for the propagation of the Gospel.

Dalhousie College, at Halifax, is in constitution similar to the University of Edinburgh; it is not yet in full operation. There is a fine institution, called the King's College, at Windsor, with regularly educated professors, &c., the state of which is very creditable to the colony, as is also the admirable institution of Pictou College.

There are eight newspapers in the province; but their names and relative position I am not cognizant of.

IX. Number of Prisoners in the Gaols of Nova Scotia throughout the Year. [B. B.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours.			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1829	37	1	38	38	..	38	3	2	5	3	..	3	1	..	1	17	1	18	1
1830	45	2	47	36	..	36	7	1	8	3	1	4	3	1	4	12	1	13	2
1831	72	4	76	45	..	45	18	3	21	7	1	8	8	1	9	12	3	15	1
1832	70	4	74	42	1	43	18	3	21	6	1	7	4	2	6	15	4	19	2
1833	71	5	76	47	2	49	26	4	30	2	..	2	17	2	19	15	4	19	..
1834	81	8	89	60	2	62	10	1	11	..	..	..	10	3	13	12	2	14	2
1835	86	4	90	62	1	63	22	1	23	6	1	7	43	..	43	22	3	25	4
1836																			

Return of the Gaols, and the Number of Prisoners therein, in 1836. [B. B.]

Name of the Prison, and where situated.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing when more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	Total No. of Prisoners who have been in Gaol throughout the Year.		No. of Debtors.		No. of Misdemeanours.		No. of Felons.		No. of tried Prisoners.		No. of untried Prisoners.		Prisoners not employed.	Punishment for Offences within the Prison.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Common Gaol:																
Halifax	17	108	7	2	3	—	4	2	—	—	2	1	4	1	6	Irons and solitary confinement.
Pictou	4	20	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Truro*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lunenburg	10	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Liverpool	2	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Shelburne	3	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yarmouth	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argyle	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Annapolis†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kentville	3	15	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	4	
Windsor	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Amherst	4	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guysborough	14	—	—	—	12	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Dorchester	6	18	38	—	24	—	14	—	—	—	4	10	—	—	38	
Sydney C. B.	2	15	5	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	
Arichat Ditto	2	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Port Hood Ditto	3	25	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Total	77	306	60	4	42	1	25	2	2	1	10	12	10	1	49	

No deaths.—Average weekly cost of prisoners, 1*s.* 2*d.* per head.

* No return has been received. † Destroyed by fire in 1836.

X. Nova Scotia is governed somewhat after the same manner as Upper and Lower Canada, *i.e.* by a Governor (styled Lieutenant-governor, as in Upper Canada), Council, and House of Assembly. The President of the Council is the Chief Justice of the province; the next in station is the bishop, and there are 10 other members. The House of Assembly is large; 10 counties return 2 members each, Halifax county 4, and town Halifax 2. The following towns return each a member to the Provincial Parliament:—Truro, Onslow, Londonderry, Annapolis, Granville, Digby, Lunenburg, Amherst, Horton, Cornwallis, Windsor, Falmouth, Barrington, Liverpool, Newport, Shelburne, and Yarmouth. This is independent of Cape Breton, which is connected with Nova Scotia as a county, and returns two members to the provincial House of Assembly.

The laws are administered by a Court of King's Bench and district courts, as in Canada. The laws in force are—1, the common law of England; 2, the statute law of England; and 3, the statute law of Nova Scotia.

The number of enrolled militia in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton amounted at the last census to 21,899.

District.	Corps.	Officers.	Rank and File.	District.	Corps.	Officers.	Rank and File.
Halifax	1st Vol. Art. Company	53	82	Shelburne Reg.	1st Battalion	20	411
	2nd ditto ditto		80		2nd ditto	21	604
	1st Halifax Regiment	31	1027		3rd ditto	33	667
	2nd ditto ditto	17	510		4th ditto	19	440
	3rd ditto ditto	43	919	Queen's County	Regiment	36	633
Colchester	1st Battalion	29	688	Lunenburg	1st Battalion	36	822
	2nd ditto	28	857		2nd ditto	36	656
Pictou	1st Battalion	34	1180	Parrsborough	Corps	15	318
	2nd ditto	31	1058				
Sydney	1st Battalion	35	1152		Total Nova Scotia	825	19337
	2nd ditto	37	998				
Cumberland	Regiment	33	914		Cape Breton Militia:		
Hant's County	1st Battalion	38	842	1st Regiment	1st Battalion	37	1025
	2nd ditto	30	603		2nd ditto	14	540
King's County	1st Battalion	44	887	2nd Regiment	1st Battalion	31	547
	2nd ditto	24	454		2nd ditto	22	468
Annapolis E. Reg.	1st Battalion	27	791			104	2580
	2nd ditto	27	613				
Annapolis W. Reg.	1st Battalion	28	775	3rd Regiment	1st Battalion		
	2nd ditto	20	359		2nd ditto		
					Grand Total	929	21917

The Colonial Office Blue Book for 1836 gives the return for Nova Scotia at—officers, 1,063; non-commissioned ditto and rank and file, 22,488; and for Cape Breton, officers, 234; non-commissioned ditto and rank and file, 5,888; total, officers, 1,297; non-commissioned ditto and rank and file, 28,376; grand

total, 29,673. According to counties—Halifax, officers, 164; rank and file, 3,093. Colchester, officers, 95; rank and file, 1,829. Pictou, officers, 70; rank and file, 2,456. Sydney, officers, 115; rank and file, 2,541. Cumberland, officers, 63; rank and file, 1,217. Hants, officers, 82; rank and file, 1,680. King's, officers, 87; rank and file, 1,583. Annapolis, officers, 137; rank and file, 3,123. Shelburne, officers, 106; rank and file, 2,285. Queen's, officers, 30; rank and file, 652. Lunenburg, 104; rank and file, 2,029.

The law enacts that every male, from 16 to 60, shall be enrolled as a militia-man, excepting the members of the Legislature, lawyers, magistrates, surgeons, and officers of the civil and military departments. Every regiment, if capable, is divided into battalions, which consist of not less than 300, nor more than 800 men. Every battalion is again divided into companies, which consist of not less than 30, nor more than 80 men; and the whole are under the superintendence of military inspecting field officers, who review them on the days of regimental meeting.

The King's troops consist of artillery and engineer detachments, and three regiments of infantry. Halifax is the chief naval station for the West Indies and North America, the commander-in-chief being a vice-admiral, with a suitable fleet. The forts protecting Halifax town and harbour are strong.

XI. The income of the Nova Scotia Government is principally derivable from duties levied on the importation of foreign goods at the different ports, as will be seen by the accompanying return for the year ending December, 1833, which, while it shews the extent of revenue, indicates also the amount of trade carried on at the different ports of the colony, and the quantity of articles imported.

The following is an abstract of dutiable goods imported in the province of Nova Scotia, between the 31st of December, 1832, and the 31st of December, 1833, for which the duties have been paid or secured at the Excise Office (including the island of Cape Breton), under the Acts of the provincial Legislature.

Counties.	Wine.	Rum, Brandy, and Gin.	Sugar.	Beef and Pork.	Flour.	Tobacco.	Amount of Goods imported, paying ad valorem Duties.	Total Amount of Duties.
	gallons.	gallons.	cwts.	barrels.	barrels.	lbs.	£.	£.
Halifax	112854	806379	39454	5563	27790	174533	307738	96072
Yarmouth	—	7440	525	453	3647	5385	2695	2418
Liverpool	—	22488	76	—	804	562	154	1589
Lunenberg	26	16490	1366	—	—	—	871	1154
Shelburne	—	9635	—	—	—	—	—	573
Sydney, Cape Breton	285	2485	118	—	—	534	13587	881
Pictou	128	—	—	—	22	4227	7253	464
Arichat	237	2468	49	—	—	—	4742	414
Hants	—	5538	16	—	—	—	1052	401
Cumberland	—	1620	186	—	—	1089	2354	259
Barrington	—	2123	—	—	—	—	3715	259
King's County	81	3246	100	—	—	360	558	245
Annapolis	60	2587	25	—	—	—	1210	224
Digby	—	2613	16	—	—	—	361	156
Weymouth	—	1100	30	—	—	—	747	108
Colchester	—	1140	27	—	—	—	289	89
Sydney, Guysborough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
Port Hood	—	2	—	—	—	—	50	2
Total	113671	887354	41990	6016	32263	186690	347388	105386

To the foregoing sources of revenue are to be added other items of small amount, viz.: on Crown lands sold, and money received and appropriated to pay various salaries, &c.; the receipts were, in

1828, No. of acres	5,285, Amount received	£140
1829	1,661,	89
1830	2,470,	99
1831	9,951,	645
1832	14,788,	1,063

the lands are let under moderate quit rents.

Another item is the rent of the coal mines, which is upwards of 4,000*l.* per annum. The lighthouse dues amount to an annual average of 2,000*l.* per annum.

The gross revenue of the colony in 1821, was 31,430*l.*; in 1825, 37,000*l.*; and since 1827, the Blue Book afford the details in the annexed table.

Casual and territorial revenue of Nova Scotia in 1836, 6,904*l.*, of which 3000*l.* was for rent of reserved mines in Cape Breton and Pictou, 1,515*l.* duties on 16,836 chaldrons of coals, 450*l.* advanced by the General Mining Association, 1,007*l.* from Commissioners of Crown Lands, and the remainder for fees, &c.—[Blue Book, 1836.]

There is a local assessment in each colony which amounted as follows in 1836:—Halifax County, 6,034; Pictou, 1,036; Sydney, 270; Guysborough, 355; Colchester, 416; Lunenburg, 493; Annapolis, 2,745; King's County, 1,136: Yarmouth, 373; Juste-au-Corps, 109; Richmond, 98; Cape Breton County, 327; Hants, 693; Queen's County, 356: total, 14,441*l.* It is levied by grand jury presentments in each county, assessments by order of sessions, and for licenses, &c. It is expended for the relief of the poor, for the repair of roads and bridges, and to defray Colony charges. There are no direct taxes levied by the Government of Nova Scotia.

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Revenue of Nova Scotia. [B. B.]

Separate Tax or Duty.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Duties collected at Custom-house.	24613	24765	27159	23228	12910	16550	13672	10842	11969	13319
Excise Duties . . .	35352	31589	34213	23788	25976	26524	36285	35785	32783	30936
Light Duties . . .	1286	1362	1585	1488	1358	1754	2079	1537	2832	3413
Loans repaid . . .	683	449	1580	137	221	75	47	123	299	9
Rent of his Majesty's Coal Mines at Sydney and Pictou, and advance from Mining Association.	3392	2970	3000	3000	3000	3000	3457	3900	3900	4968
Fees received for the Crown on Commissions and Instruments issued from Secretary's Office.	3156	1786	565	426	682	617	627	596	813	791
Bills drawn on the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.	—	—	—	—	6500	6500	5090	5165	1575	1450
Old Crown Duties. . .	—	—	—	—	2566	2470	1907	2150	2052	1796
Bills drawn on Mr. Sargent of the Treasury, by Bishop, Archdeacon and Presbyterian Minister.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3275	3275	2300	2300
Deposits in Savings' Banks .	—	—	—	—	—	—	5220	1800	3600	2880
Bills drawn by Principal officers of H. M. Customs on Receiver-general & others.	—	—	—	—	589	550	—	750	750	1550
Seizures and Penalties .	8	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	232	29
Collected under Passenger Act.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	—
Parliamentary Grant in aid of funds of Society for Propagation of the Gospel, and Society's contributions	4333	4333	4333	4333	6625	800	—	—	3850	3850
Amount borrowed for use of Province.	9655	9655	9655	10445	—	—	—	—	—	9000
Miscellaneous . . .	—	—	—	—	900	24793	—	—	—	—
Total . £.	86982	76913	82101	66848	61330	63635	71660	65925	67118	76293

Estimate of the amount required in aid of the expenses of the Civil Government of Nova Scotia, from the 1st day of April, 1838, to the 31st day of March, 1839. —Part of the lieutenant-governor's salary, 1,500*l.*; Establishment at Sable Island, for the relief of shipwrecked persons, 400*l.*; (this charge is the same as last year) 1,900*l.* Add, the amount that will probably be required for the erection of a second lighthouse on St. Paul's Island (see Papers printed with the estimate of last year), 3,000*l.*: total, 4,900*l.*

In 1821, the expenditure of the province was about 30,000*l.*; in 1825, 45,000*l.* The following returns are from the Colonial Office Blue Books from 1827 to 1837.

Comparative Yearly Statements of the Expenditure in Pounds Sterling. [B. B.]

Heads of Expenditure.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Civil Department, including salaries of Lieut.-Governor, all Civil Officers, and contingent expenses.	8517	9616	4160	4160	7460	6672	5743	4631	7756	8165
Judicial Department . .	5389	5537	5577	5739	5882	5946	5678	5653	6051	6105
Ecclesiastical Department .	6783	6783	7550	9145	9025	9025	7865	8444	6750	7600
Custom-house Department	9628	8915	8731	8597	9738	9336	9065	9358	8975	8865
Expenses of Legislature .	2526	2876	2814	2197	2625	2951	4412	3666	2773	3552
Expenses of Militia . .	1456	1790	1729	1405	1971	1837	1615	1615	1521	1271
Miscellaneous Expenditure	39660	52124	69710	22172	58172	49889	44642	34686	36586	41893
Total . £	73960	87644	100272	53417	94876	86660	79023	68056	71414	77451

Recapitulation of the Establishment. – Paid by Great Britain, in sterling money: Civil establishment, including custom-house, 4,846*l.*; Ecclesiastical establishment (through Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge), 7,600*l.*; total, 12,446*l.* Paid by the Colony in sterling money: Civil establishment, including custom-house, 12,500*l.*; Contingent expenditure, 603*l.*; Judicial establishment, 5,879*l.*; Contingent expenditure, 212*l.*; Miscellaneous expenditure, 41,893*l.*; Expenses of Legislature, 3,552*l.*; Pensions, 298*l.*; Military disbursements, 1,496*l.*: total, 66,445*l.* Grand total, 78,891*l.*

Commissariat Department.—Supplies for rations of provisions and forage, 16,624*l.*; ditto fuel and light, 3,597*l.*; miscellaneous purchases, 310*l.*; transport, 66*l.*; pay of extra staff, 643*l.*; military allowances, 1,011*l.*; contingencies, 412*l.*; ordnance department, 19,859*l.*; ordinaries, 34,109*l.*; pay of commissariat, 2,221*l.*; advances to departments, 11,524*l.*; special disbursements, 4,439*l.*; total, 94,821*l.* In addition to the above, many officers of the line and ordnance departments, have drawn their pay upon agents in London; the amount cannot be ascertained. There is no charge made against the colony, nor do the troops receive any advantage from the colonial revenues. The amount of bills drawn by the Commissariat during the year 1836, is 106,645*l.*

Ordnance, not required, as appears by a despatch to the respective officers at Halifax, from the Board of Ordnance, dated, 11th August 1828.

XII. In 1807, the shipping entering the ports of of Nova Scotia was about 25,000 tons; in 1826, 90,000; and in 1836, 332,000 tons. The following statement of Imports and Exports, are from the Colonial Office Blue Books.

IMPORTS AND SHIPPING OF NOVA SCOTIA. [B. B.]

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1826	—	98	23725	—	—	828	67534	—	—	—	—	92	8164	—	1018	89423	—
1827	—	87	21051	—	—	1646	96860	—	—	—	—	113	11116	—	1846	129027	—
1829	311100	105	27368	163548	129544	1439	287642	176843	131	16056	203328	25	4058	985430	1700	135126	7483
1830	418572	117	31133	221776	262360	2343	127096	328847	190	22633	156031	23	4935	1405254	2673	186716	10648
1831	579755	106	30521	262695	341396	1805	154842	219657	231	27096	92732	22	3594	1529912	2164	216053	9351
1832	597396	129	32310	186038	385772	1669	124026	218598	578	52867	119409	42	7637	1537606	2611	216063	12878
1833	299176	130	32053	226347	211337	2200	145424	227923	1343	112893	121579	69	10597	1097635	3627	271995	14398
1834	199432	115	39651	210266	116405	1297	74760	105424	967	80340	205534	38	8636	847949	2416	194246	11823
1835	228740	100	26685	216140	170914	2285	154469	115971	833	16105	68552	25	2985	866163	2243	345190	13640
1836	443576	124	33447	180525	351169	2989	194526	123544	965	97689	118701	36	6119	1245075	4114	332781	17934

From Elsewhere, in 1829, 1,066*l.*; 1830, 17,667*l.*; 1831, 33,675*l.*; 1832, 30,399*l.*; 1833, 12,270*l.*; 1834, 11,561*l.*; 1835, 65,839*l.*; 1836, 27,557*l.*

EXPORTS AND SHIPPING OF NOVA SCOTIA. [B. B.]

Years.	Great Britain Val. £	No.	Tons.	West Indies Val. £	North America Val. £	No.	Tons.	United States Val. £	No.	Tons.	Foreign States Val. £	No.	Tons.	Total Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1826	—	74	19307	—	—	1002	69416	—	—	—	—	85	8140	—	1161	96863	—
1827	—	90	22615	—	—	1800	100324	—	—	—	—	112	10874	—	2002	153813	
1829	94101	86	22390	224221	179010	1582	102547	15240	137	16886	37239	19	2705	549811	1824	144528	7958
1830	117795	97	24900	284007	238034	2434	164530	36976	213	26054	23849	27	3523	713162	2771	218707	11390
1831	129442	75	19936	295891	384143	2009	177894	57937	284	33404	23987	31	3733	901074	2399	234967	10622
1832	161135	111	26733	296178	370120	1957	128946	107085	648	62876	45332	32	3819	982789	2977	222374	11869
1833	93856	124	30936	263813	352612	2149	144459	213148	1466	122905	35204	30	3900	962380	3869	302201	16134
1834*	220335	136	31906	220335	276989	1340	93278	78990	945	78040	36681	20	3165	835574	2441	206398	10618
1835	90951	117	30182	265292	408462	2430	159103	110726	876	80417	29669	29	3472	919289	3452	273174	13894
1836	106382	123	33539	220604	345767	1245	217466	173315	1109	119553	29732	27	3438	935195	4504	374006	16544

To Elsewhere, in 1830, 13,204*l.*; 1831, 9,673*l.*; 1832, 2,936*l.*; 1833, 3,746*l.*; 1834, 2,251*l.*; 1835, 44,187*l.*; 1836, 59,393*l.*

* Exclusive of Cape Breton, whence no Returns.

Abstract of the Number of Vessels owned at the Out-Ports of this Province, with their Tonnage, and the Official Value of Imports and Exports of said Out-ports, where there are Custom-houses established, for 1832–1833.

PORTS.	Description.			Classification.										Total.		Value.	
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Under 50 tons.		Over 50 tons and under 100.		Over 100 and under 200.		Over 200 and under 300.		Over 300 Tons.		Vessels.		Imports.	Exports.
	No.	No	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No	Tns	No	Tons.	£.	£.
Liverpool	5	15	35	18	581	25	1773	5	619	3	792	4	1489	55	5263	14188	20670
Lunenburg	1	6	68	51	1539	22	1527	1	113	—	—	1	309	75	3488	7460	9044
Shelburne	—	1	41	26	672	15	956	1	163	—	—	—	—	42	1791	9639	7675
Argyle	—	—	35	30	951	5	337	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	1288	7310	8218
Barrington	—	1	67	53	1513	15	1068	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	2581	18267	15281
Yarmouth	—	14	78	55	1551	21	1485	16	2179	—	—	—	—	92	5215	23597	18977
N. Edinburg	—	5	22	20	420	4	300	2	300	1	209	—	—	27	1229	8077	10450
Annapolis	—	3	38	32	1016	6	363	3	421	—	—	—	—	41	1806	5698	8457
Digby	—	4	21	16	473	6	414	3	356	—	—	—	—	25	1243	6210	9665
Cornwallis	—	3	16	9	290	7	537	3	353	—	—	—	—	19	1180	3806	4355
Windsor	—	11	49	18	756	22	1625	18	2335	2	467	—	—	60	5183	2846	9212
Pictou	2	8	49	33	1115	16	1169	8	941	—	—	2	775	59	4000	26057	32845
Cumberland	—	—	4	4	270	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	4	270	7713	23319
Parrsborough	—	2	15	6	133	8	667	3	380	—	—	—	—	17	1180	2768	4069
Guysborough	—	3	12	8	274	4	284	3	421	—	—	—	—	15	379	1017	3583
Total	8	76	550	379	11554	176	12505	66	8581	6	1468	7	2582	634	36696	144638	185807

The Imports of Nova Scotia consist principally of British manufactures and spirits, sugar, wines, coffee, &c. from our colonies. Its principal articles of export are fish, timber, beef, pork, flour, grindstone and gypsum.

Exports from Nova Scotia (exclusive of Cape Breton) in the following Years ending 5th January.

		1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
Seal Skins	number	—	14913	33653	49412	51918	22229
Oil	tuns	—	618	715	694	704	596
Fish, Dry	quintals	169600	158289	151807	161174	160640	232269
Ditto, Pickled	barrels	46306	45741	45433	52063	36070	53128
Ditto, ditto	half do.	2934	3416	2999	3200	2168	1470
Timber and wood of all sorts,	tons	24620	25182	26182	33261	38192	36386
Gypsum	tons	24150	28059	44253	47857	45058	93962
Boards and planks	feet	9199365	12450250	9876	8833	9984	14774
Vegetables	bushels	66877	68213	63503	58691	64712	75592
Spars	number	—	976	1322	689	1689	2366
Staves	thousands	—	4068	3051	2386	2714	3133
Grindstones	tons	—	—	—	—	2192	36386

In order to afford a comparison, I give the following returns of the fish exports in 1806 and 1807.

Dry and Pickled Fish and Fish Oil, exported from Halifax in 1806 and 1807.

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Dry Fish.	Pickled Fish.	Smoked Herrings.		Salmon.	Fish Oil.
				quintals.	barrels.	brls.	kgs. & bxs.	No.	casks.
1806.—To the West Indies..	63	7337	416	38896	18779	242	1228	386	
To the United States	63	5203	270	12769	16881	106	191	289	972
Total . . .	126	12540	686	58665	35660	348	1419	675	
1807.—To the West Indies..	82	9609	549	54155	27117	48	5248	704	
To the United States	52	4297	228	11009	14445	20	195	167	338
Total . . .	134	13906	777	65164	41562	68	5443	871	

Principal Articles of Export from Nova Scotia, from 1822 to 1832.

Years.	Dry Fish.	Pickled Fish.	Flour.	Beef and Pork.
	Quintals.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
1822..	27195	2823	1330	45549
1826..	167323	50873	5802	523
1827..	176156	47693	27042	1854
1829..	181530	45177	27903	8632
1830..	159618	97998	375907	4084
1831..	159023	93387	25992	4006

The quantity of timber shipped from the colony in 1833, was:—square timber, 38,191 tons, at 15*s.* per ton, 29,643*l.*; deals and boards, 9,984,000, value, 24,280*l.*; lathwood, 228 loads; staves, 2,714,000; shingles, 3,042,000; handspikes, 2,300; oars, poles, &c. 3,894; masts and spars, 642; hoops, 228,150; from Cape Breton, value, 1,972*l.*; total worth, 62,147*l.* The total value of the produce of the mines exported, was 105,329*l.*; and of the fisheries, 127,455*l.*

XIII. By the old rule, currency was converted into sterling, by the deduction of a tenth; 100*l.* currency, being thus nominally equal to 90*l.* sterling; and the 1*l.* note of 20*s.* currency, having been formerly equal to 18*s.* sterling. By the same rule, sterling was converted into currency, by the addition of a ninth; but the English shilling being now made by law equal to 1*s.* 3*d.* currency, sixteen English shillings become equal to the Bank or Treasury Note of 20*s.* currency.

The new rule consequently to reduce currency into sterling, is to deduct a fifth instead of a tenth; and to reduce sterling into currency, add a fourth instead of a ninth.

Gold coins are seldom seen in the ordinary transactions of the community; paper money which passes readily every where except at the custom-house, having superseded them. The Queen's duties, are there commonly paid in Doubloons at 3*l.* 6*s.* sterling each, or dollars at 4*s.* 4*d.*

The dollar and its parts have nearly disappeared, in consequence of a fictitious value having been given to English shillings and sixpences, which may now be said to be the only coins in general circulation.

The English shilling formerly was only worth 1*s.* 1½*d.* currency, but it is now made equal to 1*s.* 3*d.* currency; the former value of the quarter-dollar, which it has displaced.

Nova Scotia Paper Currency in 1836. [B. B.]—The amount of Treasury Notes in circulation on the 31st day of December 1836, chiefly in notes of 1*l.* issued under an Act of the Province, was 53,971*l.* 13*s.* sterling; the amount of notes in circulation, issued by the Nova Scotia Incorporated Banking Company, on 31st December 1836, was 43,993*l.* 7*s.*

A private banking company, have also notes out to a very considerable amount. These companies are prohibited by law, from issuing notes of a less value than 5*l.* currency each, and are bound to redeem them in specie on demand; but the treasury notes are inconvertible, though to a limited extent they may be funded on interest. Course of exchange in 1836, from 10 to 14 per cent. premium; bills on the United States 3 to 5 ditto.

Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries of Nova Scotia in 1836. [B. B.]

Manufactures.	Ships.			Mines and Quarries.			Fisheries.			
Number, Name, Situation & Description of Manufactories, Mills, Works, &c.	No. of Ships built in the Colony.	Tons burthen.	Registered according to law.	Number, Name, Situation, and Description of the Mines and Quarries.	Name of the Mineral Substance.	Quantity produced, and Value in £. sterling.	No. of Ships and Boats employed. Ships.	Boats.	Description of Fish, and Quantity of each.	Value in £. sterling.
One rope manufactory in the vicinity of Halifax. One foundry for the casting of iron and brass, Halifax. One ditto at Pictou. There are no other manufactories, nor any mills, works, &c., deemed worthy of enumeration.	140	14,395	229	One mine at Sydney, in the island of Cape Breton.	Coal . . .	Cape Breton Mines. 30,803 chds. 22 bush. Value, 23,564*l.* 18*s.*	1423	750	Dry fish, 262,245 quintals.	163,903*l.*
				One ditto at Bridgeport, in the same island.	Coal . . .	12,194 chds. 48 bush. Value, 8,559*l.* 14*s.*			Pickled fish, 47,517 barrels.	42,765*l.*
				One ditto at Pictou, called the Albion Mine.	Coal . . .	30,678 chds. 6 bush. Value, 20,035*l.* 12*s.*			Oil fish, 490 tons.	17,170*l.*
				One ditto at Stewnacke.	Slate.					
				One ditto at Cumberland.	Grindstone.					

All the mines in Nova Scotia are leased to the General Mining Association.

	Nova Scotia.	Cape Breton.	Totals.
Total No. of Acres granted .	1844457	458531	2302988
Ditto sold .	458531	30672	489203
Ditto ungranted .	5080150	1510797	6590947

Average price in 1836, 10*s.* per acre; about 10,000 acres thus sold.

Coal sold from His Majesty's Mines.

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
Sydney and Little Bras d'or—chaldrons	15302	11479	14673	[illegible]
Bridgeport	9605	7132	8265	[illegible]
Albion	18698	13524	16185	[illegible]
	43605	32135	39123	[illegible]
Royalty, paid in currency .	£3333	3333	3333	[illegible]

(Appendix, Reports of House of Assembly, Nova Scotia.)

Average Prices of various Produce and Merchandize. [B. B. 1836.]

	Prices in			
	January	April.	July.	October
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Horned Cattle, per cwt.	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 5 [illegible]
Horses vary from 8*l.* to 50*l.*				
Sheep of com. weight .	1 7 6	1 15 0	1 15 0	0 15 [illegible]
Swine, per cwt. . .	1 16 0	2 2 6	1 2 6	1 16 [illegible]
Milk, per quart . .	0 0 3½	0 0 3½	0 0 2½	[illegible]
Butter, fresh . .	0 1 2	0 1 2	0 0 10	[illegible]
Ditto, salt . . .	0 0 7	0 0 9	0 0 5	[illegible]
Cheese	0 0 11	0 0 11	0 0 4½	[illegible]
Wheaten Bread—no assize in 1836.				
Beef, best, per lb. . .	0 0 5	0 0 7	0 0 6	[illegible]
Mutton, per lb. . .	0 0 3	0 0 6	0 0 5	[illegible]
Pork, per lb. . . .	0 0 3½	0 0 5	0 0 6	[illegible]
Rice, per cwt. . .	1 5 2	1 5 9	1 2 3	1 2 [illegible]
Coffee, per cwt. . .	4 4 0	..	..	..
Tea, (varying according to quality) from 2*s.* to 5*s.* per lb.				
Sugar, raw, per cwt. .	2 5 0	2 5 0	1 15 0	1 15 0
Salt for fishery, per hhd.	0 17 6	0 15 0	0 12 6	0 12 6
Wine, accord. to quality				
Brandy, per gallon .	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 5 9	0 5 9
Beer, table, per gallon .	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	[illegible]
Tobacco in leaf, per lb. per cwt. . . .	0 0 3½	0 0 3½	0 0 3½	[illegible]
Wages for Labour (Males.)				
Domestic and Prædial, from 18*l.* to 27*l.* per annum.				
Trades, from 24*l.* to 32*l.* per annum.				
Joiner, per day . .	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 4 3	0 4 [illegible]
Shipwright . . .	0 3 9	0 5 0	0 6 6	0 6 [illegible]
Blacksmith . . .	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 4 3	0 4 [illegible]

The following estimate will also shew the produce of the province.

Estimated Value of Property annually created in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and, if not consumed, converted into Moveable or Immoveable Property.— Wheat, 200,000 bushels, at 6*s.* per bushel, 60,000*l.*; other grain, 500,000 bushels, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per bushel, 87,500*l.*; potatoes, 4,000,000 bushels, at 1*s.* per bushel, 200,000*l.*; hay, 200,000 tons, at 10*s.* per ton, 100,000*l.*; animal food for 200,000 mouths, at 200 lbs. each per annum, at 4*d.* per lb. 666,666*l.*; fish for 200,000 mouths, at 150 lbs. each per annum, at 1½*d.* per lb., 187,500*l.*; cheese, butter, and milk for 200,000 mouths, at 1*d.* per day for 365 days, 304,166*l.*; vegetables, fruit, eggs, &c. for 200,000 mouths, at 3*d.* per day each, 912,500*l.*; beer, spirits, and wine for 200,000 mouths, at 3*d.* per day for 365 days, 912,500*l.*; luxuries, viz. sugar, tea, coffee, &c. for 200,000 mouths, at 3*d.* per day for 365 days, 912,500*l.*; clothing for 200,000 persons, at 3*l.* each

person, 600,000*l.*; furniture for 60,000 families, at 5*l.* each, 300,000*l.*; income from trade and agriculture for 60,000 families, at 20*l.* each, 1,200,000*l.*; sundries not included in the foregoing, at 5*l.* each family, 300,000*l.*; loss by waste, fire, bad seasons, &c. [illegible],000*l.*; total annually created, 6,893,332*l.*

Value of Moveable Property: Horses, 14,000, at 10*l.* each, 140,000*l.*; horned cattle, 120,000, at 5*l.* each, 600,000*l.*; sheep, 200,000, at 1*l.* each, 200,000*l.*; swine, 100,000, at 1*l.* each, 100,000*l.*; poultry, &c., 100,000*l.*; clothing, personal, 200,000, at 10*l.* each, 2,000,000*l.*; Furniture and Domestic Utensils for 60,000 families, at 20*l.* each, 1,2000,000*l.*; ships, timber, merchandize, machinery, and cash, 10,000,000*l.*; total moveable property, 14,240,000*l.*

Value of Immoveable Property: Land cultivated, 1,300,000 acres, at 4*l.* per acre, 5,200,000*l.*; good land uncultivated, 5,000,000 acres, at 10*s.* per acre, 2,500,000*l.*; waste lands, 2,000,000 acres, at 1*s.* per acre, 100,000*l.*; houses, about 60,000, at 20*l.* each, 1,200,000*l.*; government buildings, forts, churches, &c. 1,000,000*l.*; mines, forests and fisheries, 2,000,000*l.*; roads, canals, bridges, wharfs, and dykes, 3,000,000*l.*; total immoveable property, 15,000,000*l.*; total moveable and immoveable property, 29,240,000*l.*

CHAPTER IV.—CAPE BRETON AND SABLE ISLANDS.

Section I. This singular and valuable island, though forming a part of the government of Nova Scotia, necessarily requires a brief separate description. Cape Breton is situate between the parallels of 45.27. and 47.5. N. lat. (including Madame, Scatari, Boulardie, St. Paul's, and other minor isles), and 59.38. and 61.50. W. long.; bounded on the S. and E. by the Atlantic Ocean (distant from Cape Ray in Newfoundland on the E. 57 miles), on the N. and N.W. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and separated from the adjoining peninsula of Nova Scotia by St. George's Bay, and the strait or gut of Canseau, which is in length about 20 miles, and in breadth one mile; the whole island being in its greatest length from N.E. to S.W. 100 miles, and the greatest breadth from S.E. to N.W. about 80 miles, comprising an area of about 2,000,000 acres, exclusive of the surface covered by lakes and rivers.

II. The island was discovered by Cabot, during the voyage mentioned in the first chapter; but whether named by him after *Britain*, or by its subsequent visitor Verazani (then in the service of France), after Brittany, is not known. While in possession of the French, it was called L'Isle Royale. In 1714, a few French fishermen from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland settled on its shores for the convenience of the cod fish trade, their residence being principally confined to the summer months; while in winter it was visited by the fur-hunters or purchasers of skins from Nova Scotia and other places.

In 1715, Louis XIV. in order to detach Queen Anne of England from her alliance with the united powers of Europe with whom he was contending, offered her Newfoundland, Hudson Bay, and Nova Scotia, preserving to France, Canada, Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Breton. The attention of the French Government was now actively bestowed on the latter as a means of extending the cod fishery, and still maintaining the command of the navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; hence the colonization of Cape Breton, and the erection of the strong fortification of Louisburg (named after the French King) in 1720, on the S.E. coast of the island.

The French were not long on Cape Breton before they commenced instigating the Indians to attack the English settlers at Cape Canseau and in Nova Scotia, and the war of 1744, in Europe, was followed up with perseverance and ability by the garrison of Louisburg in its attacks on Nova Scotia. The Massachusets Government sent aid to Annapolis, then besieged by the French and their Indian allies. The Indians of Passamaquoddy, Penobscot, Pigwogat, and others, aided the New England colonists. A furious and savage war was carried on between both parties, and the Government of Massachusets determined on attacking Louisburg, which the French had been 25 years fortifying, and though not then completed, at an expense of 30,000,000 livres.

The capture of this place will be found at full length in my "Colonial Library," vol.

III. Cape Breton is of a shape nearly triangular, its shores indented with many fine deep havens, broken with innumerable coves and islets, and almost separated into two islands by the great inlet of the sea, termed Bras d'Or, which ramifies in the most singular and romantic manner throughout the isle. These natural divisions of Cape Breton are also in striking contrast, the one to the north being high, bold, and steep, that to the south low, intersected by water, diversified with moderate elevations, and gradually rising from the interior shore of the Bras d'Or until it presents abrupt cliffs towards the ocean. In this latter division the highest land does not exceed 800 feet, but the highlands in the north division are higher, bolder, and more continuous; Smoky Cape, exceeding 1,800 feet in altitude above the level of the sea. The Bras d'Or would appear to have been an irruption of the ocean, caused by some earthquake or convulsion, admitting the water within the usual boundary of the coast. Its entrance is on the east side of the island, facing Newfoundland, and divided into two passages by Boulardie Island. The south passage, called Little Bras d'Or, is about 23 miles long, and from a quarter to three miles wide, but rendered unnavigable for large vessels by a bar at its mouth. The north passage, Great Bras d'Or, is 25 miles long, two to three wide, with a free navigation, and above 60 fathoms soundings. The Bras d'Or itself is the union of these

two branches, which form the great lake in the centre of the island, with several fine bays, where the timber ships for England usually load, at a distance of 40 miles from the main ocean. The length of this noble sea-water lake is about 50 miles, its greatest width 20, with a depth varying from 12 to 60 fathoms, every where securely navigable, and by reason of its numerous bays and inlets affording the benefit of inland navigation to almost every farm in the country. Several fresh-water lakes exist in different places, the largest are Lake Marguerite, in the north division, which is about 40 miles in circumference; the Grand River and Mire lakes in the south, the latter, together with its river, intersecting the island on its S. E. coast for 30 miles, in the rear of the site of the ancient fortress of Louisburg.

Sydney, the capital of Cape Breton, in latitude 46. 18., longitude 60. 3., is the only military post in the island, and is beautifully situated a few miles south of the entrance of Bras d'Or, upon a narrow but somewhat elevated tongue of land, about one mile in length and half that space in breadth, its line of direction north and south, nearly 11 miles from the mouth of Spanish River. On the east side of the small promontory is a basin three miles in circumference, while the main channel runs on the west side, and then opens a fine harbour, affording a secure anchorage for large frigates. The operations of the mining company are improving Sydney, which it is asserted has suffered materially from the annexion of the island to Nova Scotia. From Sydney to Louisburg the shore presents abrupt cliffs, low beaches, bays, rivers, and a few islands. [See "*Colonial Library*."]

The lighthouses on the shores of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia are thus stated in the B. B. Colonial Office:—

Lighthouses on Sambo Island, mouth of Halifax harbour, 1 fixed light; at M'Nutt's Island, mouth of Shelburne harbour, 2 lights, 1 above the other; at Briar Island, 1 fixed light; entrance of Annapolis Gut, ditto; Coffin's Island, mouth of Liverpool harbour, 1 *revolving* light; Island Gut of Causo, 2 lights, 1 above the other; Seal Island, 1 fixed light; Meagher's Beach, Halifax, 1 light; entrance Pictou harbour, 1 fixed light for 8 months; Cross Island, near Lunenburgh; entrance Sydney harbour, 1 fixed light.

IV. The extensive coal and iron mines which peculiarly mark the geological character of Cape Breton, will be found detailed at considerable length in my "Colonial Library," vol. vi. The island can enumerate, from sandstone downwards, the whole of the rocks which constitute the transition and primitive formations.

The coal fields of the island contain immense deposits of gypsum, of a very superior quality for agricultural purposes, and now becoming an article of considerable traffic with the United States, who know how to appreciate its value. It constitutes a cliff several miles in extent, and in some places 30 feet in height. The gypsum in the lower part of the cliff is sufficiently compact for architectural purposes, and that near the surface appears well adapted for potter's moulds, stucco, flooring, &c. It is very conveniently situated for export, as vessels of great burthen may approach close to the cliff. It also occurs abundantly in various other places.

The natural salt springs which also have their source in the new red sandstone, are well worth the attention of capitalists. Situate so near to the veins of coal, so necessary in the manufacture of salt, and in the very heart of the best fisheries of North America, these promise fair to become, at a future day, a productive source of wealth to the proprietors, and of incalculable benefit to the fisheries.

V. Cape Breton in this respect resembles much its neighbouring peninsula, with perhaps more moisture from its insular position. The fog which is swept along the shores of Nova Scotia by the S.W. wind, and along the S. E. coast of Cape Breton as far as Scatari, is then blown off to sea: it never extends far inland, being dissipated by the reflected heat. The climate is exceedingly healthy, and the water excellent; two things of paramount value to the settler. The seasons may be thus indicated: in June the blossoms of the indigenous shrubs appear, apple trees are in full bloom in the beginning of July, when strawberries are in perfection; hay is made in July and August; in the latter month raspberries and oats ripen, as do also currants and gooseberries, wheat in September, and apples and plums hang on the trees until the approach of winter in October and November.

VI. We have no accurate census of the island; the number of mouths are estimated at 30,000, of whom the greater part are emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland and their descendants; these are chiefly employed in agriculture; the next most numerous are the original European colonists, or French Acadians, an industrious people, employed in the fisheries and in building small vessels; the remaining colonists consist of English and Irish settlers, disbanded soldiers, and American loyalists, who were located here after the American war. The Mic Mac tribe, whose ancestors once tenanted the whole isle, are now reduced in number to about 300, who have embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and are becoming civilized to some extent; they have lands assigned to them amounting to 10,000 acres. [See Nova Scotia for statistics.]

VII. The imports in 1832 were in value 78,000*l*., consisting chiefly of British manufactures; the exports were—timber to England, 9,500 loads; coal to the United States, &c., 22,911 chaldrons; pickled fish, 21,000 barrels; dried fish, 44,000 quintals; oil, 2,500 barrels; live stock, 820 head; oats, 6,000 bushels; potatoes, 13,000 ditto; total value, 80,000*l*.

The following details of the trade of Cape Breton I have received from the London Custom House.

Sydney, port of Cape Breton.

Counties.	5th January, 1833.					
	Inwards.			Outwards.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
United Kingdom .	19	4856	219	7	1304	66
Guernsey . .	6	695	52	5	435	47
British W. Indies	5	378	16	4	291	25
British N. America	513	30772	1568	552	31574	1495
From Europe } British v.	5	965	51	4	399	33
From Europe } For. v.	5	1350	50	..	..	..
United States. } British v.	21	3116	138	69	8180	412
United States. } For. v.	83	10387	459	106	13581	585
For. Cols. in America. } B. v.	1	33	2	2	96	6
For. Cols. in America. } F. v.	9	753	38	..	..	..
Brazil, British v.	..	..	..	3	486	31
Total . .	667	53395	2503	752	56396	2700

Chief Exports from the Port of Sydney, Cape Breton, years ending 5th January.

		1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838
Beef	barrels	1	128	335	94	..	..	187	563	536	95	30
Boards	mds.*	149000	20700	172000	174700	149906	143000	69758	427500	173312	263479	239957
Butter	tubs	897	511	455	584	1491	715	..	1179	1718	470	339
Cattle, neat	head	879	723	888	521	857	560	445	789	934	203	151
Deals	feet	399	3026	.	..	..	..	1672	50	40	785	216"
Fish: Dry	quintals	50809	39735	33005	33938	23671	20532	22408	26778	33481	5905	7744
Fish: Scale		300	790	101	102	38	450	280	533	728		
Fish: Pickled	barrels	12559	19702	18288	13606	15849	10002	18056	18789	25861	396	590
Fish: Oil	tons	416	121	137	237	206	57	43	143	129	19	2
Flour		66	13	..	..	120	38					
Grindstones	No.	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	
Handspikes	No.	790	5440	1705	550	1030	41	1692	1392	1044	141	24
Hoops	mds.	55	40	19	32	..	..	..	..	..	22400	
Oars	pair	140	53	307	70	310	545	360	106	286	90	122
Oats	bushels	4096	2364	2316	5369	29159	1800	3138	4689	5576	1400	
Gypsum	tons	372	852	771	877	531	628	1664	1038	1064		
Planks	feet	119	4335	37616	2000	4000	393					
Pork	barrels	10	176	51	43	164	100	..	..	..	28	3
Potatoes	bushels	12613	4107	6060	33100	35808	6710	5726	12163	14193	450	400
Spars	No.	28	198	493	77	26	140	96	118	104	28	50
Sheep	No.	767	631	781	455	543	706	149	830	565	176	7
Shingles	mds.	154	218	235	211	285	172	128	219	114	662850	493750
Smoked herrings	barr.	201	504	338	100							
Hardwood	pieces	4607	1898	1397	135	640	874	1042	3054	2163	5408	8
Timber, pine	pieces	3284	3074	..	1789	896	969	589	462	3209	..	5788
Coal	chaldrons	..	..	..	..	..	..	25278	19962	22171	38968	47230

* Mds. signifies 1,000 feet.

The trade in coal is rapidly increasing at Cape Breton, as also at the port of Pictou: the quantity raised at Pictou, in 1832, was 12,020 chaldrons, and at Cape Breton mine 30,840 chaldrons.

Pictou Exports, ending 5th January.

		1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838
Coals	chaldrons	..	..	11335	14890	33196	30898
Coke	ditto	100	753	136	82	62	171
Beef and Pork	barrels	649	1008	2076	2487	2885	2959
Boards and Planks	1,000 feet	1219	1610	1531153	1875362	3030756	3628773
Butter	firkins	914	1318	1431	1775	1718	1948
Masts and Spars	No.	498	445	746	694	396	374
Meal	barrels	1128	1322	972			
Oxen	No.	129	134	160	410	632	645
Staves	M.	148	137	248519	118998	79641	65218
Timber: Hardwood	pieces	5918	5543	7009	5033	4133	
Timber: Ditto	tons	2743	1471	4399	3443	2662	3208
Ditto, Pine and Spruce,	pieces	7396	6982	13222	10276	12098	
Ditto ditto	tons	6912	4370	8840	7516	7938	7904

The mines are leased to the General Mining Association, at the fixed rent of 3,000*l.* per annum. The following description of a new source of employment for British industry and capital will doubtless prove interesting.

The General Mining Association, as tenants of the Crown, and of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, are lessees of all the mines and minerals of every description in the province of Nova Scotia Proper, and in the island and county of Cape Breton.

The operations of the association commenced there in the year 1827, and have hitherto been confined to the working of coal mines, and the discovery of iron ore.

The coal mines opened and at work are three in number—the Albion, the Sydney, and the Bridgeport mines.

The Albion mines are situated on the banks of the East River, in the district of Pictou, or Poictou, and distant about eight miles and a half from the town of that name, a port of safe and easy access on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A light-house has lately been erected on the coast, near Pictou.

The East River is only navigable for burthensome craft to within six miles of the Albion mines; so that vessels arriving for coal receive their cargoes from barges, which load at the mines, and are towed down to the deep water by one of the steamers belonging to the Association. A rail-road, now in progress, will, when completed, obviate this inconvenience, as well as any breakage which the coal might sustain by transhipment; and will at the same time materially reduce the cost of shipping it.

The strata are similar in their formation to those of the Staffordshire coal fields, and, like the latter, produce a coal which, good and serviceable as it is for household use, is, however, from its peculiar pro-

perties, most remarkable for excellence for the purposes of steam and manufactures; and especially for the manufactures of iron, on account of the absence of sulphur in its composition.

In September 1833, the steam-boat "Royal William," of 180 horse power, and 1,000 tons burthen, arrived in London, having performed the voyage from Quebec to Pictou, and from Pictou to London, by steam. The fuel used was, from Quebec to Pictou, English coal, from Pictou to Cowes, Albion coal, and from Cowes to London, again English coal, taken in at Cowes. The captain and the engineers gave a most decided preference to the Albion coal over the English, and pronounced it to be the best fuel they had ever tried for generating steam. This is a very important fact, considered in connection with the immense and growing extent of steam navigation in the United States, which will find thus near at hand a supply commensurate with that extent of fuel, so valuable for its purposes, and to which it will be applied when further experience shall have satisfied the Americans of the superiority of such a coal for steam navigation over wood, and of the economy to be derived from the use of it.

The following return shows the quantities of coal shipped from the Albion mines, from the beginning of 1828 to 1836, distinguishing the number of chaldrons in each year:—In 1828, 4,467; 1829, 5,841; 1830, 6,426; 1831, 8,345; 1832, 12,020; 1833, 19,890; 1834, 14,927; 1835, 18,161; 1836, 36,322; 1837, 36,697; total number of chaldrons, 163,096.

The coal is raised from four shafts by the aid of steam-pumping and winding engines.

The establishment at the Albion mines consists of upwards of 400 persons employed in and about the mines, the foundery, the rail-road, steam-boat, and barges, the brick-kilns, &c., and their several appurtenances. The number of dwelling-houses and of buildings required for these various works is little short of 100; and the small town of New Glasgow owes its birth and existence to the presence and operations of the General Mining Association in this part of the country.

The Sydney and Bridgeport mines are both in the island of Cape Breton, which is separated from Nova Scotia by the Gut of Canseau.

The Sydney mines are situated on the north-west entrance, of Spanish River, or Sydney harbour, a harbour equal, if not superior, to any in British America, and which is accessible in all winds. It is here that the most extensive operations of the Association are carried on. The coal of this field is similar in quality to the Newcastle coal. It is well suited for all the purposes of good fuel, but most particularly for domestic use. It is highly bituminous, ignites readily, gives a strong lasting heat, and leaves but little ash. A rail-road, which cost 40,000*l.*, and on which three locomotive engines are employed, is finished from the pits to a point of the harbour, where vessels of any burthen can load with ease, and well sheltered from the prevailing winds. The establishment at the Sydney mines consists of about 300 persons and occupies 50 houses, including the buildings required for the works. The quantities of coal shipped from these mines from the year 1827, to 1837, are as follows: In 1827, 8,776 chaldrons; 1828, 10,266; 1829, 9,903; 1830, 11,898; 1831, 13,882; 1832, 19,949; 1833, 15,302; 1834, 11,693; 1835, 15,459; 1836, 31,486; 1837, 35,154; the total in chaldrons being, 183,768.

The Bridgeport mines are situated on the southern shore of Indian Bay, one mile and three quarters from the harbour where vessels load, and which is perfectly secure for shipping in the most boisterous weather. The southern head of Indian Bay, which is called Cape Table, bears by compass from Flint Island north-west by west, distance eight miles and a half, and the northern head of the bay bears from the light-house on Flat Point at the entrance of Sydney harbour south-east, distance four miles. Vessels may run safely into four fathoms water between the northern and southern heads.

The coal from these mines is of excellent quality, of the same description as the Sydney, and not at all inferior to it. A rail-road has been laid from the pits to the shipping place, and along which the coal is carried and deposited at once in the holds of the vessels.

This establishment employs about 150 persons the houses and buildings exceed 20 in number, exclusive of wharfs, saw-pits, &c. The following quantities of coal have been shipped from the Bridgeport mines from the year 1829, when they were first opened, to 1837:—In 1829, 1,325 chaldrons; 1830, 3,425; 1831, 6,851; 1832, 10,890; 1833, 9,805; 1834, 7,142; 1835, 8,434; 1836, 12,550; 1837, 13,121; total in chaldrons being, 73,543.

The extent and power of the veins or seams of *coal* already discovered in Nova Scotia, render them as it were inexhaustible; and when the capabilities of the mines opened by the Association, are fully developed, they will be equal to supply any demand.

The capital of the General Mining Association is 400,000*l.* divided in 20,000 shares of 20*l.* each. Of this sum 340,000*l.*, or 17*l.* per share, have already been subscribed, of which 240,000*l.*, or 12*l.* per share, have been applied to the operations in Nova Scotia. On the other hand, the Association posssesses in Nova Scotia considerable property in mines, machinery, implements, steam-boats, and other craft, wharfs, and houses, and about 14,000 acres of land.

VII. The staple products may be considered fish, coal, gypsum and timber. Of the former it may be observed, every river, creek, and bay teems with the finny tribe of every variety. The extent of coal and gypsum has been already stated; and as to timber, it exists in immense forests, equal in quality to any grown on the shores of the Baltic; live cattle, butter, cheese, potatoes, oats, &c., are becoming increased articles of export to Newfoundland.

SABLE ISLAND.

This scene of numerous and melancholy shipwrecks,—forty vessels having been wrecked on it in the course of a few years, and in one year 200 people perished on its shores,—lying directly in the track of vessels bound to or from Europe, is about 85 miles distant from Cape Canseau; in length about 30 miles, by 1¼ in width, shaped like a bow, and diminishing at either end to an accumulation of loose white sand, being little more than a congeries of hard banks of the same: its west end is in N. lat. 43.56.42. W. long. 60.71.15. East end N. lat. 43.59.5. W. long. 59.42. A sum of 800*l.* is devoted to keeping on the island a Superintendant from Nova Scotia, with a party of men provided with provisions, &c. for

the purpose of affording prompt aid to any ship-wrecked mariners of whatsoever nation, who may be driven on its inhospitable shores. [See *Colonial Library*.]

THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are 18 leagues N. W. of Cape Breton, the same northward of Prince Edward Isle; 36 leagues from the nearest point of Newfoundland; 75 ditto from the French settlements of Miguelon and St. Pierre, and 150 ditto eastward of Quebec. With four exceptions they form an almost continuous chain of land about 42 miles long, and nearly N. E. and S. W. Amherst Island, the most southern of the chain, is nearly oval, having about 5¼ and 3½ miles for its axis, with an elevation in one place of an isolated hill 260 feet above the level of the sea. Its harbour is the best in the chain, with a narrow, but straight entrance over a soft ooze bar, for vessels drawing 11 to 12 feet water. Continuous spots of sand almost connect Amherst with Grindstone Island, whose diameter is about 5 miles. Cape Abright, the next in succession, is about 9 miles long and 3 broad. Then follows Entry and Coffin Islands. The population consists of nearly 200 families, the greater part of whom are French Acadians—fishermen. Lieutenant Baddely, who examined the islands, thinks them of igneous origin; first, by reason of the form of the hills of which they are composed; secondly, on account of their porphyritic, amygdaloidal, vesicular or lava-like structure; thirdly, the geological appearances of the sandstone, clays, &c., shewn in their displacement, in their redness, and even in their friability. In some places the soil is a rich black mould as at St. Vincent's, and other volcanic islands in the West Indies.

CHAPTER V.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

SECTION I. New Brunswick, as an eastern section of the continent of North America, is situate between the parallels of 45. 5. and 48. 4. 30. north latitude, and the meridians of 63. 47. 30. and 67. 53. longitude west of Greenwich; bounded on the north by the Bay of Chaleurs, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (separating it from the district of Gaspé), and by the River Ristigouche, which in its whole course, from its source to the estuary in the Bay of Chaleurs, divides the province from the county of Bonaventure, in Lower Canada; on the south it is bounded by the Bay of Fundy and Chignecto Inlet, which nearly insulate Nova Scotia, the latter being divided on land by a short boundary line (drawn from Fort Cumberland to Bay Verte, in Northumberland straits, an arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence), which separates the county of Westmoreland, in New Brunswick, from that of Amherst in Nova Scotia; on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait, which separates it from Prince Edward's Island; and on the west by the United States territory, commencing on the south coast at Passamaquoddy Bay in the Gulf of Fundy (embracing the islands to the northward of 44 36., such as the Grand Monan, Deer, and Campo Bello, proceeding northward along the River Scodie or St. Croix; the River Chiputnetikooh to a chain of lakes, thence from a boundary line commencing at a monument on Mar's Hill, 100 miles west of Fredericton, in latitude 45. 57. N., longitude 66. 46. W., and running northerly to about four or five miles west of the River St. John, to the source of the Ristigouche River; the whole province containing 27,704 square miles, or 17,730,560 acres.

II. The early details of this colony are comprised in those of Nova Scotia, of which it formed a part, and which the reader will remember to have been finally ceded (after conquest) to Great Britain, by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, but until the final extirpation of the French power in North America, in 1758 and 1759, Great Britain could not be said to have peaceable possession of New Brunswick, since which time it has remained in our possession. In 1785 the present limits of New Brunswick were fixed, and the territory was separated from the province of Nova Scotia—erected into a separate government, under the administration of Col. Carleton, and a Legislative Assembly was summoned at St. John's.

The dreadful fire at Miramichi, on the E. coast, in 1825, was one of the most terrible natural conflagrations of which we have any record in the history of the world. [See *History of the British Colonies*, vol. iii., or *Colonial Library*, vol. vi.]

III. New Brunswick is generally composed of bold undulations, sometimes swelling into mountains, and again subdividing into vale and lowlands, covered with noble forests, and intersected by numerous rivers and lakes, affording water communications in every direction to the pleasing settlements, scattered throughout the fertile alluvial spots, termed *intervales*. The greater part of the territory, namely about 14,000,000 acres, is still in a state of nature adorned with abundance of timber, and fine extended prairies: an idea of the country will, therefore, be better conveyed to the stranger by examining its appearance, by counties, which are in general distinctly divided by water courses, or other natural indications.

New Brunswick is divided into ten counties—viz.: Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Westmoreland, St. John's, Charlotte, King's, Queen's, Sunbury, and York. Gloucester, Northumberland, and Kent were originally comprised under one county, named Northumberland, and extending over an area of 8,000 square miles, having a river frontier from the source of the Ristigouche to Dalhousie Harbour, at the head of the Bay de Chaleur, and thence a seaboard along the south side of the bay and the gulf coast to Shediac Island.

The New Brunswick shore, along the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is low and sandy, covered with trees of a stunted growth, and skirted with extensive marshes, large deep mosses and long sand beaches, formed by the conflicting currents of the gulf, and the different rivers that pierce the shore. The coast line of the magnificent Bay de Chaleur (which is 85 miles long, and from 16 to 30 broad,) commencing in 47.58. N. Lat. 64.30. W. Long. is similar to the gulf shore, but in some places there are perpendicular cliffs of some height.

The city of St. John, in Lat. 45.20. N., Long. 66.3. W., by reason of the noble river on which it is built, is the emporium of the inland trade of a great part of the province: it is a handsome town on a rugged, rocky, and uneven peninsula projecting into the harbour, with numerous public buildings of stone, brick, or wood. A court-house, church, and bank, of stone, are particularly remarkable for their excellent structure. Being an incorporated city, St. John is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, who have an annual revenue of 2,000*l.* at their disposal for the improvement of the city, whose population amounts to about 10,000 mouths. The harbour is easy of entrance, capacious and safe, with a lighthouse on a small Island (Patridge), about the centre of the entrance. The view from seaward is bold and rugged; but on opening the harbour, the wooded mountainous back ground, and general picturesque scenery, forms a very beautiful picture. The fine river, St. John's, has a course of nearly 600 miles from its source near the Chaudiere in Lower Canada, to where it falls into the bay of Fundy.

York County contains the capital of the province—Fredericton, in 45.57. N. Lat, 66.45. W. Long.; 85 miles distant from the sea coast at St. John's. Eighty-five miles from St. John's, 90 from St. Andrew's, ditto from Northumberland, 140 W. of Fort Cumberland in Westmoreland, and ditto from the Upper Settlement in Madawaska.

The site of Fredericton is upon a flat territory, on the right bank of the river St. John's, a body of water equally interesting from it's extent and purity, and which is here three quarters of a mile wide: the river, making an elbow, encloses the city on two sides; whilst, on the land side, the plain is likewise enclosed by a chain of hills, and opposite to it the Nashwak rolls its broad, and sometimes rapid, stream into the St. John's, which to this point is navigable from the sea upwards for vessels of 50 tons burthen.

Fredericton is laid out in blocks of a quarter of an acre square, of which there are 18; the streets are disposed rectangularly, some of them being a mile long, and, for the most part, continuously built on with wooden houses. The public edifices consist of the Province Hall (where the Provincial Assembly and Courts of Justice assemble), the Court-house, Barracks, Government House, Library, Church, Chapels, and Kirk, with several other structures, the number of which is rapidly increasing.

IV. The topography with descriptive and historical details, will he found in the "*Colonial Library.*" Vol. vi.—Along the shores of the province, facing Chaleur Bay and the gulf of St. Lawrence, grey sand-stone and clay-slate predominate, with detached rock of granite, mica, quartz, and iron-stone; on the S. coast limestone, greywacke, clay-slate with sandstone, interrupted occasionally by gneiss, trap and granite prevail. Specimens of amethyst, cornelian, jasper, &c. have been picked up in various places. Extensive veins of coal lying a few feet above the level of the water, and running horizontally, are found on the shores of the Grand Lake in Queen's County: a company has been incorporated for 30 years, with a capital of 30,000*l.* to work this mine. An excellent vein of coal has been recently opened on the banks of the Salmon River, which is said to be superior to that of the Grand Lake. Iron ore is abundant. Copper, plumbago, and manganese have also been found, and gypsum and grindstone are in inexhaustible quantities near Chignecto Basin; salt springs, strongly saturated, are numerous, and some sulphureous springs have lately been found.

V. New Brunswick is healthy; old age is frequent in persons possessed of the slighest degree of sobriety. Consumption and rheumatism are the most prevalent diseases; but agues and intermittent fevers are rare if not unknown. The following meteorological return of the climate at Fredericton, the capital, was transmitted home to the army medical department:—

Meteorological table for Fredericton N. Brunswick, lat. 45.57, long. 66.45.

Months.	Farenheit Thermometer.				Days of Wind.					Days of Weather.			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Daily Average.	Greatest Variation.	E.	S.	W.	N.	Variable.	Fair.	Rain.	Fog.	Snow.
January	22	12	17	24	4	..	7	6	14	24	2	1	4
February	29	19	24	34	2	4	4	2	16	23	1	..	4
March	36	30	33	20	23	2	5	..	1	22	2	2	5
April	44	36	40	14	12	4	11	..	3	22	7	..	1
May	49½	44½	37	10	20	1	7	..	3	18	8	5	..
June	50½	46½	48½	28	19	1	10	..	..	15	6	9	..
July	73	58½	65½	14	20	..	7	2	2	18	3	10	..
August	75	61½	6[illegible]	12	17	..	9	4	1	23	3	5	..
September	66½	56½	61½	16	17	..	10	2	1	17	5	8	..
October	53	42	47½	20	14	.	8	..	9	22	7	2	..
November	31	28	31	16	11	5	..	14	..	15	8	3	3
December	16	11	13½	24	.	..	9	14	8	26	..	2	4
Mean and Total	45½	37⅔	41⅝	22	159	17	87	44	58	245	52	47	21

VI. By the census of New Brunswick in 1824, the aggregate number of the inhabitants was—Whites, Males, 38,764; Females, 32,656; Total; 71,420. Free blacks, Males, 738; Females, 774; Grand Total, 72,932.

Divided by Counties, the population was in 1824—

Counties.	Area in square miles.	No. of Parishes.	Inhabitants in 1824.	Inhabitants in 1834.
York*	..	10	10972	
Charlotte†	..	9	9276	
Sunbury	..	4	3227	
Queen's	1520	5	4741	
King's	1335	7	7930	
St. John's‡	..	3	12907	
Westmoreland	2120	8	9303	
Gloucester	3991	5 }		
Kent	1804	6 }	15829	
Northumberland	4500	7 }		
Total		64	74176	

* Including Fredericton. † Ditto Campo Bello, Grand Manan, and the West Isles. ‡ Ditto St. John's City, containing 8,488 souls.

Counties and Parishes.	Inhabited houses.	By how many Families occupied.	Houses now building.	Other houses uninhabited.	Whites. Males above 16.	Whites. Males under 16.	Whites. Females above 16.	Whites. Females under 16.	People of Colour. Males above 16.	People of Colour. Males under 16.	People of Colour. Females above 16.	People of Colour. Females under 16.	Total of Persons.
YORK COUNTY.													
Fredericton	393	485	9	7	748	652	775	626	27	50	44	48	2970
St. Mary	225	241	9	8	412	375	329	357	11	4	8	11	1507
Douglas	306	353	18	6	542	503	446	530	28	26	34	18	2127
Kingsclear	176	192	11	18	311	271	260	293	15	19	18	17	1204
Queensbury	144	161	5	9	273	252	205	219	15	7	16	20	1007
Prince William	110	115	8	7	184	166	142	145	14	10	11	15	687
Southampton	67	68	1	0	107	110	86	103	0	0	0	0	406
Dumfries	81	83	4	4	160	145	122	143	0	0	0	0	570
Total	1502	1698	65	59	2737	2474	2365	2416	110	116	131	129	10478
CARLETON COUNTY.													
Northampton	64	75	2	3	133	127	105	113	0	0	0	1	479
Woodstock	303	327	22	32	566	474	436	465	3	2	0	1	1947
Kent	68	75	5	2	109	119	84	232	4	6	5	5	564
Brighton	142	157	8	2	258	268	215	265	0	1	0	0	1007
Perth	35	39	3	4	76	72	48	48	0	0	0	0	244
Wicklow	96	106	7	8	160	159	119	153	0	0	0	0	591
Wakefield	291	294	9	21	475	516	395	460	7	5	4	0	1862
Andover	73	76	5	3	124	152	100	145	1	0	1	0	523
Madawaska	347	393	24	53	533	630	491	618	4	0	0	0	2276
Total	1419	1542	85	128	2434	2517	1993	2499	19	14	10	7	9493
ST. JOHN'S COUNTY.													
City of St. Johns, 1st. Distr.	555	1189	14	100	1954	1397	2062	1329	18	16	41	15	6827
Ditto ditto, 2nd. Distr.	531	1003	11	23	1311	1061	1526	1115	61	44	86	42	5246
Parish of Portland, 1st. do.	259	557	8	2	900	734	897	661	5	5	5	8	3215
Ditto ditto, 2nd. do.	320	331	14	29	488	417	370	389	48	42	64	44	1862
District of Carleton	112	146	2	0	235	176	213	168	5	6	5	4	812
Parish of Lancaster	164	183	13	25	311	381	268	285	14	21	18	17	1315
Ditto St. Martins	197	221	19	5	370	374	307	340	0	0	0	0	1391
Total	2138	3630	81	184	5569	4540	5643	4287	151	134	219	130	20668
KING'S COUNTY.													
Kingston	292	303	8	9	455	511	490	456	3	4	7	3	1929
Sussex	464	475	22	0	838	795	727	746	12	9	10	6	3143
Hampton, 1st. Distr.	180	194	3	6	314	274	270	263	5	5	1	0	1132
Ditto 2nd. do.	226	235	15	26	349	383	308	375	1	1	3	1	1421
Norton	123	126	4	8	232	171	196	156	10	5	10	6	786
Westfield	183	194	7	6	291	339	261	365	6	5	6	2	1275
Springfield	239	249	11	16	382	388	365	376	8	10	13	9	1551
Greenwich	142	150	6	8	253	242	236	217	2	2	2	4	958
Total	1849	1926	76	79	3114	3103	2853	2954	47	41	52	31	12195
QUEEN'S COUNTY.													
Gagetown	148	165	10	28	256	257	249	221	4	3	5	9	1004
Canning	152	164	6	11	276	245	236	293	0	0	2	0	1052
Wickham	247	265	19	18	427	435	360	402	0	0	0	0	1624
Waterborough	182	234	4	22	332	331	298	317	7	11	19	19	1334
Brunswick	118	134	3	2	248	223	171	230	0	0	0	0	872
Hampstead	209	213	5	25	336	327	300	337	5	4	3	6	1318
Total	1056	1175	47	106	1875	1818	1614	1800	16	18	29	34	7204
SUNBURY COUNTY.													
Maugerville	72	89	0	3	134	134	128	116	1	0	0	1	514
Sheffield	120	146	6	3	249	229	217	249	5	3	3	2	957
Burton, 1st. Distr.	160	182	7	19	322	294	269	277	1	0	1	1	1165
Lincoln, do. do.	72	83	1	3	198	124	123	119	1	0	2	0	567
Burton, 2nd. do.	47	54	4	3	100	101	71	86	0	0	0	0	358
Lincoln, do. do.	34	41	0	3	94	71	57	55	0	0	0	0	277
Total	505	595	18	34	1097	953	865	902	8	3	6	4	3838

Counties and Parishes.	Inhabited houses.	By how many Families occupied.	Houses now building.	Other houses uninhabited.	Whites. Males above 16.	Males under 16.	Females above 16.	Females under 16.	People of Colour. Males above 16.	Males under 16.	Females above 16.	Females under 16.	Total of Persons.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.													
Dorchester	433	512	8	9	753	823	715	821	3	2	3	4	3124
Sackville	275	315	11	9	516	515	459	468	5	2	3	2	1970
Westmoreland	160	167	2	2	291	313	260	270	6	9	8	8	1165
Hillsborough	117	142	34	2	227	264	221	248	0	0	0	0	960
Moncton	80	87	3	3	150	157	117	154	0	0	0	0	578
Hopewell	290	316	15	6	495	555	444	513	0	0	0	0	2007
Salisbury	176	182	8	3	317	270	254	275	3	0	1	0	1120
Shediac	198	217	15	6	337	341	296	343	0	0	1	0	1318
Coverdale	80	85	4	6	155	157	146	155	2	0	0	2	617
Botsford	208	249	19	7	356	298	316	370	0	1	1	4	1346
Total	2017	2272	119	53	3597	3693	3228	3617	19	14	17	20	14205
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.													
Newcastle	304	333	9	11	628	475	532	550	0	0	0	0	2185
Chatham	304	400	14	21	738	512	582	520	2	0	1	0	2355
Ludlow	63	72	7	4	204	94	98	104	0	0	1	0	501
Northesk	170	183	1	3	426	297	258	306	0	0	0	0	1287
Allnwick	111	122	6	0	229	165	180	198	0	0	0	0	772
Blissfield	63	68	0	2	131	125	88	120	0	0	0	0	464
Blackville	131	135	2	2	27[illegible]	213	185	195	0	0	0	0	865
Glenelg	215	239	31	16	416	347	299	348	12	0	0	0	1422
Nelson	199	225	4	13	370	352	267	330	0	0	0	0	1319
Total	1560	1777	74	72	3414	2580	2489	2671	14	0	2	0	11170
KENT COUNTY.													
Richibucto	394	432	16	27	734	717	702	616	4	1	1	0	2775
Carleton	157	175	6	2	314	294	220	211	0	0	0	0	1039
Wellington	167	186	5	18	304	307	265	295	0	0	0	0	1171
Dundas	166	178	12	9	[illegible]59	268	239	278	0	0	1	1	1046
Huskisson													
Harcourt													
Total	884	971	39	56	1611	1586	1426	1400	4	1	2	1	6031
GLOUCESTER COUNTY.													
Addington	206	224	13	10	388	285	274	277	1	2	2	0	1729
Saumarez	173	201	7	5	310	232	257	298	0	0	0	0	1097
Caraquet	250	273	12	2	421	453	372	453	0	0	0	0	1699
New Bandon	104	117	13	5	163	190	154	173	0	0	0	0	680
Beresford	225	247	28	23	391	426	316	359	0	0	0	0	1492
Bathurst	197	254	25	4	563	379	347	335	2	0	0	0	1626
Total	1155	1316	98	49	2736	1965	1720	1895	3	2	2	0	8323
CHARLOTTE COUNTY.													
St. Andrew's, 1st. Distr.	235	350	4	17	478	445	551	470	3	2	5	1	1955
Ditto, 2nd. ditto	239	258	5	5	366	419	308	397	5	12	11	14	1532
St. Stephen	370	425	17	3	823	609	680	558	1	2	4	0	2677
St. David	214	232	8	8	456	399	343	376	1	0	0	0	1575
St. George	325	317	24	18	733	530	509	545	1	0	2	1	2321
St. Patrick	419	251	31	6	375	410	339	383	0	0	0	0	1507
St. James	148	154	21	5	284	212	222	209	0	0	0	0	927
Pennfield	111	124	6	4	187	197	167	191	0	0	0	0	742
Grand Manan	141	155	4	4	281	268	203	204	0	0	0	0	956
West Isles	147	177	10	5	280	291	279	257	1	0	2	0	1110
Campo Bello	..	..	..	..	..	Estimated		..	..	..	..	..	550
Total	2349	2443	130	75	4263	3780	3601	3590	12	16	24	16	15852
Grand Total	16434	18340	832	890	32447	29009	27797	28031	398	372	494	372	119457

New Brunswick population, from Journals of Assembly for 1834.

In person the inhabitants of New Brunswick are generally tall, well-proportion and athletic; those born in the province exceeding in stature the Europeans from whom they are descended.

The following recent census of the State of Maine, which adjoins New Brunswick and with whom in particular the boundary question is in dispute, may be inserted as of interest at this moment:—

Census of Maine.—The population of this state, from the census taken in March last, amounts to [illegible]72,151, exclusive of the Madawaska settlement and foreigners. In 1830, it was 399,402, making a gain of 72,689; add to this amount 3,300 for the Madawaska settlement, and 10,000 for foreigners not included in the recent census, and the gain is 83,989. Since 1830, York county has gained 2,071, Cumberland 7,506, Lincoln 2,890, Kennebec 9,886, Oxford [illegible],420, Waldo 7,027, Somerset 7,157, Penobscot [illegible]0,164, Hancock 3,632, Washington 6,918. The population of Somerset is now 42,963. Three counties only in the state have had a greater relative gain than Somerset; they are Penobscot, Washington, and Waldo. Penobscot has gained 64 per cent, Washington 32, Waldo 24, and Somerset 20.—*From the Vindicator of July* 21, 1837.

VII. Return of the Number of Churches, Livings, &c. of New Brunswick, in 1836.

Name of Parish.	Extent in Square Miles.	Population of each Parish.	Value of Living. £. s.	No. of Persons each Church will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.
Fredericton .	32	2970	90 0	800	500
Prince William . .	176	686	nil.	300	30
Dumfries . .	117	570	—	300	50
Queensbury .	96	1007	—	200	out of repair
Douglas . .	167	2127	—	600	240 to 300
Woodstock* .	155	1947	—	200	200
Maugerville .	351	514	— }	450	{ 80
Burton . .	132	1523	— }		{ 50
Gagetown .	177	1004	—	300	100 to 150
Hampstead† .	214	1318	—	250	40 to 80
Waterborough .	113	1334	—	300	100 to 150
Canning .	120	1052	—	200	60 to 100
Westfield . .	144	1275	—	350	
Greenwich .	45	958	—	300	
Kingston‡ .	62	1929	—	350	150 to 300
Springfield . .	143	1551	7 10	300	80 to 150
Hampton .	123	2553	nil.	650	500 to 550
Norton§ . .	77	786	—	200	50 to 100
Sussex§§ .	849	3143	—	200	100 to 140
St Andrew's .	40	3487	58 10	400	300
St. Stephen's .	45	2677	nil.	1100	300 to 600
St. David .	162	1575	100 0	400	30 to 150
St James' . .	144	927	nil.	250	150 to 220
St. George's .	180	2321	} 16 4 {	250	160
Pennfield .	380	742		350	220
Grand Manan‖ . .	70	956	1 16	250	50
Bathurst . .	775	1625	nil.	150	100
Chatham .	41	2355	} 1 2 {	300	200
Glenelg . .	291	1422		100	70
Sackville .	160	1970	13 10	300	70 to 100
Shediac . .	252	1318	nil.	300	60 to 100
Westmoreland .	84	1116	—	250	100
St John . .	3	12073	—	2000	1200 to 2000
Portland .	180	4077	—	200	200
Carleton ¶ .	—	812	—	300	200
Lancaster .	144	1315	—	150	50 to 100
St. Mary's . .	460	1507	—	150	70 to 150
Richibucto .	147	2775	—		
Weldford .	236	—	—		

There are not any parsonage houses to any of these churches, nor glebes attached.

* 2 chapels. † 1 chapel. ‡ 1 chapel, building will contain 700 § 1 chapel, building will contain 170. §§ 1 chapel, building will contain 150. ‖ 1 chapel, building will contain 85. ¶ Included in St. John's.

The established church is within the diocese of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and under the government of an archdeacon with 26 clergymen (there are 26 churches), to whose support the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge largely contribute; of the Established Church of Scotland there are five pastors; of the Romish Church, a bishop and twelve priests; of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, three; of the Wesleyan Missionaries 15; and of the Baptists 16.

Church of England.—The form in which the return is required, does not admit of a complete return of the state of the church. There are many congregations held in school-houses, and other unconsecrated buildings, at various, and sometimes great distances from the clergymen's residences, without which accommodation, in the present state of the province, hardly any country parish would be effectually served; of these congregations a complete statement has not yet been obtained, but the returns made for this year to the archdeacon, specify 47 congregations, besides those which meet in churches and chapels, and comprize from 3,300 to 3,800 persons. In returning the value of the living, the fixed income from glebe is only given.

The income of the clergyman is in all cases derived from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and was formerly 200*l.* sterling, to each rector, but this has been lately subjected to a reduction of 25 per cent. The Society's allowance to the rector of Douglas, is 75*l.*; to the rectors of Dumfries and Westmoreland, 100*l.* each. The curate at St. John's, 75*l.*; the Curate at Fredericton, Kingston, St. Stephen and Chatham, 50*l.* each.

In addition to the income derived from the Society, some clergymen have received contributions from their parishioners, but no complete return for the year 1836, has been obtained. Probably they have not much exceeded the amounts reported for 1835. The present rector at Portland, who has no salary from the society, received 183*l.* 10*s.* from the people.

The curates noticed in the return, receive as follows from the people: first curate at St. John's, 180*l.*; St. Andrew, 90*l.*; Chatham, 40*l.* 10*s.*; St. Stephen, 45*l.*; Fredericton, 125*l.* currency.

Abstract.—No. of livings, 25; rectors, 24; curates, 6; parsonage-houses, 13; glebes, 27; churches, 42; chapels built or building, 9; the churches will accommodate 13,490; number of persons generally attending, from 5,760 to 6,000; to which may be added, for congregations that meet in unconsecrated places, 3,300 to 3,800; making a total of attendance as shewn by the returns received, from 9,060 to 9,800.

Church of Scotland.—It may be observed generally, that this church is rapidly on the increase in the province; up to 1830, there were only two churches in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland. Now there are 13 churches supplied by 10 ordained clergymen, who all occasionally preach to large congregations, assembling in school-houses and chapels. Besides there are several churches just now in the course of creation, and there are a few lately finished, which will be shortly filled up by ministers from Scotland. The gross number of Presbyterians in the province cannot be less than 20,000. The average attendance in the churches at present regularly served, is at the lowest calculation 5,500. By adding the congregations assembling occasionally in school-houses and chapels, this number would be greatly increased.

The income of the clergymen is chiefly derived from pew-rents and collections. The Colonial Society of

Glasgow, has in two or three instances, where the case was urgent, made a grant of 50*l.* sterling for three years. The Scottish establishment receive no pecuniary aid from Her Majesty's Government, with the exception of 50*l.* from the casual revenue, to one of the ministers of St. John. A small grant of wilderness land only, has been recently made to each church by the home government.

Wesleyan Methodists.—The ministers of the Wesleyan Methodists connexion, are supported by voluntary contributions, and the Wesleyan Methodists Society in England. There are 14 missionaries in the province, 28 chapels, and 73 congregations, with an average attendance of 9,590.

There are several other denominations of Christians; viz. Roman Catholics, Baptists, Independents, &c., but no returns have been received relative to them.

VIII. Grammar schools supported by legislative aid, are in active operation in several districts, and an excellent college has been established under the paternal auspices of Sir Howard Douglas; 6,000 acres of contiguous excellent land are appropriated for the use of this noble institution, which has the power of allowing the matriculation of students, without subscribing to the thirty-nine articles, except on taking degrees in divinity for the Church of England. Schools on the Madras system are established in each settlement, with a legislative allowance of 20*l.* each; they are under the superintendance of the governor and board of trustees. Several excellent private seminaries exist in different parts of the province.

No. of Schools, &c. of New Brunswick, in 1836.—[B. B.]

Name of Parish, and in what County or District.	Public or Free School, and where situated.	No. of Scholars. Ma.	Fm.	Total.
Frederickton, in York County.	King's College,* Grammar school and English school.	25 36	.. ..	25 36
St. John, in St. John's County.	..	95	..	95
St. Andrew's, in Charlotte.	..	30	..	30
Chatham, in Northumberland.	..	24	..	24
Maugerville, in Sunbury	..	24	10	34
Kingston, in King's County.	..	28	..	28
Gagetown, in Queen's County.	..	27	..	27
Liverpool, in Kent......				
Dorchester, in West moreland.				
In every Parish and the Province.	..	6424	5078	11502

* This College is endowed by His Majesty's Royal Charter, and receives from H. M's. casual revenue the yearly sum of 1,000*l.* sterling, and from the province treasury, so long as H. M's. grant is paid, the sum of 990*l.* The College is also in the receipt of 180*l.* sterling per annum, arising from land-rents. This school is connected with the college, and is supported out of its funds.

King's College, Officers of the College other than Professors: the registrar and treasurer, salary 100*l.*; steward (including allowance for fuel), 100*l.*; porter and beadle (without board), 40*l.*; gatekeeper, 10*l.*; forrester, 5*l.*; Monsieur Thomassin, French instructor to the college and collegiate school, 60*l.*

Scholarships on the foundation, two; one for 25*l.*; one for 20*l.*

Degrees conferred in the year 1836: five degrees of Bachelor in arts; one degree of master in arts.

By Acts of the Provincial Legislature, the grammar schools at St. John and St. Andrew's, are incorporated, and 135*l.* sterling is appropriated from the provincial revenue towards the support of the former school, and 90*l.* sterling towards the support of the latter. By another Act, 90*l.* sterling are appropriated for the support of a grammar school in each county in the province, on condition that the inhabitants subscribe 115*l.* for the like purpose. It is under these Acts that the enumerated schools have been established.

By an Act of the Provincial Legislature, provision is made for the support of parish schools, to the number of seven in a parish, provided that they do not average more than five to each parish in the several counties, by a grant of 20*l.* currency per annum, to each school; on condition that the inhabitants erect a school house, and subscribe 20*l.* more. In addition to the schools thus established and endowed by the Legislature, there are a number of respectable private schools in which all branches of education are taught, but as they receive no pecuniary encouragement from government, they have not been called upon to make any returns of their respective establishments.

IX. Prisoners in the Gaols of New Brunswick throughout each Year. [B. B.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of Debtors. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of Misdemeanours. Male	Fm.	Totl	No. of Felons. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of tried Prisoners. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of untried Prisoners. Male	Fm.	Totl	Deaths.
1828	360	4	364	249	2	251	63	3	66	24	—	24	62	1	63	18	—	18	1
1829	439	6	445	242	1	243	135	1	136	49	4	53	50	3	53	33	2	35	nil.
1830	263	18	281	153	—	153	74	14	88	36	4	40	97	15	112	9	3	12	nil.
1831	335	14	349	207	—	207	108	15	123	10	1	11	22	12	34	10	4	14	nil.
1832	425	15	440	244	—	244	145	15	160	18	2	20	140	5	145	26	6	32	—
1833	49	14	63	24	1	25	6	11	17	18	3	21	6	1	7	24	11	35	1
1834	35	8	43	18	—	18	4	6	10	10	3	13	11	2	13	9	1	10	—
1835	680	120	800	364	2	366	238	115	353	109	8	117	154	18	172	225	104	329	2
1836	201	13	214	123	—	123	65	13	78	13	—	13	67	13	80	11	—	11	9

Gaols of New Brunswick and Prisoners confined therein in 1836. [B. B.]

Name of the Prison and where situated.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells.	No. of Prisoners the Prison will contain when more than one sleeps in a cell.	Total No. of Prisoners who have been in gaol thro'out the yr.		No. of Debtors.		No. of Misdemeanours.		No. of Felons.		No. of tried Prisoners.		No. of untried Prisoners.		Prisoners employed in hard labour.	Prisoners not employed.	Cases of sickness & death.		
			Ml.	Fm.	Ml.	Fm.	Ml.	Fm.	Ml.	Fm.	Ml.	Fm.	Ml.	Fm.			Cases sickness in the year.	Greatest No. sick at one time	Deaths.
ing's County Gaol, Kingston	No cells exclusively appropriated for sleeping	20	8	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	
unbury Gaol, Burton	ditto	15	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4			
Westmoreland Gaol, Dorchester	ditto	15	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
ueen's County Gaol Gagetown	ditto	8																	
loucester Gaol, Bathurst	ditto	12	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2			
t. John's Gaol, St. John	ditto	70 to 80	33	9	10	..	18	9	5	..	19	9	4	..	15	27	12	2	9
ork County Gaol, Fredericton	ditto	24	7	1	4	..	..	1	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	8			
orthumberland Gaol, Newcastle	ditto	40																	
harlotte Gaol, St. Andrew	ditto	20	87	3	53	..	31	3	3	..	34	3	..	..	.	90			
ent County Gaol, Richibucto	ditto	6	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3			
arleton Gaol, Woodstock	ditto	24	56	..	42	..	13	..	1	..	9	..	5	..	..	56	1	1	
Total			201	13	123		65	13	13		67	13	10		15	199	13	4	9

The average cost of each Prisoner is about 4s. per week.

X. The constitution of New Brunswick is assimilated to that of the other North American colonies, differing thus far from that of Upper or Lower Canada, that the Lieutenant-Governor's executive council of twelve have also a legislative capacity.

The House of Assembly contained 28 members, thus distributed—City of St. John, two; county of ditto, four—Counties, Charlotte, four; King's, two; York, four; Westmoreland, four; Queen's and Sunbury, two each; Kent, one; Northumberland, two; and Gloucester, one. The number of representatives has since been increased. The provincial parliament sits for about two months, during the winter, at Fredericton, and is regulated in its proceedings after the manner already described.

The laws are administered by a supreme court and minor tribunals. The former has a chief justice and three puisne judges. There are also courts of chancery, vice admiralty, and for granting probates of wills, &c. The number of barristers and attornies practising in the province are, 15 at Fredericton, 19 at St. John's, and 37 at other stations. There are 50 public notaries.

The militia of the province of New Brunswick is distributed in regiments, as follows: 1. York county, five battalions. 2. St. John City, two battalions. 3. St. John's county, two battalions. 4. Sunbury county, four battalions. 5. Westmoreland county, four battalions. 6. Northumberland county, two battalions. 7. Gloucester county, two battalions. 8. Kent county, two battalions. 9. King's county, three battalions (with cavalry attached). 10. Queen's county, two battalions. Making a total of 10 regiments and 29 battalions. Each battalion has a lieutenant-colonel-major; 11 to 15 captains; 15 to 17 lieutenants; 10 to 16 ensigns, and the usual staff. The strength of the militia in 1836 was, Field officers, 51; captains, 300; subalterns, 580; staff, 90; sergeants, 471; drummers, 26; rank and file, 19,260.

Each regiment is trained three days in the year, one of which is the general training, or day of inspection, and the other two are company drills.

The province makes an allowance, for adjutants, not exceeding each 15*l*. per annum; and for sergeant-majors, a sum not exceeding 7*l*. 10*s*. per annum each; for the care of arms, a sum not exceeding 20*l*. to each battalion; and a bounty of 30*s*. per man, per month, when embodied for actual service; but not to exceed 5*l*. to each man on the whole. Provision for the services of the adjutant-general to the amount of 75*l*. Quarter-master-general, 50*l*. has been made for the year 1836. [B. B.]

XI. The revenue of New Brunswick is principally derived from duties levied on the importation of goods at the several ports of the province.

In 1820, the gross revenue of the colony was about 30,000*l*.; in 1825, about 40,000*l*.; and since 1827, thus—

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Revenue of New Brunswick. [B. B.]

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Specific duties on rum, brandy, gin, whiskey, molasses, sugar, coffee, and dried fruits, horses and cattle, and ad valorem duties on sundry merchandize . . .	19630	19999	22592	36629	25069	32786	31082	30734	51453	49728
Duties on sales by auction .	358	14	1213	811	665	700	967	1037	1286	1545
Duties on licenses to pedlars, or itinerant vendors .	..	..	173	129	10	..	..	..	124	103
Duties by acts of Imperial Parliament received from officers of his Majesty's customs .	13322	11114	9056	11222	3899	5933	6159	8424	5892	7251
Duties on British manufactures imported	711	612	313	490	..	..	..	6362	..	..
Net light-house duty . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	34024	31740	33347	49284	29645	39421	38209	46559	58755	58627

Casual and territorial revenue, 47,736*l.* currency; of which 15,757*l.* was received for permission to cut timber on crown lands, and 31,007*l.* for crown lands sold and leased.

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Expenditure of New Brunswick. [B.B.]

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Collection and protection of revenue	2946	2129	3305	2426	1884	3154	2742	3139	3051	3227
Pay and expenses of the Legislature	2135	2329	2453	2727	3431	3950	3338	3987	4268	5017
Judicial Establishment .	..	..	924	885	573	1085	402	642	755	484
Education	7749	6651	7371	7347	4710	7429	5856	6649	11072	9940
Bounties	3285	4148	5027	6268	4122	7494	4991	3635	289	232
Roads, bridges, &c. . .	13814	9773	3570	11701	6864	20026	2134	13082	18332	21534
Public buildings . . .	3201	6983	6396	4011	2571	1441	1746	1116	947	3535
Militia, and apprehension of deserters from his Majesty's forces	1152	765	1104	1428	474	1506	789	1047	999	910
Packets and Carriers . .	243	288	269	252	256	1017	180	380	307	324
Agents for the Province .	..	..	..	..	1151	233	507	302	532	214
Relief of Emigrants, and charitable purposes . .	2315	2277	4937	1478	608	1601	3462	6260	3247	1117
Commutation of quit rents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1060
Miscellaneous . . .	1060	3014	1891	1349	..	..	..	..	2928	4798
Total .	37903	38360	37250	39876	26647	48940	26152	40174	46732	52414

Recapitulation of the Establishment in 1836.—Paid by Great Britain, in sterling money—Ecclesiastical Establishment, 300*l.* Paid by the Colony in sterling money—Civil Establishment, 8,754*l.*; Judicial Establishment, 3,835*l.*; Miscellaneous Expenditure, 150*l.*; total, 12,739*l.*

Commissariat in 1836.—Supplies for rations of provisions and forage, 4,677*l.*; supplies for fuel and light, 1,059*l.*; miscellaneous purchases, 117*l.*; transport, 87*l.*; pay of extra staff, 102*l.*; military allowances, 304*l.*; contingencies, 253*l.*; ordnance department, 3,352*l.*; ordinaries, 9,483*l.*; pay of commissariat, 675*l.*; special disbursements, 52*l.*; total, 20,165*l.*

In addition to the above, many officers of the line and ordnance department have drawn their pay upon agents in London; the amount of which cannot be ascertained by this department. There is no charge made against the colony, nor do the troops receive any advantage from the colonial revenue.

A good deal of attention is now being paid to the formation of roads and bridges. The following was the distribution of 20,000*l.* in 1832:—

Great roads, 10,000*l.* Cross roads—Halifax, 725*l.*; Colchester, 700*l.*; Pictou, 760*l.*; Cumberland, 650*l.*; Hants, 744*l.*; Kings, 744*l.* Roads in Cape Breton, 2,000*l.*; Sydney, 765*l.*; Annapolis, 775*l.*; Shelburne, 775*l.*; Lunenburg, 712*l.*; Queens, 650*l.*

XII. In 1822–3, the total of shipping entering at New Brunswick was about 222,000 tons.

IMPORTS AND SHIPPING OF NEW BRUNSWICK. [B. B.]

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1822	—	781	193104	—	—	120	19790	—	—	—	—	96	9412	—	997	222306	—
1823	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	744	188906	—
1824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1070	249254	—
1825	—	649	187421	—	—	1051	52015	—	—	—	—	146	16950	—	1810	256376	—
1826	—	578	167982	—	—	1393	71383	—	—	—	—	432	17892	—	2403	257257	—
1827	—	431	125675	—	—	1214	76781	—	—	—	—	309	32496	—	1954	234952	—
1828	295326	509	150505	60237	162686	2025	124992	123662	617	39402	1470	6	1834	643311	3055	316733	15295
1829	291598	477	138295	72773	138527	1737	116374	133976	94	15459	827	6	1475	638076	2983	249754	14916
1830	285871	567	166680	92795	165796	2052	121517	146767	1342	59271	763	7	1706	693561	3968	351174	18728
1831	301729	470	141952	63595	159285	1435	83442	77476	1006	31861	—	3	361	603870	2914	257616	13514
1832	314097	559	162941	—	261554	1323	86611	123192	998	59783	5216	4	1060	704059	2929	310395	16199
1833	295939	452	129089	64311	192668	1615	105775	136432	829	68568	1022	6	1460	694599	2902	304892	15673
1834	373297	472	137796	70718	213859	1577	92280	109606	562	46637	3658	4	868	781167	2615	277581	14262
1835	521479	637	192555	59801	277879	1712	86892	102839	615	45852	615	15	3589	969860	2979	328805	18189
1836	734394	521	157862	53120	340315	1919	118394	112713	549	56626	5381	19	4178	1249537	3002	337060	16462

From **Elsewhere, value**, 1829, 395*l.*; 1830, 1571*l.*; 1831, 1785*l.*; 1833, 4227*l.*; 1834, 10029*l.*; 1835, 7247*l.*; 1836, 3614*l.*

EXPORTS AND SHIPPING OF NEW BRUNSWICK. [B.B.]

Years.	Great Britain Val. £	No.	Tons.	West Indies Val. £	North America Val. £	No.	Tons.	United States Val. £	No.	Tons.	Foreign States Val. £	No.	Tons.	Total Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1822	—	799	197980	—	—	122	19991	—	—	—	—	91	8891	—	1102	226863	—
1823	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	770	198742	—
1824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1073	226120	—
1825	—	781	220499	—	—	918	40786	—	—	—	—	203	8371	—	1902	279656	—
1826	—	715	208086	—	—	1191	71541	—	—	—	—	830	56623	—	2736	336250	—
1827	—	432	142433	—	—	1197	81453	—	—	—	—	290	29084	—	1919	252970	—
1828	244753	612	176028	133161	55802	1288	85065	18084	211	24441	6054	3	481	457855	2114	286015	13930
1829	271238	543	152231	159388	49096	1883	124278	26959	256	32516	698	2	404	514219	2684	309429	14914
1830	335132	649	190330	133460	65568	1911	112865	30372	512	45152	641	1	199	570307	3073	348546	16776
1831	266247	540	160063	72629	60418	1438	85090	18017	383	21127	3650	3	354	427318	2364	266634	13317
1832	433584	646	189511	—	175018	1396	96246	30796	618	29332	2400	1	184	541800	2661	315277	15912
1833	337594	613	103121	87795	94077	1565	102602	29462	625	29289	1259	3	428	558527	2806	316300	15975
1834	392347	654	189857	71451	68125	1453	91903	20411	218	19018	738	1	86	578787	2326	300864	13544
1835	475809	816	242625	69602	74312	1388	79983	24299	287	22077	1782	2	166	652154	2493	344851	16193
1836	431229	688	219259	66773	118225	1789	108435	29224	318	18670	4612	6	671	652645	2801	347035	16059

To **Elsewhere, value**, 1829, 6840*l.*; 1830, 5134*l.*; 1831, 6357*l.*; 1833, 8440*l.*; 1834, 5832*l.*; 1835, 6350*l.*; 1836, 2222*l.*

The shipping of the Port of St. John is thus shewn for 1836:—

Number of vessels on the records of registry at this port and at the out bay of Miramichi, on the 31st December, 1836—Ships, 41; barques, 38; brigs, 39; brigantines, 11; schooners, 190; steamers, 8; river craft, 83; tons, 69,766; men, 2,879. At the out bay of Miramichi, 59 vessels, admeasuring 7,064 tons, navigated by 386 men. Total at St. John and Miramichi, [illegible] vessels, admeasuring 76,830 tons, navigated by 3,265 men.

Number and tonnage of all vessels which have been employed in the trade coastwise at the port of St. John, and of the vessels cleared out for the fisheries, in the year ending 5th January, 1837—Coastwise: [illegible] vessels, 53,474 tons, 2,558 men. Fisheries: 37 vessels, 1,396 tons, 118 men.

Number of vessels registered at this port and at the out bay of Miramichi, in the year ending 5th January, 1837—Ships, 19; barques, 13; brigs, 4; brigantines, 2; schooners, 23; steam vessels, 4; river vessels, 10; total, 75 vessels, 23,010 tons. For owners in the United Kingdom, 6 vessels, 1,669 tons. Registered at Miramichi, 8 vessels, 3,147 tons.

The following is a return of the vessels registered at St. Andrew's, in the year 1833.—Square-rigged, 34; tons, 8,040; men, 383. Craft, 90; tons, 3,023; men, 219. Total, 124 vessels; 11,063 tons; 602 men.

In 1830, there were 40 ships, comprising 8,718 tons, built in the province; in 1831, 48 ships, 7,649 tons; in 1834, 92 ships, 24,140 tons.

A considerable whale fishery is now commencing in the province. From St. John's there are several vessels, averaging 400 tons burthen, each of which proceed to the Pacific and Eastern Ocean for seals, sperm, and black whale oil.

Coasting and Fishing Trade for 1832 and 1833.

Years.	Coasting.			Fishing. For Bounty.			Fishing. Not for Bounty.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
1832	600	33646	1436	28	1286	720	38	1386	120
1833	550	34780	1628	35	1615	240	28	1048	115

The principal Articles of Exports for a series of years.

Years.	Masts and Spars.	Timber.	Dried, Pickled, and Smoked Fish.
	No.	Tons.	
1822	7709	247149	£1827
1823	4609	239406	—
1825	3008	388395	21208
1826	6857	299265	21576
1828	5931	232412	19690
1829	5772	190645	27415
1830	4304	232748	26370
1831	2920	187166	29980
1832			
1833			
1834	6285	207880	26387

The whole trade of the province for eight years is shewn in the following Custom House returns:

New Brunswick Exports for the following Years, ending January 5th.

Articles.		1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.
Square timber ..	tons	194688	238606	190162	232515	186913	208227	164747	72669	101322	92573	90916
Deals and boards	sup. feet	17330	18321	17018	19205	21782	30962	36811	28568	32400	33421	36286
Shingles ..	mds.	3263	4675	3182	3036	3414	5000¾	5656	1803	1166	2145	2325
Staves ..	pieces	708*	792*	452000	505277	302867	289581	486000	665513	738464	633594	606707
Masts and spars ..	No.	6076	4930	5579	4222	2920	4170	4292	2348	1737	1736	1854
Small poles ..	ditto	2563	2435	2932	2882	3343	5305	3105	2943	4287	4953	3177
Handspikes ..	ditto	1819	4215	1783	2333	1159	1564	1140	2084	1298	836	705
Oars	ditto	3744	6833	8385	7568	5524	5465	8564	4097	5072	3560	3537
Lathwood ..	cords	3310	4278	3436	4717	3750	3862	3066	656	1034	1023	963
Treenails ..	No.	84	153	4000	900	4800	39690	14000	24945	16920	11050	—
Oats	bushels	948	1693	741	170	820	60	44	116	64	8	65
Gypsum ..	tons	3222	3200	1109	1784	2586	3176	2124	3291	1669	1015	—
Grindstones ..	ditto	2852	4061	11826	14437	10748	11835	1395	561	556	256	249
Lime ..	hogsheads	870	611	1276	555	328	319	491	421	476	805	520
Butter and cheese	lbs.	15102	11511	8029	12533	21943	12978	18802	23571	29456	9296	—
Potatoes ..	bushels	1410	2883	7257	3780	2719	819	2852	5100	4149	767	1340
Coals ..	chaldrons	66	133	70	—	3	138	687	504	17	12	—
Horns (cattle) ..	No.	—	7100	3526	6420	3037	11716	11789	1100	8650	4400	—
Limestone ..	tons	—	—	—	—	115	598	640	100	515	90	—
Bricks	No.	—	—	—	—	290000	42250	90000	12700	12300	39000	—
Ashes, pot ..	cwts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	100000	20	—	—	—
Ditto, pearl ..	ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	16¼	—	—	—	—
Salmon, salted ..	barrels	504	295	1139	1776	1199	692	652	160	88	30	99
Ditto, ditto ..	kits	2692	1725	2721	2635	2597	2947	2151	1965	5278	4650	1120
Ditto, smoked ..	No.	2655	2531	5795	5350	4812	4897	3708	4596	9404	6944	6073
Mackarel, salted	barrels	2739	2602	1991	2013	1990	1498	1090	3034	2632	1881	1959
Chad, ditto ..	ditto	80	23	16	3	50	291	74	72	360	737	398
Cod, ditto ..	quintals	4	25	199	93	171	22	—	—	11327	12702	—
Ditto, dried ..	quintals	18414	16851	16907	18442	17865	16502	20224	15509	—	—	16279
Cod tongues ..	kits	37	65	96	103	20	2	—	55	34071	467	57
Herrings, ditto	barrels	7596	9282	12409	11985	22917	18235	22505	10928	11579	8451	6426
Ditto, smoked ..	boxes	7401	4946	6180	3286	9138	14167	10292	3349	5483	5880	11915
Oysters ..	bushels	—	—	2250	660	444	4510	1835	—	—	—	—
Other fish, salted	barrels	876	7	19	4	4	73	16	—	—	—	—
Fish oil ..	gallons	5079	3010	2196	9202	6618	6695	40976	45544	140464	77013	208797
Whalebone ..	cwts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	85	281	54	318
Manganese ..	ditto	—	—	—	137	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flax seed ..	ditto	—	—	—	196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Marked mds. in the manuscript, and signifying thousands.

XIII. The staples of the province are timber and fish, agriculture being yet in its infancy. According to a calculation made in 1833, the value of saw-mills and mill property in New Brunswick, was—

Counties.	Establishments for sawing Deals.	Estimated value of all Mills, including all improvements—say Privileges, Site, Sluices, Land, Dams, and Piers.	Estimated quantity of Lumber sawed at the Mills during the year.	Estimated value of Lumber when sawed and carried to places of shipment.	Number of Men employed logging, sawing, and bringing to places of shipment.
St. John's County	29	£31,700	11,305,000 feet.	£28,202	320
King's ditto	30	14,800	3,705,000	9,785	287
Gloucester ditto	9	15,300	2,920,000	6,050	105
Westmoreland ditto	53	18,530	8,805,000	22,012	324
Kent ditto	10	6,950	2,650,000	6,575	84
Northumberland ditto ..	15	44,350	15,600,000	39,800	800
Sunbury ditto	7	8,500	4,500,000	11,250	103
Queen's ditto	6	9,200	6,200,000	15,500	118
Charlotte ditto..........	42	64,500	38,955,000	99,475	1,357
York ditto..............	29	18,000	9,000,000	22,500	300
Grand Total	230	232,030	103,640,000	261,210	3,798

The total quantity of land granted in the colony, is 3,293,886 acres; the quantity sold is estimated at 1,000,000 acres; remaining ungranted 14,195,654 acres. The average price per acre has been 4*s*. cur.

Paper Currency in circulation in New Brunswick in 1836.—The paper currency consists of the notes of the Bank of New Brunswick, the Charlotte County Bank, the Central Bank, the City Bank, the St. Stephen's Bank, and the Bank of Fredericton, and notes issued by the corporation of St. John; the average amount in circulation being about 350,000*l*.

In December, 1836, the state of the Central Bank of New Brunswick was as follows:—Capital stock paid in, 25,000*l*.; bills in circulation, 51,260*l*.; balances due to the other banks, 109*l*.; cash deposited, including sums not bearing interest, &c. 20,249*l*.; cash deposited bearing interest, 9,000*l*.; net profits on hand, 2,328*l*.; total, 107,949*l*. The resources of the bank were as follows:—Gold, silver, &c. in its banking-house, 13,064*l*.; balances due from other banks, 5,341*l*.; bills of other banks incorporated in the province, 2,902*l*.; real estate, 1,081*l*.; amount of all debts due, &c. except balances due from other banks, 85,560*l*.; total, 107,949*l*.

Commercial Bank.—Liabilities and assets for the half year, ending 9th April, 1836. Liabilities: capital,

tock paid in, 76,359*l.*; notes in circulation not earing interest, 83,323*l.*; notes in circulation bearing nterest, none; balances due to other banks, 2,586*l.*; et profits, 2,958*l.*; cash deposited with the bank, including all sums not bearing interest, &c. 21,296*l.*; cash eposited bearing interest, 8,461*l.*; total, 195,437*l.*

Resources of the Bank.—Gold, silver, &c. in the ank, 24,493*l.*; real estate, 2,481*l.*; bills of other anks, 12,472*l.*; balances due from other banks, ...9*l.*; debts due to the bank, &c. 151,420*l.*; total, ...,437*l.*

Charlotte Bank in April, 1836.—Amount of debts ue to the corporation, 29,011*l.*; amount of debts ue by the corporation, 3,464*l.*; amount of notes in irculation, 17,512*l.*; amount of gold and silver in and, 2,537*l.*; amount of debts, 35*l.*; amount of otes of other banks, 4,508*l.*

State of City Bank, 31st October, 1836.—Bills in circulation, 23,360*l.*; net profits on hand, 1,501*l.*; cash deposited, including all sums not bearing interest, ...; cash deposited bearing interest, 7,501*l.*; capital stock, 50 per cent. instalment paid in, 50,000*l.*; total, 91,072*l.*

Resources of the Bank.—Gold, silver, &c. in the bank, 10,229; real estate, 1,976*l.*; bills of other banks in the province, 7,711*l.*; balances due from other banks, 5,406*l.*; amount of all debts due, &c. 65,749*l.*; total amount of resources, 91,072*l.*

General State of the Bank of New Brunswick, 2nd May, 1836.—Amount due to the bank on account of notes discounted good, 88,971*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; ditto, doubtful; note, Boon and M'Kae, 33*l.* 6*s.*; total, ...,004*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Amount due from the bank on account of money deposited, 42,657*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*; ditto of bank notes in circulation, 50,809*l.* 10*s.* Amount of gold and silver coin in vault, 28,908*l.* 9*s.*; ditto funds in New York and Liverpool, 1,603*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*; ditto bills of exchange on hand, 555*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*; ditto notes of other banks, 20,707*l.*; total, 51,775*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Amount of surplus profits after paying dividends to 1st April, 555*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

General State of Central Bank, New Brunswick, in June, 1836.—Due from the bank: Capital stock paid in, 15,500*l.*; bills in circulation, 35,926*l.* 10*s.* Balances due to other banks: Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the bank not bearing interest, its bills in circulation, profits, and balances due to other banks excepted, 21,770*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.*; cash deposited bearing interest, 9,000*l.*; net profits on hand, 1,476*l.* 11*s.* 4½*d.* Total amount due from the bank, 83,673*l.* 4*s.* 8¾*d.*

Resources of the Bank. — Gold, silver, and other coined metals in its banking house, 5,824*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; gold and silver specially deposited in the bank of New Brunswick, 10,000*l.*; total, 15,824*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.* Balances due from other banks, 5,187*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*; bills of other banks incorporated in this province, 839*l.*; amount of all debts due, including bills of exchange and all stock and funded debts of every description, except the balances due from other banks, 60,824*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*; real estate, 997*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* Total amount of resources of the bank, 83,673*l.* 4*s.* 8¾*d.*

Property annually created, and if not consumed turned into moveable or immoveable Property.—Animal food for 100,000 mouths, 200 lbs. each per annum, at 4*d.* per lb. 333,333*l.*; fish for 100,000 mouths, 150 lbs. each per annum, at 1½*d.* per lb., 93,750*l.*; bread and other vegetables for 100,000 mouths, at 3*d.* per day for each, 456,250*l.*; butter, milk, cheese, and eggs for 100,000 mouths, at 1*d.* per day for each, 152,083*l.*; luxuries, viz. wines, spirits, ale, tea, coffee, sugar, &c. &c. for 100,000 mouths, at 3*d.* each per day, 456,250*l.*; food for horses, cows, &c. &c. &c. 300,000, at 1*l.* each, 300,000*l.*; clothes and furniture worn out for 100,000 mouths, at 3*l.* each, 300,000*l.*; domestic manufactures, &c. annually produced, 300,000*l.*; income from business, or profits on professions, 1,000,000*l.*; waste by fire, loss, bad seasons, &c. 50,000*l.*; total annual production of property, 3,441,666*l.*

Moveable Property: Horses, 12,000, at 10*l.* each, 120,000*l.*; horned cattle, 90,000, at 5*l.* each, 450,000*l.*; sheep, 120,000, at 1*l.* each, 120,000*l.*; swine, 80,000, at 1*l.* each, 80,000*l.*; poultry, 75,000*l.*; house furniture, &c. 1,000,000*l.*; clothing and equipage, 300,000*l.*; machinery and farming implements, &c. 500,000*l.*; bullion and coin, 30,000*l.*; ships, boats, timber, and other merchandize, 2,500,000*l.*; total moveable property, 5,175,000*l.*

Immoveable Property: Houses, 20,000, at 10*l.* each, 100,000*l.*; saw and grist mills, &c. 250,000*l.*; arable land, 500,000 acres, at 5*l.* per acre, 2,500,000*l.*; land occupied, but not untilled, 3,000,000 acres, at 1*l.* per acre, 3,000,000*l.*; land not granted, 13,000,000 acres, at 5*s.* per acre, 3,250,000*l.*; roads, canals, dykes, bridges, wharfs, &c. 1,000,000*l.*; forts, gaols, churches, barracks, &c. 500,000*l.*; manufactories, mines, quarries, &c. 800,000*l.*; total immoveable property, 11,400,000*l.*; total moveable and immoveable property, 16,575,000*l.*

CHAPTER VI.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SECTION I. Prince Edward Island (formerly called St. John's) is situated in a kind of recess or bay of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between the parallels of 46. and 47. 10. north latitude, and of the meridians 62. and 65. west of Greenwich, bounded on the west and south by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, from which it is separated by Northumberland Strait; on the east by Cape Breton Isle, from which it is distant 27 miles, and on the north by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Magdalen Islands. The breadth across the strait between Traverse and Cape Tourmentine is only nine miles. In length Prince Edward Island is about 140 miles on a line through the centre of the territory; in its greatest breadth 34 (in some places not more than 15 miles,) with an area of 1,360,000 acres, or 2,134 square miles, most favourably situate for commerce, agriculture or fisheries. Charlotte Town, the capital of Prince Edward Island, is distant from the Land's End in England 2,280 miles; from St. John's Newfoundland, 550; from St. John's New

Brunswick, by sea 360 (across Nova Scotia), from Halifax, by the Gut of Canso, 240; (by Pictou 140 miles), from Pictou, 40; from Miramichi, 120; from Quebec, 580; and from Cape Ray, the nearest point of Newfoundland, 125 miles.

II. This island was discovered by Cabot, 24th June 1497, being the first land seen after his departure from Newfoundland; it was named by this celebrated Navigator St. John, and not being formally claimed or settled by England, the French seized upon it as a part of the territory of New France or Canada, and in 1663, leased or granted it together with the Magdalen, Bird and Biron Islands to the Sieur Doublett, a captain in the French navy, to be held as a feudal tenure of the company of Miscou.

The island remained as a fishing station to the Sieur and his associates (two fishing companies,) until after the treaty of Utrecht in 1715, when it began to be colonized; and in 1758 there was said to have been 10,000 settlers; but this is doubtful, as the French Supreme Government at Quebec discouraged colonization everywhere, except around the strong fortifications which they had erected in various parts of their North American dominions.

In 1758, on the capitulation of Louisbourg, Prince Edward Island, which had formed the granary of that fortress, was taken possession of by the English.

At the conclusion of the peace in 1763, on the arrangement of the conquests made from France, this island, together with Cape Breton Isle, were annexed to the government of Nova Scotia. A great number of the Acadian French on the island were still so hostile to the English that they were included in the order to remove those of Nova Scotia, a large number were in consequence shipped off to the neighbouring continent; to the South colonies, and to France; in which latter place they were ill received and upbraided for their continual hostilities which had led to the total extinction of the French dominion in North America. Prince Edward Island was included in the general survey of the British empire in America in 1764, and which the commencement of the first American war put a stop to on the continent. The survey of the island being completed in 1766, various schemes for its cultivation and settlement were proposed; amongst others, the Earl of Egmont, then first Lord of the Admiralty, proposed settling it on a feudal plan (his lordship being lord paramount,) with a certain number of baronies to be held of him; each baron to erect a castle or stronghold, to maintain so many men at arms, and with their under-tenants to perform suit and service according to the custom of the ancient feudal tenures of Europe. Upon the rejection of the Earl of Egmont's impracticable scheme, it was determined to grant the whole island to individuals on certain conditions prescribed by the then Board of Trade and Plantations; but the number of applications being so great, it was thought proper that the different townships should be drawn by way of lottery, which was accordingly done with the exception of two townships, (these were Nos. 40 and 59, then partly occupied by a fishing company with the consent of government) some tickets being a prize of a whole township, others half, and others a third; many of the fortunate holders being officers of the army and navy, who had served during the preceding war. The conditions of settlement were—26 townships (each township contains about 20,000 acres) to pay 6*s*. per annum for each 100 acres; 29 ditto to pay 4*s*. for ditto; and 11 townships 2*s*. for ditto; and the grantees were to settle their lands in the proportion of one settler to each 200 acres, within ten years from the date of their grants, otherwise the same were to be void.

The mandamuses to the Governor of Nova Scotia (to which the island was then annexed) issued for each township, to the holders of the fortunate lottery tickets, under the King's sign manual, bear date for the greater part, August 1767; and thus, with exceptions scarcely worthy of note, the whole island containing 1,360,000 acres, was given away in one day. [For an account of the effects resulting from this arrangement, see *Colonial Library*, vol. vii.]

III. The general appearance of Prince Edward Island, is extremely picturesque, though destitute of those bold, and in many instances, romantic features that characterise several parts of the adjacent continent; in general the surface rises as in New Brunswick, into gentle undulations, without any absolutely flat country, but no were reaching the elevation of mountains; the principal high lands being a chain of hills, traversing the island nearly north and south from De Sable to Grenville Bay; with this exception there are few inequalities to interfere with the ordinary agriculture, to the pursuit of which even a sailor is attracted, by the rich verdure which clothes the country to the water's edge.

The island is divided into three counties. [See *Colonial Library*, vol. vi.]

IV. Prince Edward Isle is a pastoral country,—neither limestone, gypsum, coal nor iron have yet been discovered, but in many places the earth and rivulets are deeply impregnated with metallic oxides; the soil is in general a light reddish loam—in some places approaching to a tolerable strong clay—in most districts more or less sandy, but where the latter inclines to a dark colour, it is very fruitful. Red clay is a reddish sandstone, but occasionally, at intervals of several miles, a solitary block of granite is met with; in fact, the whole island seems to have been left dry in latter ages by the waters of the gulf of St. Lawrence, which are evidently continually on the decrease.

V. The climate is neither so cold in winter nor so hot in summer as that of Lower Canada, while it is free from the fogs which rush along the shores of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. People 100 years of age, without ever knowing a day's sickness, are numerous in the island.

VI. We have no correct estimate of the progressive increase of the population; when taken from the French the island is supposed to have contained 6,000 Acadians, a great number of whom were afterwards removed, as stated under Nova Scotia. Scotchmen form more than one half of the whole population; those from the Hebrides are best suited to the island. The Acadian French are estimated at about 5,000; but of the Mic-mac, or native Indians, once so numerous, there are probably not more than 30 families on the island. In 1802, the number of inhabitants was, males, 10,644; females, 10,007; total, 20,671. In 1822, males, 12,140; females, 12,460; total, 24,600. In 1825, males, 14,140; females, 14,460; total, 28,600. The two last censuses were as follows, viz.—Census of the Population taken under the authority of the Acts George IV, cap. 7, A.D. 1827; and William IV. cap. 7, A.D. 1833.

Township Numbers.	Males in 1833.				Females in 1833.			Grand total of males and females	1827.			Increase from 1827 to 1833.
	Under 16 yrs.	From 16 to 60	60 and upwards.	Total.	Under 16.	16 and upwards.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	111	107	9	227	138	94	232	459	148	135	283	176
2	51	35	1	87	47	39	86	173	72	61	133	40
3	25	24	1	50	31	20	51	101	28	22	50	51
4	56	38	4	98	36	35	71	169	50	42	92	77
5	60	58	..	118	52	43	95	213	64	58	122	91
6	41	26	2	69	39	23	62	131	78	58	136	..
7	22	23	2	47	29	23	52	99	31	28	59	40
8	25	24	2	51	27	22	49	100	21	18	39	61
9	12	7	..	19	5	9	14	33	14	12	26	7
10	10	8	1	19	7	10	17	36	21	21	42	..
11	56	34	4	94	32	37	69	163	64	58	122	41
12	29	49	..	78	29	20	49	127	67	25	92	35
13	72	75	8	155	56	64	120	275	116	95	211	64
14	107	72	8	187	104	76	180	367	167	166	333	34
15	171	124	8	303	148	24	272	575	225	211	436	139
16	114	95	4	213	106	90	196	409	184	147	331	78
17	228	199	17	444	197	194	391	835	367	349	716	119
18	174	176	14	364	197	192	389	753	385	328	713	40
19	208	178	3	389	191	157	348	737	261	230	491	246
20	193	137	10	340	175	140	315	655	222	183	405	250
21	162	132	17	311	158	142	300	611	245	212	457	154
22	52	52	8	112	56	53	109	221	57	49	106	115
23	144	132	9	285	144	119	263	548	114	121	235	313
24	289	245	13	547	265	190	455	1002	360	362	722	280
25	103	74	5	182	97	70	167	349	121	124	245	104
26	111	110	20	241	101	113	214	455	199	175	374	81
27	117	77	12	206	89	79	168	374	118	96	214	160
28	246	227	22	495	224	204	428	923	379	341	720	203
29	141	149	18	308	148	119	267	575	220	182	402	173
30	49	33	2	84	51	24	75	159	45	51	96	63
31	90	84	7	181	81	86	167	348	105	124	229	119
32	187	207	13	407	185	182	367	774	299	309	608	166
33	141	123	19	283	122	116	238	521	180	136	316	205
34	340	275	28	643	324	303	627	1270	448	437	885	385
35	87	191	58	336	150	171	321	657	238	222	460	197
36	105	118	12	235	104	113	217	452	143	133	276	176
37	99	105	10	214	84	106	190	404	240	193	433	..
38	76	83	12	171	60	91	151	322	139	148	287	35
39	93	77	4	174	74	82	156	330	174	154	328	2
40	112	113	13	238	86	84	170	408	123	101	224	184
41	72	76	12	160	71	87	158	318	143	126	269	49
42	96	68	15	179	84	95	179	358	132	133	265	93
43	111	106	9	226	132	115	247	463	161	174	335	128
44	114	119	11	224	114	126	240	464	265	230	495	..
45	129	133	6	268	122	112	234	502	126	137	263	239
46	54	68	5	127	72	66	138	265	99	117	216	49
47	186	183	14	383	180	192	372	755	323	302	625	130
48	116	135	14	265	126	124	250	515	219	204	423	92
49	241	190	21	452	218	188	406	858	338	333	671	187
50	215	206	20	441	209	207	416	857	341	304	645	212
51	48	43	2	93	40	38	78	171	6	6	12	159
52	47	53	2	102	72	44	116	218	93	97	190	28
53	71	110	8	189	60	70	130	319	146	114	260	59
54	36	23	3	62	31	28	59	121	31	33	64	57
55	102	73	13	188	82	92	174	362	153	136	289	73
56	162	105	10	277	125	114	239	516	207	188	395	121
57	273	249	25	547	286	266	552	1099	282	275	557	542
58	167	135	13	315	140	135	275	590	247	217	464	126
59	75	93	10	178	69	78	147	325	132	108	240	85
60	86	75	8	169	84	83	167	336	100	103	203	133
61	48	59	7	114	62	55	117	231	106	92	198	33
62	94	84	14	192	81	83	164	356	142	120	262	94
63	60	63	4	127	73	56	129	256	99	74	173	83
64	118	151	9	278	119	131	250	528	174	176	350	178
65	223	200	17	440	197	183	380	820	290	281	571	249
66	17	10	..	27	13	10	23	50	2	2	4	46
67	29	39	3	71	26	22	48	119	..	..	..	..
	7509	6945	675	15129	7137	6659	13796	28925	10644	10007	20651	8274

	Males in 1833.				Females in 1833.			Grand total of males & females.	1827.			Increase from 1827 to 1833.
	Under 16 years.	From 16 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.	Under 16.	16 and upwards.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Brought forward	7509	6945	675	15129	7137	6659	13796	28925	10644	10007	20651	8274
Charlotte Town . .	431	524	17	972	436	557	993	1965	827	822	1649	216
Charlotte Town Royalty .	138	152	15	305	130	141	271	576	233	191	424	152
George Town . . .	9	22	..	31	13	15	28	59				
George Town Royalty .	55	41	1	97	48	40	88	185	81	75	156	29
Prince Town . . .	4	8	..	12	1	3	4	16				
Prince Town Royalty .	128	109	5	242	115	101	216	458	159	155	314	144
Boughton Island . .	6	10	..	16	13	10	23	39	14	22	36	3
Panmure Island . .	3	4	..	7	4	7	11	18	6	6	12	6
Rustico Island . .	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	3	0	3	1
St. Peter's Island . .	10	5	..	15	8	5	13	28	9	12	21	7
Governor's Island . .	4	5	1	10	5	4	9	19				
Grand total .	8297	7829	714	16840	7910	7542	15452	32292	11976	11290	23266	8832

Census in 1836. [B. B.]

County, District, or Parish.	Area in sq. miles.	Population to the sq. mile.	Whites.		Total.
			Male.	Fem.	
King's county . .	643½	11	4218	3864	8082
Queen's county . .	748¼	16	6665	6203	12868
Prince county . .	723¼	11	4145	3724	7869
Charlotte Town . .	} 11¼	231 {	972	993	1965
Charlotte Town Royalty			305	271	576
George Town . .	} 6¼	40 {	31	28	59
George Town Royalty			97	88	185
Boughton Island .	¾	29	16	13	29
Panmure Island . .	1¼	18	7	11	18
Rustico Island . .	¾	3	4	..	4
St. Peter's Island .	1¼	25	15	13	28
Governor's Island .	½	9	10	9	19
Prince Fort Town .	} 6¼	79 {	12	4	16
Prince Fort Royalty .			242	216	458
Total and Average .	2144	152	16739	15437	32176

With the exception of Charlotte Town, nearly all the inhabitants of the island are employed in agriculture. The number of persons employed in commerce are about 1,000.

By a Colonial Act 11th George IV, c. 5, all persons solemnizing marriages are required to return certificates thereof to the surrogate of the island, within six calendar months from such solemnization. Those so recorded in the surrogate's office this year were —the number of marriage licenses issued by the Lieutenant Governor, as ordinary, were 90.

VII. The established religion of the colony is Episcopalian. A large number of the inhabitants are of the Kirk of Scotland, or Romish faith, and there are several Missionary establishments.

Return of the Number of Churches, Livings, &c. of Prince Edward Island, 1836. [B. B.]

Name of Parish, and in what County or District.	Population of each Parish.	Value of Living.	Number of Persons the Church will contain.	Number of Persons generally attending.	Chapels, and number of Persons they will contain.	Number of Persons generally attending.	Whether Protestant or Roman Catholic.	Parsonage House.	Dissenting Places of Worship.
		£.							
Charlotte Parish, Queen's County.	6108	200	400	300	two chapels, each will contain 300.	} .. {	1 Wesleyan 1 Rom. Cath.	} 1	3
Richmond Parish, King's County.	2461	200	212	140	four chapels, capable of containing 850.	560	Roman Cath.	3	2
Grenville Parish, Queen's County.	2000	nil.	300	40	one chapel, lot 20.	50	Roman Cath.	nil.	2

Besides these, there are two churches of the Established Church of Scotland; one in Charlotte Town, capable of containing 500; 200 generally attending; and one at Belfast, capable of containing 500; 300 generally attending; besides Baptists' and other meeting-houses, of which no correct accounts can be obtained. There is no glebe attached to any of these churches.

VIII. The state of instruction in 1833, is thus shewn.

Number of Townships.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.
3	1	17	7
11	1	16	4
12	1	11	12
13	1	12	6
14	1	14	10
15	2	38	21
16	2	29	22
17	2	32	33
18	1	34	27
19	1	24	14
20	1	13	14
21	1	21	9
25	3	39	35
26	2	24	18
27	1	18	9
28	1	4	5
29	4	78	48
30	2	23	26
31	1	14	14
32	1	11	12
33	2	22	27
34	2	41	22
35	4	69	46
36	1	18	9
37	1	2	2
38	2	20	16
39	2	35	13
40	1	18	15
43	1	13	2
44	1	15	1
45	1	17	3
46	2	32	10
48	1	14	6
49	1	30	20
50	1	16	9
51	2	32	16
56	1	7	2
57	1	17	7
58	3	46	25
59	2	34	18
60	1	23	12
61	1	16	7
64	1	18	7
	65	1227	641
65	6	133	99
66	1	24	16
67	2	80	56
	9	237	171
	74	1464	812

There is one public school in Charlotte parish, Queen's County, supported by a grant from the colonial government of 300*l.* currency. There are two schoolmasters receiving 150*l.* currency each. There is also one free school, having ten male and eight female scholars, who are taught on the Lancastrian system; the government make a grant of 25*l.* and 10*l.* annually for its support. The schoolmaster receives 25*l.* annually.

The number of private schools are about 40.

By a Provincial Act, 4th Will. IV. cap. 1, for the encouragement of education, the masters of all district schools, having passed the necessary examination, before a board established for that purpose, are entitled to receive from government an annual allowance, varying from 5*l.* to 20*l.*, according to their several qualifications.

IX. The state of crime in the colony, is thus shewn. There are three gaols; viz. Queen's County Gaol, situate in Charlotte Town; King's County Gaol, situate in George Town; and Prince County Gaol, situate in St. Eleanor's. No return has been made for the two last-named gaols, but the return of the first, viz. Queen's County, is as follows: number of prisoners the prison is capable of containing in separate cells, 10; ditto, when more than one prisoner sleeps in one cell, 80; total number of prisoners who have been in gaol throughout the year, male, 112, female, 8; total 120. Number of debtors, male, 65; female, none. Number of misdemeanors, male, 38; female, 3. Number of felons, male, 9; female, 5. Number of tried prisoners, male, 12; female, 8. Number of untried prisoners, male 35; female, none. Cases of sickness and death—cases of sickness in the year, 6; greatest number of sick at one time, 2; deaths, 1.

Number of Prisoners in the Gaols of Prince Edward Island throughout the Year. [B. B.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours.			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	3	1	..	1	nil.
1829	117	..	117	78	..	78	32	..	32	7	..	7	37	..	37	2	..	2	nil.
1830	No return for 1830.																		
1831	170	3	173	120	..	120	35	..	35	12	3	15	40	..	40	10	..	10	nil.
1832	108	7	115	75	..	75	33	7	40	33	7	40	20	4	24	25	5	30	nil.
1833	130	1	131	80	1	81	50	..	50	50	..	50	40	..	40	50	..	50	nil.
1834	130	1	131	80	1	81	50	..	50	50	..	50	40	..	40	50	..	50	nil.
1835	100	..	100	60	..	60	30	..	30	20	..	20	10	..	10	40	..	40	nil.
1836	112	8	120	65	..	65	38	3	41	9	5	14	12	8	20	35	..	35	1

X. Prince Edward Island has its own Lieutenant-governor, Council, and House of Assembly, constituted after the manner described in the preceding chapters; its military protection is under the control of the Nova Scotia Commander of the Forces. The Council consists generally of nine members appointed by the King's mandamus; and the House of Assembly of eighteen members, elected by the people as in the other colonies—four for each county, and two for each of the towns of Charlotte, George and Prince towns. The form of procedure is that of the British Parliament. The Executive and Legislative Council consists of nine members, including the Bishop of Nova Scotia, Surveyor-General, Attorney-General, Colonial Treasurer, Town-major, Collector of Customs and Imposts &c. There is a Court of Chancery regulated after that of Westminster, over which the Governor presides; and the jurisprudence of the colony is managed by a Chief Justice. The laws are English. The militia consists of a troop of cavalry in each county, two companies of artillery, and 11 regiments of foot; the whole comprizing 329 officers, and 4,545 non-commissioned officers and rank and file. The regular troops are derived from Nova Scotia, and consist of one Captain, one Subaltern, and rank and file, relieved every year from Halifax.

XI. The first revenue attempted to be levied for the support of the government, as before stated, was the quit-rents; these failing in their extent, a Parliamentary grant was applied for and obtained.

The revenue of the island in 1821, was 2,052*l.*; in 1822, 2,311*l.*; in 1823, 2,019*l.*; in 1824, 2,052*l.*; in 1825, 2,479*l.*; in 1826, 4,935*l.*; and since then the income has been thus:—

Revenue.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Impost by Permanent Colonial Legislative Enactments on Wines and Spirits.	2147	2165	2225	2019	2934	1805	2049	1616	1581
Impost by two Annual Colonial Legislative Enactments on Wines, Tea and Tobacco, Molasses, &c.	1360	1203	1900	2028	2640	1699	2006	2687	3091
Ad valorem duty of 2½ per cent. on certain Goods, Wares and Merchandize.	..	..	..	..	1156	1097	1044	2120	3434
Land Assessment . .	..	..	..	..	..	1305	1264	1285	1271
Licenses to retail Spirituous Liquors	262	230	207	187	233	271	264	258	263
Duties to be applied towards support of Lighthouses.	78	125	92	105	79	69	163	140	153
Post Office	175	203	167	250	265	294	292	400	349
Interest on bonded duties .	27	185	40	248	151	118	263	42	87
Issue of Treasury Notes . .	..	..	..	..	..	4500	..	..	..
Rent of Warren Farm . .	..	..	25	25	25	..	25	50	25
Rent of Hilboro' Ferry . .	..	27	..	62	45	54	20	55	..
Wharfage . . .	..	..	..	..	..	34	59	62	51
Parliamentary Grant . .	2820	2820	2820	2820	2820	2820	2820	3120	3070
Incidental Revenue .	32	22	50	71	325	133	322	116	62
Total . .	6905	6983	7529	7820	10678	14205	10597	13442	11957

The following documents shew the items of receipt and expenditure for the year 1833:—

Receipts at the Treasury for 1833.—By balance in the treasurers' hands, 9,268*l.*; by impost duty for past year as under,—Charlotte Town, 3,935*l.*; Richmond Bay, 23*l.*; Bedeque, 192*l.*; Cascumpec, 28*l*; Three Rivers, 225*l*; Tryon and Crapaud, 1*l.*; St. Margaret's, 17*l.*; Port Hill, 75*l.*; New London, 89*l.*; Colville Bay, 200*l.*; Belfast, 193*l.*; St. Peter's, 84*l.*; total, 5,068*l.* Light duty, 77*l*; tavern and retailer's of spirituous liquor, licences, 301*l.*; hawkers and pedlars, 8*l.*; gross receipts at post office, 327*l.*; fines and penalties, 70*l.*; rent of Hillsborough ferry, opposite Charlotte Town, 61*l.*; assessment under Road Compensation Act, 70*l.*; wharfage, 38*l.*; from securities of late treasurer, 51*l.*; one year's land assessment, 1,450*l.*; interest received on bonds, 131*l.*; treasury notes received from commissioners, 5,000*l.*; total, 21,952*l.*

General Abstract.—1833, Jan. 5th., to amount of treasury notes in circulation at this date, 11,500*l*; Dec. 13th., further issue of treasury notes under Act 3 Will. IV., c. 13, 5 000*l.*; total, 16,500*l.* 1834, Jan. 20th., by balance in the hands of the treasurer as above, 8,165*l.*; by balance due by the sureties of the late treasurer, 339*l.*; balance, 7,994*l.*; total, 16,500*l.*

Expenditure for 1833.—Roads and bridges, 3,545*l.*; schools, 674*l.*; agricultural societies, 200*l.*; crown prosecutions, &c. 334*l.*; crown officers' fees, 80*l.*; inland mails, 199*l*; foreign mails, 436*l.*; militia, 72*l.*; annuities, 56*l.*; destroying bears and loupcerviers, 64*l.*; coroners and jurors' fees, 65*l.*; house of assembly, 972*l.*; legislative council, 204*l.*; executive council for salary of messenger, &c. 40*l.*; colonial secretary's and lieutenant-governors' fees, 344*l.*; printing and stationery, 428*l.*; market-house, 38*l.*; sheriff's allowance and gaol expenses, 264*l.*; extra work work on Poplar Island Bridge, 80*l.*; forming a census, &c. 188*l.*; Ellis River Hards, 65*l.*; repairs of Hillsborough ferry-house, 24*l.*; advance for building government-house, 1,400*l.*; advance for building an academy, 600*l.*; building court-house and gaol in Prince County, 240*l.*; ditto in King's County, 287*l.*; drawback, 9*l.*; commissioners for issuing treasury notes, 60*l.*; printing treasury notes, 95*l.*; public surveys, 134*l.*; salary of colony agent, 136*l.*; ditto of collector of impost, Charlotte Town, 260*l.*; ditto of sub-collector of customs, 170*l.*; ditto of treasurer, 500*l.*; advance for a new block for Charlotte Town

Wharf, 500*l.*; road compensation granted, 77*l.*; lunatics, 89*l.*; assayer of weights and measures, 15*l.*; salary of wharfinger, 40*l*; Prince Town wharf, 9*l.*; rent of government house, 150*l.*; advance for building Georgetown wharf, 30*l.*; refunded to J. Stewart, 13*l.*; Lieutenant-governor Young, 300*l.*; repairing-houses, 40*l.*; contingencies, 201*l.*; total, 13,759*l.*; balance, 8,165*l.*; grand total, 21,925*l.*

The expenditure of the past year thus appears considerably to exceed that of any former year, the total amount being 13,759*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*; this great increase was contemplated by the House of Assembly at its last session, and an issue of treasury notes was made to meet the expenditure which was occasioned by the appropriations for the erection of the New Government House, Academy, and other Public Buildings, together with a larger amount than usual for the service of Roads and Bridges, and for additions to the wharfs at Charlotte Town and George Town, but in making such additional appropriations a Revenue to redeem that issue of Treasury Notes was anticipated, and will be derived under the Act levying an assessment on land. There is a very great deficiency in the amount of revenue derived from imposts, which can only be accounted for from a falling off in our exports, occasioned by the failure of our agricultural produce for the two last years, and from the advanced prices of foreign articles.

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Expenditure of Prince Edward Island.—[B. B.]

Separate Heads of Expenditure.	Expenditure in Pounds Sterling during Years								
	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Expense of Civil Establishment	2960	2960	2960	2960	3194	3868	3886	4294	4514
Roads and Bridges	1623	1455	1320	1897	2357	3190	2019	1818	2002
Public Buildings and Wharfs	..	..	..	843	785	2949	2805	1233	893
House of Assembly	235	301	368	658	878	875	643	1027	897
Legislative Council	..	..	..	..	..	183	152	214	193
Executive Council	..	..	..	..	107	..	..	134	147
Schools	334	365	312	321	483	560	625	615	409
Crown Prosecutions	232	179	176	249	222	301	421	430	209
Crown Officers charges in other Services.	..	..	..	..	..	72	51	34	43
Mails	289	327	350	342	205	572	226	896	1032
Coroner's and Jurors fees	..	..	..	..	..	58	19	40	19
Public Printing and Stationery	194	213	203	235	275	385	404	616	249
Colonial Secretary's fees	78	63	118	54	104	310	242	—	—
Sheriff's Allowance and Expense of sale.	..	86	262	131	117	201	182	—	—
Grants to Agricultural Societies	..	..	..	..	..	180	108	—	—
Obtaining a Census and Statistical Information.	..	..	..	..	..	169	—	—	—
Printing Treasury Notes, and per centage to Commissioners.	..	..	..	102	18	140	67	—	—
Public Surveys	31	23	24	53	54	120	9	—	—
Salary of Colony Agents, including Premium on Bills.	..	..	100	120	122	122	—	—	—
Compensation under Act for making and repairing roads.	..	..	..	..	56	69	106	—	—
Annuities and grants to lunatics	36	31	36	61	87	130	142	—	—
Rewards for killing Bears and Loup-cerviers.	..	..	..	..	..	57	15	—	—
Drawbacks	..	..	73	58	..	8	21	—	—
Rent of Government House	.	..	..	135	90	135	45	—	—
Grant to Lieut.-governor	..	..	..	..	..	270	—	—	—
Expenses in enforcing Quarantine regulations.	..	..	..	..	180	..	139	—	—
Furniture for New Governor's House.	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	—	—
Expense of Elections	..	..	..	..	80	..	22	—	—
Contingencies	314	276	268	249	153	202	250	—	—
Ordinary Military Disbursements	131	114	150	116	104	65	67	—	—
Treasury Notes cancelled by Act 3 Will. IV. cap. 13.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	900
Miscellaneous	286	1583	1820	1342	750	..	..	1585	1774
Total	6749	7984	8550	10023	10431	15202	13578	13841	13288

Recapitulation of the Establishment in 1836.—Paid by Great Britain in sterling money: Civil Establishment, 2,240*l.*; Contingent Expenditure, 130*l.*; Judicial Establishment, 700*l.*; total, 3,070. Paid by the Colony in sterling money: Civil Establishment, 1,354*l.*; Judicial Establishment, 90*l.*; Contingent

Expenditure, 463*l.*; Miscellaneous Expenditure, 8,127*l.*; Pensions, 183*l.*; total, 10,218*l.*

Estimate of the Charge of defraying the Civil Establishment of Prince Edward Island, in America, from the 1st day of April 1838 to the 31st day of March 1839.—Charge Proposed to be voted by Parliament: Salary of Lieutenant-governor, 1,000*l.*, fees, 50*l.*; Chief Justice, 700*l.*; Secretary, Registrar, and clerk of the Council, 150*l.*, fees &c. 494*l.*; Attorney-general, 200*l.*, Judge of Court for Probate of wills, 20*l.*; Provost Marshal, 100*l.*; Surveyor general, 200*l.*; fees, 101*l.*; Clerk of the crown and coroner, 90*l.*; fees, 30*l.*; and Clerk of Supreme Court, 78*l.*; Pension to C. D. Smyth, Esq., late Lieutenant governor, 500*l.*; Contingencies, 130*l.*; total charge, with fees, 3,844*l.*

XII. I have no early accounts of the trade of the colony, but it is known that the French when in possession of the island, carried on a considerable fishery from its shores.

IMPORTS AND SHIPPING OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

From 1823 to 1828, the tonnage inwards was 10,000 to 13,000 tons per annum. The [B. B.] gives the result since as follows:—

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1823	..	32	7342	..	..	122	5681	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	13023	..
1824	..	35	7719	..	..	142	6249	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	13966	..
1825	..	28	5848	..	..	120	5677	..	..	..	..	1	374	..	149	11899	..
1828	31281	25	6017	2309	28574	292	14542	..	..	..	..	..	..	62165	317	20559	1094
1829	7171	25	5252	3414	24812	237	12388	..	..	..	850	9	490	36348	271	17680	955
1830	6832	30	6149	1954	24311	284	13760	..	..	..	490	2	81	335[illegible]8	316	19990	1092
1831	11192	24	5257	1376	29467	353	16594	..	..	..	538	5	234	42535	382	22085	1201
1832	7017	20	3793	840	23472	293	14639	..	2	130	409	3	118	31739	318	18680	990
1833	3315	19	3360	236	1333	370	18247	..	..	..	180	1	61	5064	390	21668	1238
1834	9613	38	7242	491	30840	392	18816	..	2	107	246	1	75	41191	433	26240	1422
1835	8330	35	6479	38	38223	410	17061	..	3	159	602	1	85	47215	449	23784	1287
1836	7107	..	..	106	38362	..	..	..	..	..	1397	..	..	46973	..	..	..

EXPORTS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1823	..	33	6840	..	..	143	6547	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	13387	..
1824	..	42	9116	..	..	158	7784	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	16900	..
1825	..	40	9224	..	..	132	6580	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	15804	..
1828	25819	14	3155	5373	32003	237	10163	..	..	..	..	..	..	63615	251	13318	740
1829	9969	22	4713	5923	30011	241	12625	..	..	..	111	4	218	46015	267	17556	974
1830	9246	33	7199	2660	44443	259	11282	..	..	..	80	1	49	56429	293	18530	1012
1831	15021	26	5091	1804	46787	283	11917	..	1	60	213	1	55	63826	311	16123	952
1832	10977	19	3880	75	58423	253	10600	..	2	169	591	3	133	70068	277	14782	849
1833	18960	16	3251	..	74352	345	14249	..	1	138	24	1	61	93336	369	17699	1016
1834	60803	21	4140	1179	49607	361	17606	..	3	171	5	4	313	111595	389	22730	1111
1835	10191	16	3145	621	50290	374	15088	..	5	54	52	..	..	6155	395	18681	1156
1836	15227	..	..	..	75136	..	..	..	..	..	395	..	..	90759	..	..	..

No returns for 1826 or 1827.

Comparatively speaking, there is also a good deal of shipping built in the colony;—during the year 1833 there were 32 vessels launched and registered—many of them small, but in the aggregate showing a tonnage of 4,006. In 1836 the number was 41, tonnage 4,749. The number of vessels employed in the foreign and coasting trade belonging to the island in the same year was, *foreign*, five vessels—tons, 1,169; men, 45; *coasting*, 124 vessels, tons, 6346; men, 359. During the year ending Dec. 1832, there were transferred from the island to other ports, 32 vessels, with a tonnage of 3,202.

XIII. Amount of paper currency in circulation in 1836. In 5*l.* notes, 2,350*l.*; in 2*l.* notes, 3,396*l.*; in 1*l.* notes, 4,534*l.*; in 10*s.* notes, 3,732*l.*; in 5*s.* notes, 768*l.*; total 14,780*l.*

Of the last issue of 5,000*l.*, the treasurer is directed by the act to pay off and cancel annually, notes to the amount of 1,000*l.*, until the whole 5,000*l.* shall be redeemed; of this sum, 1,000*l.* has been redeemed this year, and there remains 3,000*l.* unredeemed. There is no bank in the island.

XIV. Considerable attention is now directed to agriculture and timber.

The mills in the island in 1836, were, King's County, grist mills, 13; ditto saw mills, 2. Prince County, grist mills, 15; ditto saw mills, 11. Queen's County, grist mills, 16; ditto saw mills, 16. Charlotte Town Royalty, grist mills, 2. [B. B.]

Exports from Prince Edward Island.

Years.	Dry Fish.	Pickled Fish.	Timber.	Shipping built for sale in Great Britain.
	Quintails.	Barrels.	Tons.	
1823	903	585	9065	1276
1824	1044	745	5021	2500
1825	1056	877	11909	3683
1828	416	464	10318	7747
1829	517	1122	6761	6081
1830	1537	599	6819	No returns.
1831	1507	946	7816	—
1832	1201	—	6401	—
1833	1058	302	4601	—
1834	1353	455	6635	—
1835	2426	126	7240	—
1836	5219	—	9450	—

Prince Edward Island is admirably adapted for industrious emigrants with small capitals. Crop after crop of wheat is raised without manuring—the barley

s excellent, and oats much superior to any other of merican growth; the potatoes and turnips cannot be xceeded any where; and peas and beans are equally cod. Cabbage, carrots, and parsnips, are produced s good as any in England; in fact, all the produce of nglish gardens will thrive equally well. The No. of cres granted, 138,500; ditto sold, 1,255; remaining ranted, 4,000.

The climate is particularly favourable to sheep; they are not subject to the rot, or any disease common to sheep in this country: they are small, but of excellent flavour; the common size is about 60lbs. the carcase. Hares and patridges are plenty, and are free for any person to kill; and in the spring and autumn, great plenty of wild geese, ducks, and other water fowl.

Statistical Return of Land, Produce, Stock &c., taken under the authority of the Act William IV. cap. 7. A.D. 1834.

Townships.	Acres of land occupied.	Acres of improved land occupied.	Cows owned.	Oxen owned.	Other kinds of neat cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Produce raised during the last year.				Girst mills.	Saw mills.
									Bushels wheat.	Bushels barley.	Bushels oats.	Bushels potatoes		
1	7220	1463	197	54	250	102	1047	470	2654	239	2728	18080	1	..
2	2460	649	81	21	97	39	401	189	731	171	738	6153	..	..
3	1700	112	22	11	39	10	69	36	224	6	359	2710	..	..
4	2850	371	85	32	113	33	330	108	858	18	1221	7022	..	..
5	2657	707	73	47	97	43	403	169	818	73	1106	7704	1	1
6	1661	530	50	25	59	25	230	109	369	60	666	4775	..	..
7	2850	234	33	17	46	1	108	84	660	13	382	4090	..	..
8	2150	216	39	17	44	5	70	36	510	51	376	2818	..	..
9	850	62	16	8	22	6	39	18	140	49	95	1200	..	..
10	500	77	11	4	10	6	45	25	145	20	81	1130	..	..
11	1895	517	66	40	88	17	224	1081	672	100	679	5085	..	..
12	1397	259	22	27	25	9	95	79	370	..	172	2346	..	..
13	4197	1211	117	100	139	45	534	253	1424	162	1878	10933	1	..
14	6221	1407	164	101	217	50	707	333	1669	204	2057	14230	1	..
15	6800	1426	147	81	168	99	696	344	1503	198	1185	18224	1	1
16	5988	1447	164	102	202	68	682	284	1565	104	2005	12076	..	..
17	14409	2671	293	169	422	158	1405	614	4481	780	8220	32131	2	2
18	9570	3961	376	214	505	167	1974	598	4206	1160	9215	26168	3	1
19	12677	2443	280	198	383	104	1323	424	3764	830	8663	27212	2	1
20	9392	2297	241	100	287	93	986	349	3209	823	5469	17947	..	..
21	7940	1873	293	72	310	118	1321	560	3556	1334	6714	25152	..	..
22	3070	524	84	31	90	30	303	126	956	325	2241	6962	..	..
23	7011	1106	191	20	193	84	799	264	2451	851	5043	20220	..	..
24	13714	2918	353	41	281	199	1600	730	4942	1206	6386	50382	1	..
25	8320	1850	170	107	240	60	862	325	1426	767	3681	14330	..	..
26	10186	2632	212	119	341	125	1141	497	2521	886	5154	22873	1	1
27	7158	1439	115	76	134	52	481	302	1423	342	1913	11830	..	1
28	15402	4131	437	227	397	213	1814	882	4675	1271	8780	54430	2	3
29	7741	2069	190	131	210	84	939	418	3417	1110	4285	26240	3	4
30	2960	499	60	31	52	11	173	49	604	37	716	6170	..	..
31	5503	864	159	13	84	76	550	187	894	111	2378	15370	..	..
32	14025	2294	403	37	259	786	1666	527	3225	470	8874	40519	..	1
33	12302	1767	245	67	229	124	1007	315	2193	1714	6355	22598	1	..
34	18271	4169	592	57	603	290	2139	652	6484	1887	16318	62647	2	2
35	12013	1993	403	163	390	177	1286	406	2687	1042	2681	32975	..	..
36	9329	1038	213	32	186	76	554	258	1523	522	3738	15047	..	..
37	7320	1525	211	45	199	86	584	220	1310	335	3442	15900	1	..
38	6053	997	245	18	233	97	859	139	1051	552	3820	18394	..	..
39	3083	1291	204	31	170	87	755	428	932	393	2180	11809	..	..
40	4575	1349	217	32	240	105	841	378	1785	1064	4727	21877	3	..
41	2511	797	194	12	181	85	730	320	1053	1035	2093	13746	..	..
42	2929	1008	228	20	208	105	697	337	1276	1074	4080	14870	..	..
43	5666	1221	245	19	251	126	697	485	2200	959	6005	25199	..	..
44	5052	1133	197	40	169	93	635	428	1718	861	3787	19816	1	..
45	6391	856	189	27	129	82	607	288	1512	665	3478	15232	1	..
46	3890	479	134	2	110	58	378	163	916	559	2741	8868	..	..
47	13233	1580	445	28	326	160	1401	540	2798	1781	8512	31132	3	..
48	8259	1626	283	109	218	117	960	359	2390	934	12273	36535	1	..
49	10315	2704	405	55	338	152	1125	507	3949	579	8882	45109	2	3
50	12827	3534	549	24	471	170	1422	62	4924	399	8494	4325	3	4
51	2690	275	55	2	49	15	133	104	437	43	721	6903	..	..
52	4215	525	93	..	70	26	199	140	498	100	890	6135	1	..
53	3397	771	129	6	90	58	609	183	1119	418	2628	8438	..	..
54	2000	345	89	7	62	20	230	87	457	25	888	5775	..	..
55	4007	981	204	2	166	79	655	269	1449	1041	2172	12555	..	..
56	5797	1009	233	5	221	101	781	359	1971	409	3304	19762	1	..
57	15211	2572	528	7	337	115	1346	456	3105	659	6580	38168	..	1
58	7020	1732	297	13	167	82	820	296	2008	123	4059	21430	1	1
59	3959	729	140	8	135	51	427	218	1121	461	3220	12273	2	1
60	5676	976	188	..	70	47	214	144	1287	81	1354	13699	..	..
61	2678	477	87	8	101	39	257	175	656	477	1440	9031	..	1
62	5091	1016	179	3	120	58	586	163	1183	51	2731	15670	..	..
63	3093	599	104	12	125	53	471	274	1352	1047	2814	11986	1	..
64	6743	1243	141	46	172	67	552	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	11762	1953	338	74	250	140	1068	554	2832	208	5864	37714	1	..
66	1050	72	13	..	13	4	23	24	129	24	146	1501	..	..
67	3200	155	24	8	12	3	13	58	365	7	272	3840	..	..
	382301	89757	13185	3267	12624	5866	48076	19864	121032	37300	246049	1208766	44	29

	No. of acres of land occupied.	No. of acres of improved land occupied	No. of cows owned.	No. of oxen owned.	No. of other kinds of neat cattle.	No. of horses.	No. of sheep.	No. of hogs.	Produce raised during the last year. No. of bushels of wheat.	No. of bushels of barley.	No. of bushels of oats.	No. of bushels of potatoes.	No. of grist mills.	No. of saw mills.
Brought forward . .	382301	89757	13185	3267	12624	5866	48076	19864	121032	37300	246049	1208766	44	29
Charlotte Town . .	734	419	81	12	59	132	77	93	763	40	1299	4390		
Ditto Royalty . . .	3845	1877	273	30	149	129	878	277	2980	407	7659	28740	2	
George Town . . .	70	23	3	..	2	5	6	12	20	..	..	100		
Ditto Royalty . . .	249	303	85	6	34	31	260	91	657	205	1355	6181		
Prince Town . . .	22	28	9	..	9	5	23	4	48	20	130	270		
Ditto Royalty . . .	2508	1993	191	60	272	115	1029	296	2455	769	4528	16660		
Boughton Island . .	400	65	15	..	11	9	52	38	127	71	188	2140		
Panmure ditto . .	700	60	15	..	8	5	68	12	124	28	266	1015		
Rustico ditto . , .	400	30												
St. Peter's ditto . .	500	63	10	1	10	2	41	15	75	10	190	1100		
Governor's ditto . .	205	13	3	1	4	..	..	..	69	..	..	501		
Total . .	387615	94631	13869	3377	13182	6299	50510	20702	128350	38850	261664	1310063	46	29
No. in 1827 . . .	336981	59909	9378	2473	11074	3979	39899	21531	13418	3908	28712	76172		

The fisheries of Prince Edward Island have not been sufficiently attended to; the herring fishery is of great importance; it commences early in the spring, when the bays and harbours, particularly on the north side of the island, are no sooner clear of ice than they are filled with immense shoals of those fish, which may be taken in any quantity: they are larger, though not so fat, generally, as those taken off the western coasts of Ireland and Scotland, and partake more of the character of the Swedish herring. Alewives or Gasperaus, although not so plentiful as the herring, appear in great quantities. Mackarel are extremely numerous on the coast and in the harbours, from June to November. Cod are caught in great plenty in every part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, more particularly on the coast of Prince Edward Island, the bay of Chaleur, and in the Straits of Belleisle. Trout is found every where extremely fine, and often very large; the halibut taken, sometimes weigh 300lbs. Sturgeons are common, in the summer months, in all the harbours, some measuring six to seven feet in length. Perch are found in all rivers and ponds that have a communication with the sea.

The lobsters are in great abundance, and very large and fine. In Europe this kind of shell-fish is only taken on the sea-coast amongst rocks; at Prince Edward Island they are taken in the rivers and on shallows, where they feed on a kind of sea-weed, called by the islanders eel grass, and a person wading into the water half-leg deep, might fill a bushel basket in half an hour. Many schooners are annually laden with oysters for Quebec and Newfoundland.

The plenty of fish, and the ease with which it is procured, is of great assistance to the inhabitants, and in particular to new settlers, before they have time to raise food from the produce of the land.

The present mode of obtaining land in Prince Edward Island is, either by lease for a long term of years at 1*s*, to 1*s*. 6*d*. per acre per annum — one or more years free, then 3*d*. per acre, and increasing yearly at that rate to full rent; or by purchase at from 10*s*. to 20*s*. and upward per acre. This is to be understood of woodland that it is wholly unimproved. Some proprietors have had farms fall into hand with more or less of cleared land on them; these of course are let or sold at an advanced sum, but commonly for less than the cost of clearing. Emigrants who might not choose to sit down on a wood farm, would have many opportunities of purchasing the leasehold, or freehold, and improvements of partly cleared farms; and it would be wise in those possessing the means to do so.

The proprietors, with a view to escape the oppressive effect of a quit rent or a land tax, now offer their estates on the following terms:—

1st. Proposed terms for conducting sales of lands in the Island of Prince Edward.

Each township belonging to the undersigned will be surveyed as the demand for lands arise, roads laid out in the most judicious direction, and the land be parcelled out in lots of 100 or 200 acres each, with a frontage on the road of 10 chains to each 100 acres.

An up-set price will be set on each lot, regard being had to quality and location, varying from 6*s*. 3*d*. Halifax currency to 20*s*. Halifax currency per acre; the great body of lands to be offered at the lesser or intermediate prices, and the higher for those lots only of the first quality, as to soil and convenience of location. The government demand, for ungranted lands in the island, 20*s*. Halifax currency per acre. The average price of land sold by the British North American Land Company last year, was 9*s*. per acre. The timber lands, sold in New Brunswick to Americans in large tracts, brought from 10*s*. to 15*s*. per acre. A tract, belonging to the heirs of Sir John Wentworth, situate in the district of Pictou, in the province of Nova Scotia, sold in 1835, from 15*s*. to 20*s*. per acre; and the undersigned have the best authority for asserting their lands to be equal in soil, and more eligible for settlement, than any of the above referred to. By the British Packet, which arrived in December, one of the undersigned has received a proposal from a resident in the island, for the purchase of 500 acres of his estate, at the price of 20*s*. currency per acre.

Sale to be offered on the following terms and conditions:—The purchaser, on paying 25 per cent. of the price, to be let into possession of the land, under an agreement to pay the interest annually, and to be entitled, on one half of the purchase money being paid, to have a deed in fee simple. The agreement

to be in writing, and signed by both parties. Before coming into possession, the buyer to execute a warrant of attorney in ejectment, to be acted upon, if failure be made in the payment of interest or purchase money. To secure the other half of the purchase money, the purchaser to give a mortgage over the land, with a power of sale contained in it, and to execute a warrant of attorney in ejectment, both to be drawn in conformity with the agreement.

As the purchaser is to receive the balance, if a sale should take place, over the money owing by him, it is his interest, as much as that of the proprietor, that suits and legal expenses should be avoided. The power of sale and warrant are insisted upon to save unnecessary expense.

The proprietor to be bound in the said agreement and mortgage, to receive the balance of the purchase money, with the interest due, whenever tendered.

The purchaser to pay the remaining moiety in five equal instalments, with interest, charged at the rate of five per cent., due at the time of each instalment being paid; on failure of payment, the proprietor to have the right of selling the lot.

If the proprietor, in default of payment by the purchaser, determine to sell, four months' notice, by advertisement in an Island newspaper, must be previously given; and, upon a sale being made, the balance (if any) after deducting expenses, to be paid over by the proprietor to the owner. After the four months' notice, the proprietor to have the power of selling, at any future time, by public or private sale.

The purchaser, after he obtains his deed, to have the right to sell at any time to a third party; but the proprietor to have the option of accepting the new purchaser as his debtor for the balance of purchase-money due, or of retaining for such balance the liability of the first purchaser.

The buyer to take the land subject to the payment of quit rent, and any tax now imposed, or that may hereafter be imposed, upon the land.

2nd. Terms of settlement proposed to the present tenantry. The occupying tenants to have the option of purchasing their farms at 20 years' purchase in every case, supposing the rents to be 1*s.* per acre; if more rent be paid, this sum and proportion to be adopted as the maximum; and to be allowed the same liberal conditions for paying the purchase-money as already stated; or they may continue to hold on lease, as may be most agreeable to them.

It is impossible to fix a standard to meet the circumstances of each individual case.

The proprietors bind themselves, absolutely, not to exceed the years of purchase above proposed with any tenant; but they are ready to open a negociation with each of them, and to take into favourable consideration the circumstances which the tenant is of opinion entitle him to a deduction.

The proprietors have the clearest evidence to prove that many settlements have been effected in past years by the tenants upon these terms, and that they will be most acceptable at the present time to the great body of the tenantry.

3rd. Terms proposed to Emigrants and New Settlers for leases. To those who, in place of purchasing, prefer to remain as tenants, to emigrants, and to new settlers, the lands will be let in lots of 100 acres each, upon the following terms:—

Leases will be granted for 61 years certain, or the longest of *three lives*, to be named when the lease is executed, or for 99 years, upon the following rents:—

First and second year	No rent.			
Third year	0*s*	3*d.*	per acre	sterling.
Fourth year	0	6	ditto	
Fifth year	0	9	ditto	
Sixth year	1	0	ditto	

And to continue for the remainder of the term, at the rent of 1*s.* per acre, or 5*l.* sterling for 100 acres. The tenant to pay the quit rents, and all taxes now existing, or to be hereafter imposed upon land.

The rents to be paid by the tenant, either in money, or in grain, salted beef, pork, or butter, raised from the land, at the market price, to be delivered either at Charlotte Town, or at some other shipping port, as may be decided upon by the proprietor; and a written or printed notice to be given to the tenant, or left at his usual place of abode, at least one month previous to the day of payment. The grain and other articles named, to be delivered in good marketable or shipping condition.

The rent to be paid in labour, if the proprietor require it; but the tenant to have the option of paying in money, or produce raised from the land.

The tenant, at any future time during the continuance of the lease, to have the right of purchasing upon the same terms as before detailed. This will appear as a condition in the lease.

The term day, for the payment of rents, to be the 20th of November in each year.

The undersigned hereby agree to be bound, absolutely, to the terms above stated, for the period of five years from the 1st of May next.

Average prices of various produce and merchandize in 1836.—Horned cattle, 7*l.* each; horses, 18*l.*; sheep, 10*s.*; swine, 1*l.* 10*s.*; milk, per quart, 4*d.*; butter, fresh, per lb., 1*s.*; butter, salt, 10*d.*; cheese, 9*d.*; wheaten bread, 2½*d.*; beef, 3*d.*; mutton, 3*d.*; pork, 3*d.*; rice, 3*d.*; coffee, 1*s.* 3*d.*; tea, 3*s.* 9*d.*; sugar, 6*d.*; salt, per bushel, 1*s.* 9*d.*; wine, per gallon, 12*s.*; brandy, 12*s.*; beer, 1*s.* 2*d.*; tobacco, per lb., 1*s.* 9*d.*

Wages for Labour.—Domestic, per month, from 15*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*; prædial, from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.*; trades, from 4*l.* to 6*l.*

Estimated Value of Property annually created in Prince Edward Island, and, if not consumed, converted into moveable or immoveable property.—Animal food for 33,000 mouths, 200 lbs. each per annum, at 4*d.* per lb., 110,000*l.*; fish for 33,000 mouths, 150 lbs. each per annum, at 1½*d.* per lb., 30,937*l.*; bread and other vegetables for 33,000 mouths, at 3*d.* per day for each person, 150,606*l.*; butter, milk, cheese, and eggs for 33,000 mouths, at 1*d.* each per day for 365 days, 50,187*l.*; luxuries—viz. wines, spirits, ale, tea, coffee, sugar, &c., for 33,000 mouths, at 3*d.* each per day for 365 days, 150,606*l.*; food for horses, cows, &c., 100,000 animals, at 1*l.* each per annum, 100,000*l.*; clothes and furniture worn out for 33,000 mouths, at 3*l.* each per annum, 99,000*l.*; domestic manufactures, &c., annually produced, value 100,000*l.*; income from business, or profits on professions, &c., at 10*l.* each, 330,000*l.*; waste by fire, loss, bad seasons, &c., value 25,000*l.*; total annual production of property, 1,146,336*l.*

Value of Moveable Property: Horses, 6,299, at 10*l* each, 32,990*l.*; horned cattle, 30,428, at 5*l.* each, 152,140*l.*; sheep, 50,510, at 1*l.* each, 50,510*l.*; swine, 20,702, at 1*l.* each, 20,702*l.*; poultry, value, 25,000*l.*; house furniture, &c., value 500,000*l.*; clothing and equipage, value 165,000*l.*; machinery, farming implements, &c., value 100,000*l.*; bullion and coin, value 10,000*l.*; ships, boats, timber, and other merchandize, value 1,000,000*l.*; total moveable property, 2,056,342*l.*

Value of Immoveable Property: Houses, 5,500, at 10*l*. each, 55,000*l*.; saw and grist mills, &c., 75, at 200*l*. each, 15,000*l*.; land arable, 100,000 acres, at 5*l*. per acre, 500,000*l*.; land occupied, but untilled, 400,000 acres, at 1*l*. per acre, 400,000*l*.; land not granted, 900,000 acres, at 1*s*. per acre, 45,000*l*.; roads, canals, dykes, bridges, wharfs, &c., value 160,000*l*.; forts, gaols, churches, barracks, &c., value 80,000*l*.; manufactures, mines, quarries, &c., value 50,000*l*.; total immoveable property, 1,305,000*l*.; total moveable and immoveable, 3,361,342*l*.

CHAPTER VII.—NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE LABRADOR COAST.

SECTION I. Newfoundland Isle, lying on the N. E. side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between the parallels of 46.40. to 59.31. N. latitude, and the meridians of 52.44. to 59.31. longitude W. of Greenwich, is bounded on the whole eastern shore by the Atlantic Ocean; on the N. E. and N. it is separated from the coast of Labrador by the Strait of Belleisle (which is about 50 miles long, by 12 broad), on the N. W. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the S. W. it approaches at Cape Ray towards Cape Breton Isle, so as to form the main entrance from the Atlantic Ocean into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Its extreme length, measured on a curve from Cape Race to Griguet Bay, is about 420 miles; its widest part, from Cape Ray to Cape Bonavista, is about 300 miles; and, excluding its broken and rugged shores, the circumference may be stated at 1,000 miles—the whole comprising an area of 36,000 square miles.

Newfoundland is the nearest part of America to Europe, the distance from St. John's, in Newfoundland, to Port Valentia, on the west coast of Ireland, being 1656 miles, and which might be traversed every month throughout the summer, if steam packets were established, in from eight to ten days.

II. The history of this island begins, according to tradition, with its possession by Biorn, a *sea king*, or pirate of Iceland, who was driven thither, and is said to have taken shelter near Port Grace Harbour, about the year 1001. It is doubtful, however, whether his party ever colonized the island, if so perhaps they had become extinct before its second discovery by John Cabot, the Venetian, who obtained a commission to make discoveries from Henry VII, and during his first voyage, 24th June, 1497, observed a headland, which, as a lucky omen, he named *Bonavista*, which name it retains to the present day. Cabot brought home with him three of the natives, who were clothed in skins, and speaking a language which no person understood.

Robertson and Pinkerton were of opinion that Newfoundland was first colonized by the Norwegians, and the latter thought the red Indians degenerated savages from the Norwegian settlers, whom Eric, Bishop of Greenland, went to Winland, in 1221, to reform.

The *Newfound* Island having been afterwards visited by Cotereal, a Portuguese, and Cartier, the French navigator, who reported most favourably on the abundance and excellency of its cod fishery (owing to which it was called Bacalao, the Indian name for that fish), soon attracted fishermen from European nations to visit its coasts: still no permanent settlement was made, and the fate of the early attempts at this object were such as, for a length of time, to deter future adventurers. Besides several others, Mr. Hoare, a merchant of London, fitted out a ship, and attempted to pass the winter there in 1536, but the crew, to avoid starvation were obliged to resort to the most horrible expedients, and indeed would all have perished had they not luckily found a French ship, in which the emaciated survivors returned to England giving deplorable accounts of their sufferings. Not deterred by this failure, however, and his own first attempt in 1578, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the enterprising half brother of the famous Sir Walter Raleigh, having obtained a patent from Queen Elizabeth for six years, granting him possession of 200 leagues round any point he chose to settle on, sold all his estates in England, and fitted out five small vessels, in which he embarked with 200 people in 1583. Sir Humphrey landed in the Bay of St. John's, and took quiet possession of the country, in the presence of a vast concourse of fishermen, being the crews of 36 vessels of different nations. This unfortunate adventurer was, however, not destined to realize his hopes; being anxious to take possession of as much country as possible, before the expiration of his patent, he proposed to prosecute his discoveries to the south: but his crews mutinied, and part of them returned home; of those who followed him above 100 were lost, in a gale, on board of one of the ships, off the Sable Island, or bank, and disheartened by their adverse circumstances, the others insisted on his steering homeward, which Sir Humphrey reluctantly consented to, remarking that he had but suspended his scheme until the next spring, 'when he would fit out an expedition royally.' His ship, however, foundered in a storm on the passage home, and thus ended this disastrous expedition.

In 1585, according to our next accounts, a voyage was made to Newfoundland, by Sir Bernard Drake, who claimed its sovereignty and fishery in the name of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Bernard seized several Portuguese ships laden with fish, and oil, and furs, and returned to England; but, owing to the war with Spain, and the alarm caused by the Spanish armada, several years elapsed before another voyage was made to the island.

A fresh attempt was made at a settlement in 1610, but this was also abandoned, as well as several subsequent ones. The attempt in 1610 was made by virtue of a patent granted by James I. to the Lord Chancellor Bacon, Lord Verulam, the Earl of Northampton, Lord Chief Baron Tanfield, Sir John Doddridge, and 40 other persons, and under the designation of the "Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the Cities of London and Bristol for the Colony of Newfoundland." The patent granted the lands between Capes St. Mary and Bonavista, with the seas and islands lying within ten leagues of the coast, for the purpose of securing the trade of fishing to our subjects for ever. Mr. Guy, an intelligent and enterprising merchant of Bristol, who planned this expedition, settled in Conception Bay, remained there two

years, and then returned to England, leaving behind some of his people to carry on the fishery, the attempt at planting being laid aside.

In 1614, Capt. Whitburn was sent out with a commission from the Admiralty to empannel juries, and investigate the abuses complained of by the fishermen; he held a Court of Admiralty on his arrival, and immediately received complaints from the masters of 170 vessels. In two years from this period, Whitburn was appointed chief over a little colony of Welshmen, formed by Dr. William Vaughan on the south part of the island, named by him Cambriol (now Little Britain), and which he purchased from the patentees before mentioned.

And what may be considered the first permanent colony, was established in 1623 by Sir George Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, in order that he might enjoy the exercise of his religion, which was Roman Catholic. The settlers fixed their head-quarters at Ferry Low, spreading by degrees over all the bays in the south-eastern peninsula. Lord Baltimore made his son governor over the colony, which he called *Avalon*, and soon after proceeded thither himself, and it increased and flourished under his management: how his lordship contrived to set aside the former patentees is not known.

Avalon was the ancient name of Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, where it is said Christianity was first preached in Britain: Lord Baltimore transferred the name to his new colony under the idea that it was the first place in North America where Christianity was established.

So important did the settlement of this colony now appear to the authorities at home, that we find the commissions directed to the Lord Treasurer, and others, 'to erect a common fishery, as a *nursery for seamen;*' and the first regulation for "governing of His Majesty's subjects *inhabiting* in *Newfoundland*, or trafficking in bays," &c. (a very interesting document) was issued by Charles I, and bears date 1633, *about* which time Lord Falkland sent a colony from Ireland to Newfoundland.

In 1654, Sir David Kirk obtained a grant from Parliament of certain lands in Newfoundland, and proceeded thither with a few settlers; at this time, notwithstanding the constant bickerings between our people and the French, who had established a colony at Placentia, there were settlements effected in fifteen different parts of the island, altogether amounting to 350 families: yet, strange to say, that for many years after this the Board of Trade and Plantations did every thing in their power to prevent any settlers colonising on the island, and authorised the commission of various acts of cruelty on those who had settled!

Shortly after the accession of William III., on war breaking out with France, one of the causes for which was set forth that, "of late the incroachments of the French upon Newfoundland, and His Majesty's subjects' trade and fishery there, had been more like the invasions of an enemy than becoming friends, who enjoyed *the advantages of that trade only by permission.*" The French settlement was attacked, in September, 1692, by Commander Williams, but owing to the spirited conduct of the French governor, the expedition succeeded in doing no more than burning the works on Point Vesti. On the other hand, in 1696, the Chevalier Nesmond, with a strong squadron of French ships, aided by the force on the island, made a descent on the town and harbour of St. John, but having totally failed, he returned to France. Before the close of that year the French were, however, more successful, for another squadron arriving under Brouillan, he, in concert with Ibberville, attacked St. John's, which being now short of military stores, and in a very defenceless state, was compelled to surrender. The French however, did not retain it, but having set fire to the fort and town, sent the garrison on parole to England.

The French admiral appears to have done nothing further, in consequence of a misunderstanding with Ibberville, who commanded the troops, and who followed up his success by destroying all the British settlements, except those of Bonavista and Carbonia Harbour, failing before which, he returned to Placentia.

To retrieve these losses, a British squadron under Admiral Nevil, with 1,500 troops, commanded by Sir John Gibson, was dispatched, but the cowardice of one commander and the ignorance of the other disappointed the anticipated results; in the meantime the peace of Ryswick put an end to hostilities by replacing things in the position they were in prior to this war, and Sir John Norris was appointed governor to see that the stipulations were properly observed. The government of Newfoundland was at this time an object of ambition, and we find it always conferred on some distinguished officer of the royal navy. Many Acts of Parliament were enacted to regulate the fisheries, conferring privileges on fishing ships, and prohibiting the importation of fish taken by foreigners in foreign ships.

Shortly after the declaration of war against France, in May 1702, Sir John Leake was dispatched with a small squadron to take possession of the whole island, and arriving from England in August, he partially effected the object of his mission, by destroying the French settlements at Trepassey, St. Mary's, Colinet, Great and Little St. Lawrence, and the Island of St. Peter's; and, burning the fishing-boats, he returned to England at the end of the year with twenty-three prizes.

In the following year Vice-admiral Graydon, being ordered with a squadron to protect the plantations, arrived off the coast of Newfoundland August 2d.; but owing to a fog, which continued with great density for thirty days, his ships were dispersed, and could not be brought together till the 3d. of September. He now called a council of war, as to the practicability of attacking the strong hold of the French at Placentia, and it was decided that it would not be prudent to do so with the force at his disposal, on which he returned to England, without effecting more than protecting the trade, by the presence of his fleet: the Admiral was severely and justly censured for his conduct.

The miscarriage of Graydon, encouraged the French to attempt the conquest of the whole island; and the garrison of Placentia having been strongly reinforced from Canada, in the year 1705, five hundred men were dispatched under the command of Subercase, and made a resolute attack on Petty Harbour, a port within nine miles of St. John's, where they were repulsed; the French, however, devastated the different settlements, destroyed Fort Forillon, and spread their ravages coastwise as far as Bonavista.

In the year 1706, Captain Underdown, with only ten ships, destroyed many of the French vessels in the harbours along the coast, notwithstanding that the French had as many as ten armed vessels on that station, and by his activity and success gave a severe blow to their trade. Although Parliament earnestly

entreated the Queen to 'use her royal endeavours to recover and preserve the ancient possessions, trade and fisheries of Newfoundland,' little attention was paid to this humble address, the whole disposable force being assigned to the Duke of Marlborough at that time, in the midst of his victorious career. The French, however, notwithstanding their repeated disasters on the continent, still continued to persevere in their endeavours for the expulsion of the English from Newfoundland, and accordingly, St. Ovide, the King's Lieutenant at Placentia, having effected a landing without opposition, or without being discovered, within five leagues of St. John's, attacked and completely destroyed that town, on the 1st of January 1708.

Costabelle, the French commander-in-chief, next directed his force on Carbonia, the only settlement of consequence remaining in the hands of the English, but, on this occasion he was not so fortunate, and was even obliged to abandon the enterprise, after destroying all the buildings within their reach.

The news of this misfortune produced great excitement in England, as the possession of the fisheries had ever been considered a point of immense importance, and an expedition was ordered, under Captain G. Martin and Colonel Francis Nicholson, to attempt the conquest of the island; but, owing to the strong force of the French, they could effect no more than the destruction of a few fishing stations. From this time until the treaty of Utrecht, the French remained in peaceable possession of Newfoundland: by this treaty, however, the island, as well as the adjacent ones, were declared to belong wholly to Great Britain. The French being allowed to catch and cure fish on certain conditions, and to occupy the islets of St. Pierre and Miquelon, with a garrison of fifty men each.

The final conquest of all their American colonies in the seven years' war, made the French glad to receive back this privilege again at the peace of 1763. But as the French have now set up an *exclusive* (instead of a *concurrent*) right to a large extent of the coast fishery, and proceeded to drive away, BY FORCE, British vessels engaged in fishing on the very shores of their own island, I give here the following extracts from the treaties between England and France, from 1713 to 1814.

Negotiations respecting Newfoundland.—Treaty of Utrecht, 1715.—Art. 13. "The Island called Newfoundland, with the adjacent islands, shall from this time forward belong of right wholly to Great Britain; and to that end the town and fortress of Placentia, and whatever other places in the said island are in possession of the French, shall be yielded and given up, within seven months from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or sooner, if possible, by the most Christian King, to those who have a commission from the Queen of Great Britain for that purpose. Nor shall the most Christian King, his heirs and successors, or any of their subjects, at any time hereafter, lay claim to any right to the said island or islands, and to any part of it, or them. Moreover, it shall not be lawful for the subjects of France to fortify any place in the said island of Newfoundland, or to erect any buildings there, besides stages made of boards, and huts necessary and usual for drying of fish; or to resort to the said island beyond the time necessary for fishing, and drying of fish. But it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish, and to dry them on land, in that part only, and in no other besides that, of the said island of Newfoundland, which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern part of the said island, and from thence running down by the western side, reaches as far as the place called Point Riche. But the island called Cape Breton, as also all others, both in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, and in the gulph of the same name, shall hereafter belong of right to the French, and the most Christian King shall have all manner of liberty to fortify any place or places there."

Treaty of Paris, 1763.—Art. 5. "The subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing and drying on a part of the coasts of the island of Newfoundland, such as it is specified in the 13th article of the Treaty of Utrecht; which article is renewed and confirmed by the present treaty (except what relates to the island of Cape Breton, as well as to the other islands and coasts in the mouth and in the gulph of St. Lawrence): and his Britannic Majesty consents to leave to the subjects of the most Christian King the liberty of fishing in the gulph of St. Lawrence, on condition that the subjects of France do not exercise the said fishery but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great Britain, as well as those of the continent, as those of the islands situated in the said gulph of St. Lawrence. And as to what relates to the fishery on the coasts of the island of Cape Breton out of the said gulph, the subjects of the most Christian King shall not be permitted to exercise the said fishery but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coasts of the island of Cape Breton, and the fishery on the coasts of Nova Scotia or Acadia, and everywhere else out of the said gulph, shall remain on the footing of former treaties."

Art. 6. "The King of Great Britain cedes the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in full right, to his most Christian Majesty, to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen: and his said most Christian Majesty engages not to fortify the said islands; to erect no buildings upon them, but merely for the convenience of the fishery; and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the police."

Treaty of Versailles, 1783.—Art. 4. "His Majesty the King of Great Britain is maintained in his right to the island of Newfoundland, and to the adjacent islands, as the whole were assured to him by the 13th article of the treaty of Utrecht; excepting the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are ceded in full right, by the present treaty, to his most Christian Majesty.

Art. 5. "His Majesty the most Christian King, in order to prevent the quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France, consents to renounce the right of fishing, which belongs to him in virtue of the aforesaid article of the Treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, situated on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in fifty degrees north latitude: and his Majesty the King of Great Britain consents, on his part, that the fishery assigned to the subjects of his most Christian Majesty, beginning at the said Cape St. John, passing to the north, and descending by the western coast of the island of Newfoundland, shall extend to the place called Cape Raye, situated in forty-seven degrees fifty minutes latitude. The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery which is assigned to them by the present article, as they had the right to enjoy that which was assigned to them by the treaty of Utrecht.

Art. 6. "With regard to the fishery in the gulph of St. Lawrence, the French shall continue to exercise

it, conformably to the fifth article of the treaty of Paris."

Declaration of his Britannic Majesty.—1. "The King having entirely agreed with his most Christian Majesty upon the articles of the definitive treaty, will seek every means which shall not only ensure the execution thereof, with his accustomed good faith and punctuality, but will beside give, on his part, all possible efficacy to the principles which shall prevent even the least foundation of dispute for the future.

"To this end, and in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, his Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting, in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French, during the temporary exercise of it which is granted to them upon the coasts of the island of Newfoundland; and he will for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements, which shall be formed there, to be removed. His Britannic Majesty will give orders that the French fishermen be not incommoded in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts, and fishing vessels.

"The thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery, which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there: it shall not be deviated from by either party; the French fishermen building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing vessels, and not wintering there; the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, on their part, not molesting in any manner the French fishermen during their fishing, nor injuring their scaffolds during their absence.

"The King of Great Britain, in ceding the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to France, regards them as ceded for the purpose of serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen, and in full confidence that these possessions will not become an object of jealousy between the two nations; and that the fishery between the said islands and that of Newfoundland shall be limited to the middle of the channel.

"MANCHESTER.

"Given at Versailles, the 3rd September, 1783."

Counter Declaration of his most Christian Majesty.—"The principles which have guided the King in the whole course of the negociations which preceded the re-establishment of peace, must have convinced the King of Great Britain, that his Majesty has had no other design than to render it solid and lasting, by preventing as much as possible, in the four quarters of the world, every subject of discussion and quarrel.

"The King of Great Britain undoubtedly places too much confidence in the uprightness of his Majesty's intentions not to rely upon his constant attention to prevent the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon from becoming an object of jealousy between the two nations.

"As to the fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland, which has been the object of the new arrangements settled by the two Sovereigns upon this matter, it is sufficiently ascertained by the fifth article of the treaty of peace signed this day, and by the declaration likewise delivered to-day, by his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; and his Majesty declares that he is fully satisfied on this head.

"In regard to the fishery between the island of Newfoundland and those of St. Pierre and Miquelon, it is not to be carried on by either party, but to the middle of the channel; and his Majesty will give the most positive orders that the French fishermen shall not go beyond this line. His Majesty is firmly persuaded that the King of Great Britain will give like orders to the English fishermen.

"GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

"Given at Versailles, the 3rd September, 1783."

Treaty of Paris, 1814.—Art. 8. "His Britannic Majesty, stipulating for himself and his allies, engages to restore to his most Christian Majesty, within the term which shall be hereafter fixed, the colonies, fisheries, factories, and establishments of every kind which were possessed by France on the 1st January, 1792, in the seas, and on the continents of America, Africa, and Asia, with exception, however, of the islands of Tobago and St. Lucie, and the Isle of France and its dependencies, especially Rodrigues and Les Sechelles, which several colonies and possessions his most Christian Majesty cedes in full right and sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty, and also the portion of St. Domingo ceded to France by the treaty of Basle, and which his most Christian Majesty restores in full right and sovereignty to his Catholic Majesty.

Art. 13. "The French right of fishery upon the Great Bank of Newfoundland, upon the coasts of the island of that name, and of those adjacent islands in the St. Lawrence, shall be replaced upon the footing in which it stood in 1792."

Treaty of Paris, 1815.—Art. 11. "The treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, and the final Act of the Congress of Vienna of the 9th of June, 1815, are confirmed, and shall be maintained in all such of their enactments which shall not have been modified by the articles of the present treaty."

In order to elucidate the meaning (if indeed such be required) of the treaties between Great Britain and France, on the subject of an *exclusive* or *concurrent* right of fishing on the Newfoundland coasts, the following extracts from the treaties on the same subject, between England and the United States are subjoined.

Treaty of 1783.—Art. 3. "It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and all other banks of Newfoundland, also in the gulf of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of any kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use (but not to dry and cure the same on that island), and also in bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlements without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of that ground."

In 1818, the United States' Plenipotentiary knew too well the value of the privileges of fishing on the coasts of our territory not to make it an important branch of his negociations; thus—

"Whereas," says the convention, "differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States for the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, and cure fish on certain coasts, bays, harbours and creeks of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; it is agreed between the single contracting parties, that

the inhabitants of the said United States shall have for ever, in connexion with the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Guiperon Islands, on the shores of Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbours and creeks, from Mount Jolly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belleisle, and thence northwardly, indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company."

The practical effect of the claims enforced by the French of exclusive rights on our coast, and which as justly may be claimed on the coast of Sussex, is the virtual cession of the larger and better half of Newfoundland to France, for from Cape Ray to the Quirpon islands, not ten British settlers are to be found, although the land is well adapted for cultivation and pasturage.

III. Little is known of the interior of this vast island; which stands on an immense bank, in length about 600 miles, with a breadth of about 200 miles, and with soundings varying from 25 to 95 fathoms.

There are two banks, the outer one lies within the parallels of 44. 10. and 47. 30. N. latitude, and the meridians 44. 15. and 45. 25. W. longitude, with soundings from 100 to 160 fathoms. This bank appears to be a continuation of the Great Bank, and a succession may be observed the whole way to Nova Scotia.

Newfoundland is in shape nearly triangular, the apex thereof being to the northward, and the base extending east and west from Cape Ray to Cape Race. Like the Nova Scotia shores, and for a reason similar to the one given under that chapter, the coast is every where indented at intervals of two or three miles, by broad and deep bays, innumerable harbours, coves, creeks, and rivers. The island all round is rocky, (with pebbly beaches), generally covered with wood down to the water's edge, and with some lofty headlands on the S. W. side.

Beginning at the south-east part, Newfoundland is formed into a peninsula of 26 leagues in length, and five to 20 in breadth, by two large bays, the heads of which are separated by an isthmus not exceeding four miles in width. This peninsula has five large bays, and several smaller ones, and is that part of the island named by Sir George Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, Avalon.

To the north of Avalon, and on the eastern side of the island, lies Trinity Bay, between 47.55. and 48. 37. north latitude. This bay nearly divides the old province of Avalon from the rest of Newfoundland; separated from the Bay of Bonavista by a narrow neck of land; it has on the north side Trinity Harbour, Ireland's Eye, and Long Harbour; to the south west, Bull's Bay and Islands, and Tickle Harbour; to the south Chapel Bay; to the east and north-east Heart's Delight, Heart's Content, &c.; and from thence through the Harbours of New Pelican and Old Pelican, we pass Break-heart Point, leading to the Point of Grates.

Round this point, about three miles from Conception Bay, lies the small island of Baccalao, an insulated rock, where an extraordinary number of birds congregate to hatch their young—these are called Baccalao birds; and from their continual scream being heard a considerable distance at sea, and serving as a warning to mariners during the constant fogs, the different governors (in former years) have issued proclamations imposing severe penalties on such as should molest them.

Conception Bay ranks as the first district in Newfoundland, not only from its numerous commodious harbours, coves, &c., but from the spirit and enterprise of its inhabitants. Harbour Grace is the principal town of this district; Carbonear, or Collier's Harbour is the next in importance, but its harbour, though spacious, is not considered at all seasons secure; besides these there are several considerable settlements, as far up the bay as Holy Rood, formed by the deep inlets, separated by perpendicular rocks, which run out into the sea for two or three leagues, though they are not a mile in breadth. The scenery on this part of the coast is majestic, wild, and calculated to strike the beholder with awe.

The Cape of St. Francis, the eastern boundary of Conception Bay, is distant seven miles from St. John's Harbour; four leagues lower is Torbay, a fishing station; and three leagues further is St. John's. The harbour is one of the best in the island, being formed between two mountains, the eastern points of which leave an entrance, called the Narrows.

From the circumstances of the harbour being only accessible by one very large ship at a time, and from the numerous fortifications and batteries erected for its protection, St John's is a place of considerable strength. The Narrows, which is the only assailable part, is so well guarded that any vessel attempting to force an entrance would be inevitably sunk. There is a signal post on the top of a lofty hill, on the right of the entrance of the Narrows, which telegraphs to the town the arrival of every vessel that passes, where from, and the length of passage.—There are about 12 fathoms water in the middle of the channel, with tolerably good anchorage ground. The most lofty perpendicular precipices rise to a considerable height upon both sides, but the southern shore has rather the greater altitude, only from a comparison with the opposite rocks. There is a light shewn every night at Fort Amherst on the left side of the entrance, where there is also a signal post, whence the ships that pass are hailed, and signals made to the hill before-mentioned, which repeats them to the Government House and the Town: other batteries of greater strength appear towering above the rocky eminences towards the north. At about two-thirds of the distance between the entrance, and, what may properly be termed the harbour itself, there lies a dangerous shelf, called the Pancake, opposite the Chain Rock, so named from a chain which extends across the strait at that place, to prevent the admission of any hostile fleet. Mariners on entering the place ought to beware of approaching too near the rocks, on the larboard-hand inside the light-house point. Fort Townshend is situated immediately over the town, and was the usual residence of the governor. Fort William is more towards the north; and there is also a small battery perched on the top of a single pyramidical mount, called the Crow's Nest. The south-east limits of St. John's Bay is formed by Cape Spear, about four miles from the Narrows. Petty Harbour is a fishing station of some importance, as is also the Bay of Bulls about seven leagues from the mouth of the harbour. This last is difficult of access on account of some sunken rocks, but once in vessels are land locked and ride in safety. [For topography, &c., see "*Colonial Library*," vol. vi.]

Of the Labrador coast we know yet less than of the

adjacent island of Newfoundland, to whose government it belongs. It may be said to extend from 50 to the 61st degree of north latitude, and from 56 (on the Atlantic) to 78 (on Hudson's Bay) west longitude, the prevailing features being rocks, swamps, valleys, and mountains.

IV. The prevailing rock on the Labrador coast is gneis. On this at Lanse à Loup, a bed of old red sandstone is super-ground, about 200 feet thick, and extending above half a mile inland. Here also, as on every other part of the coast of Labrador visited, the appearance of the cliffs, and of the land near them, and the rolled masses inland, which have evidently been exposed to the action of the sea, seem to prove that this has considerably receded. The sandstone is generally red and white, in alternate stripes, and presents a remarkable mural front to the sea. Near the surface it was strongly marked with iron. The whole of the rock was composed of white quartz and yellow felspar; and the grains were generally as fine as oatmeal, though occasionally coarser, even to the extent of half an inch in diameter. Both coarse and fine bear marks of being a mechanical deposit, being perfectly distinct, without the least appearance of amalgamation; only a few exceptions occurring to this remark.

Over the red sandstone was a thin stratum of red compact felspar, containing vegetable impressions, and also horizontal. Above this were varieties of secondary limestone, arranged in parallel strata several feet thick, and full of shells. Detached masses of primitive limestone were also found; and a few miles from the shore the secondary formations generally disappeared, leaving gneis and mica slate on the surface.

The geology of the contiguous island of Newfoundland is of the same features as that on the Labrador coast. The former abounds, it is said, with minerals of various sorts. The oldest inhabitants assert that Conception Bay contains mines of several sorts, at the head of Chapel Cove there is a coal mine, a lime kiln was erected in that neighbourhood some years back and worked with tolerable success. There is said to be an iron mine on the northern side of Belle-isle, and another at Harbour Grace; and many of them affirm that there is a copper mine near St. John's, which has actually been worked by Cornish miners brought out for that purpose. There is also a quantity of that mineral called marcasite, copperas stone, and horse gold (and which some of the earlier discoverers mistook for the genuine metal) found about Catalina Harbour. Coal has been found on the banks of the Humber, and there are excellent gypsum quarries near Cape Ray. Although a large part of the island consists of plains, studded with rocks, and termed "barrens," there is a considerable extent of alluvial soil capable of growing wheat and other grain. Springs of fresh water everywhere abound, and the island is well adapted for the pasturage of horned cattle on an extensive scale.

V. The climate of Newfoundland varies according to the locale of the island, whether north or south, and the weather, although severe, is less fierce than that of Lower Canada, while during a long winter the brilliancy of the Aurora Borealis and the splendid lustre of the moon and stars give peculiar beauty to the atmosphere.

The longevity of the inhabitants is the best proof of the salubrity of Newfoundland, in no country is old age attended with greater bodily vigour and mental animation. There are instances of fishermen 100 years of age being actively employed in the arduous duties of their calling.

On the coast of Labrador the winter is extremely severe, the thermometer often falling 30° below the freezing point, and although the houses of the Moravian Missionaries are heated by large cast iron stoves, the windows and walls are all the winter covered with ice, and the bed clothes freeze to the walls; rum is frozen in the air as rapidly as water, and rectified spirits soon become thick like oil. [For an account of the fogs, &c., see "*Colonial Library*," Vol. VI.]

VI. In consequence of the extensive fisheries carried on along its coasts, the population of Newfoundland necessarily fluctuates, and it is difficult to obtain an exact census. In 1806, the number of mouths were estimated at 26,505. I have obtained two more recent censuses, the one for 1822 from the House of Commons Library, the other for 1827–8 from the Colonial Office.

Population of Newfoundland in 1822–3, and in 1827–8.

Districts.	1822–3.			1827–8.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.*	Males.	Females.	Total.	Representatives
St. John's, North	8014	4995	13009	8958	6207	15165	3
Conception Bay	11130	7670	18800	10271	7588	17859	4
Trinity	2517	1784	4301	3017	2136	5153	1
Bonavista	2500	1678	4178	2684	1987	4671	1
Twillingate and Fogo	1830	975	2805	2181	1366	3547	1
Bay Bulls	445	367	812	650	490	1140 }	1
Ferryland	699	607	1306	1151	825	1976 }	
Trepassy and St. Mary's	230	192	422	496	351	847	1
Placentia	2217	924	3141	2017	785	2802	1
Burin	1134	524	1658	1512	608	2120	1
Fortune Bay	1030	695	1725	1680	1128	2808	1
	31746	20411	52157	34617	23471	58088	15
Add for persons distributed along many distant parts of the coast, which those taking the census could not visit						2000	
						60088	

* King's troops, 340.

In 1822, marriages, 516; births, 1,675; deaths, 735. In 1827, marriages, 442; births, 1,879; deaths, 696. It will be readily conceived, by the great disproportion in number of births over the deaths, how rapidly the population is increasing.

A more complete census than either of the foregoing was taken in 1825, and for which I am indebted along with other documents to the Firm of Robinson, Brooking & Co. It is thought that in all the southern districts the population has *decreased* since the peace, but in the neighbourhood of St. John's, where the soil is more fertile, and where there is a more abundant stock of capital afloat, population has increased.

Population of Newfoundland, as per census taken in the year 1825.

Districts.	Masters.	Men Servants.	Mistresses.	Women Servants.	Children under 15.	Directors.	Total.	Of the foregoing Protestants.
St. John's	1842	1461	1819	565	5631	2767	14025	4600
Bay Bulls	98	104	93	38	446	20	793	56
Ferryland	243	116	232	15	708	184	1498	167
Trepassy and St. Mary's	..	..	Not distingshd.		..	..	800	400
Placentias	368	1400	318	145	1440	201	3872	2900
Burin and Mortier	144	574	107	93	421	..	1339	676
St. Lawrence	39	136	37	24	129	..	365	100
Fortune Bay	715	810	663	334	1484	317	4323	4000
Conception Bay	1420	3770	1390	2355	5990	1701	16626	8300
Trinity Bay	765	740	769	113	1100	15	3502	3000
Bonavista and Greens-							..	..
pond	228	1426	317	504	1856	180	4511	3384
Fogo and Twillingate	269	1000	466	24	999	347	3105	2300
Total	6131	11537	6211	4210	20204	5732	45759	29677

Allowing for passengers, 960, the total would be 55,719.
The marriages within the year were 500, the births 1800, and the deaths 750.
The number of French on our coast of Newfoundland, and from which Englishmen are excluded, is said to amount to 12,000.

When Newfoundland was first visited after the general discovery of the continent of America, it was found to contain two distinct races of men—the one termed *Red Indian*, the other the Esquimaux; both are now almost extinct, the former perhaps entirely so, as recriminating hostilities were waged between them and the early settlers, who shot and speared each other whenever an occasion presented itself. The destruction of the Red Indians was not owing solely to the European, but in fact, mainly to the exterminating war carried on against the former by the Mic-Mac Indians, who arrived in the island, in considerable numbers, from Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

The [B. B.] at the Colonial Office for 1836, gives the following census of European population:—

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	WHITES.		
	Male.	Female	Total.
St. John's	10239	8687	18926
Conception Bay	12842	10373	23215
Trinity Bay	3751	3052	6803
Bonavista Bay	2898	2285	5183
Fogo	2131	1366	3497
Ferryland	3330	1781	5111
Placentia & St. Mary's	2644	2057	4701
Burin	1775	1365	3140
Fortune Bay	1857	1272	3129
Total	41467	32238	73705

The area in square miles has not been ascertained; the boundary of each district towards the interior, having never been correctly defined. The population to the square mile cannot be ascertained or calculated, the interior of the island not being settled or inhabited. The population is dispersed along the margin of the sea coast; except about St. John's, very few buildings are to be found, beyond one mile from the sea.

Although the agriculture of this colony is progressively increasing, yet there are comparatively few persons employed in it *exclusively*, the population being nearly all employed in the fisheries. Almost every family, however, have a small quantity of land in cultivation.

The commerce cannot be ascertained accurately, as it is carried on mainly in vessels, which, as well as their crews, belong to other countries. Accurate returns of the births, marriages, deaths, &c., could not be procured, as no register of burials is kept in the Roman Catholic Church.

The Esquimaux, who are thinly scattered on the Labrador coast, are similar to the Greenlanders, the language of the latter affording a dialect for the former; in summer they live in tents prepared like those of the Greenlanders, but in winter their habitations are constructed in a different manner: chusing a large drift of snow, the Esquimaux digs a hole in it corresponding with the dimensions of the intended house; pieces of snow, three feet long, two in breadth, and one foot thick, are then cut and placed in the form of an arch over the hole; instead of a window an aperture is cut in the arch, and a slab of clear ice admits sufficient light; the entrance to the dwelling is long, winding and very low, and another slab of thick ice forms the door. In the middle of the house is an elevation of snow 20 inches high, covered with skins and used as the sleeping place. Such is the extraordinary construction of an Esquimaux's dwelling for nine months of the year.

It is very probable that the number of the Esquimaux on the Labrador coast, notwithstanding the exertions of the philanthropic Moravians is rapidly decreasing.

VII. Return of the number of Churches, Livings, &c., of Newfoundland in 1836. [B. B.]

District.	Name of the Mission.	Church, Where situated.	No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending	Chapels, Where situated.	No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending	Protestant or Roman Catholic.
St. John's.	St. John's	St. John's	1100	6 to 800	St. John's.	4000	4000	R. C.
	Petty Harbour .	Petty Harbour ..	300	200	Torbay.	2000	1500	do.
	Torbay..	Torbay..	200	100	Portugal Cave.	1000	600	do.
	Portugal Cove .	Portugal Cove ..	300	200	Petty Harbour.	2000	600	do.
	Pouch Cove....	Pouch Cove.. ..	300	200				
Conception Bay.	Harbour Grace	Harbour Grace ..	600	not opnd.	In the other dis-			
		Carbonear	700	300	tricts of the Co-			
	Carbonear.. ..	Upper Island Cove	200	150	lony the Catho-			
		Mosquito			lic Chapels are			
		Bay de Verds ..			as under, viz.			
	Port de Grave..	Port de Grave ..	700	700	Conception Bay.			
		Bareneed	700	700	Trinity Bay.	Chapels		
		Bay Roberts	700	700	Bonavista Bay.	7		
		Bread & Cheese Co.	200	150	Fogo.	1		
	Trinity..	Trinity..	600	400	Ferryland.	2		
Trinity Bay.		English Harbour..	160	100	Placentia.	No return		
		Catalina	150	100	Burin, respecting	6		
		New Harbour ..	200	90	which, no accu-	4		
		Lilly Cove	150	120	rate information	1		
	Hearts .. .. Content	New Bonaventure } Old Bonaventure }	150	100	as to the number of persons they			
		Salmon Cove ..	160	80	will contain, or			
		New Perlican .. } Old Perlican .. }	150	130	the number generally attend-			
		Heart's Content ..	150	150	ing, can be pro-			
		Heart's Delight ..	100	50	cured at present.			
Bonavista Bay	Bonavista	Bonavista	700	300				
		King's Cove.. ..	150	100				
		Keels	150					
	Green's Pond ..	Green's Pond ..	700	600				
		Salvage..	150	100				
		Fair Island	100					
Fogo.	Twillingate	Twillingate	700	600				
		Mocten's Harbour .	100					
		Fogo	150	100				
Fortune Bay	Harbour .. .. Britain	} None.						

Besides two Dissenting places of worship at St. John's, one of which is Congregational and the other Wesleyan, there are 27 in the different scattered settlements of the Colony, all of them Wesleyan. The Protestant Episcopal Clergymen in this colony are all *Missionaries* appointed by the Society P.G.F., by whom they are paid. The Archdeacon receives 300*l.* per annum from Government, in addition to his stipend from the Society.

There are, in fact, no parishes (as the term is generally understood) in this Colony. The respective Clergymen of the different religious persuasions, have each a district appropriated to his spiritual charge, quite distinct (as to limits and extent) from each other. Nor can they be made to correspond, so as to admit of their being brought into the view required by this return.

There has usually existed a very commendable harmony of religious feeling between the different persuasions, the Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, Congregationists, and Dissenters generally being more numerous than the Episcopalian Church, over which there is an archdeacon; the Romish Church has a bishop.

VIII. The following table relative to education is derived from a most praiseworthy institution, established for promoting sound knowledge among the poor of our North American Colonies; and it fully deserves the warmest encouragement and support.

Principal Stations, with their Branch Schools, of the Newfoundland and British North American School Society.		Established in	Day Schools. Total admitted.	Day Schools. Now on the Books.	Sun. Schools. Total admitted.	Sun. Schools. Now on the Books.	Adlt. Schools Total admitted.	Adlt. Schools Now on the Books.	Individuals. Total admitted.	Individuals. Now on the Books.
St. John's Central School		1824	1248	121	..	..	221	..	1279	121
Quidi Vidi	Branch Schools	1825	90	..	102	..	..	..	85	..
River Head of Southside		1828	155	24	117	30	..	..	170	30
Signal Hill		1828	50	..	50	..	..	..	25	..
Portugal Cove		1828	180	73	100	..	13	..	205	73
Torbay		1828	..	..	56	..	..	..	56	..
Trinity		1825	247	101	193	46	137	34	343	135
Ship Cove	Ditto.	1828	60	40	60	40	..	..	60	40
North Side		1828	71	41	71	41	..	..	71	41
Cuckold's Cove		1828	56	40	56	40	..	..	56	40
Old Bonaventure		1829	64	37	64	37	..	..	64	37
South Side		1832	53	40	53	40	..	..	53	40
Harbour Grace		1825	451	129	412	123	85	21	536	178
Mosquito	Ditto.	1828	86	22	77	..	..	..	86	22
Upper Island Cove		1829	151	53	..	..	..	..	151	53
River Head		1830	151	..	..	..	..	..	151	..
Port-de-Grave		1829	266	132	335	135	109	..	428	161
Cupids	Ditto.	1830	36	..	..	..	..	..	36	..
Bareneed		1831	120	58	152	71	63	..	174	71
Bonavista		1826	534	273	308	207	139	24	721	311
Brigus		1832	177	140	227	130	30	17	254	215
Burnt Head		1832	..	..	58	50	..	..	58	50
Petty Harbour		1825	187	65	126	73	77	..	207	81
Maddox Cove		1828	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..
Spaniard's Bay		1829	207	90	198	106	63	28	231	155
Twillingate		1829	102	52	112	54	20	..	168	100
Jenkin's Cove	Ditto.	1830	..	..	72	56	..	..	72	56
Herring Neck		1830	40	..	60	..	..	..	63	..
Green's Pond		1828	186	130	220	135	75	30	251	162
Swain's Island	Ditto.	1829	20	..	22	..	..	..	22	..
Fool's Island		1829	45	32	47	32	..	..	47	32
Bay Roberts		1829	100	40	54	54	10	..	139	79
Juggler's Cove		1832	..	..	29	29	..	..	29	29
Western Bay		1831	107	..	98	..	30	..	137	..
Little Placentia		1832	85	..	11	..	..	..	96	..
Total			5345	1733	3540	1529	1072	154	6560	2312

Return of the Number of Schools, &c. of Newfoundland in 1836. [B. B. Colonial Office.]

Name of the Parish, and in what County or District.	Public or Free School, and where situated.	No. of Scholars. Male.	No. of Scholars. Feml.	No. of Scholars. Total.	Mode of Instruction.	If supported by Government or voluntary contributions, and amount of each. Government.	If supported by Government or voluntary contributions, and amount of each. Voluntary.	Expenses of each School.
St. John's..	Orphan Asylum Free School.	216	..	216	Lancasterian.	£100	£115	£230
Ditto	Presentation Convent.	averaging near ..	600	600	Same as the like schools in Ireland.	100	About 360	150
Harbour Grace	St. Patrick's Free School.	..	..	..	.. ..	100		
St. John's..	Schools established by the Newfoundland and British North America School Society, at the several places mentioned in the preceding column.	..	..	215	Dr. Bell's system, with Sioat's improvement.			
Three branch schools at South Side, Portugal Cove, and Torbay ..		..	..	145				
Harbour Grace.		..	..	112				
Three branch schools at Musquito, Island Cove, and Bread and Cheese Cove.		..	..	177				
Trinity	.. .. ..	..	..	103				
Eight branch schools at North Side, South Side, Ship Cove, Cuckold's Cove, Old and New Bonaventure, Heart's Content, and Bay de Verds.	.. .. ..	..	..	304		300		*
Brigas	.. .. ..	..	..	122				
Port de Grave	.. .. ..	..	..	102				
Spaniard's Bay	.. .. ..	..	..	105				
Greenspond	.. .. ..	..	..	116				
Twillingate	.. .. ..	.	..	70				
Petty Harbour	.. .. ..	..	..	65				
Bonavista.. ..	.. .. ..	..	..	284				

* No account of the funds or expenses of these schools are kept in the colony, the contributions for the most part being made in England, where also the management of the affairs of the schools is entirely conducted.

Since the establishment of the Presentation School, the female scholars have been withdrawn, and a proportionate increase of boys has taken place. This school is conducted by five ladies of the nuns of that order, without any remuneration; the superior superintending under the Catholic bishop for the time being. The school, it is said, has hitherto been supported by Dr. Fleming, the present bishop; but the Colonial Legislature has, this year, voted the sum of 100*l*. per annum for its support, for the five years ending 6th May, 1841.

The Education Act passed in the last session of the Legislature having been only partially brought into operation, no returns of the schools established under it can yet be made.

The salaries of the masters, mistresses, and teachers of these schools (amounting to about 1,500*l*. per annum) are paid out of the funds of the society, towards which the Legislature has voted the sum of 300*l*. for each of the five years ending the 6th May, 1841.

General Statement of the Schools of the Newfoundland and British North American Society for Educating the Poor.

Principal Stations, with their Branch Schools.	When established.	Day Schools.		Sun. Schools.		Adult Schools.		Individuals.	
		Total admitted.	Now on the Books.	Total admitted.	Now on the Books.	Total admitted.	Now on the Books.	Total admitted.	Now on the Books.
St. John's	1824	1480	215	..	..	221	..	1701	215
Quidi Vidi	1825	114	..	124	25	..	..	110	25
South Side	1828	181	35	140	40	..	..	111	40
Signal Hill, suspended	1828	50	..	..	..	..	..	25	
Portugal Cove	1828	204	60	114	50	..	..	227	60
Torbay	1828	36	32	66	41	..	..	79	50
Pouch Cove	1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Trinity	1825	316	106	246	87	169	35	428	137
Northside	1828	86	43	86	43	..	..	86	43
Southside	1832	83	42	83	42	..	..	83	42
Ship Cove	1828	71	37	71	37	..	..	71	37
Cuckold's Cove	1828	73	40	73	40	..	..	73	40
Old Bonaventure	1829	71	25	71	25	..	..	71	25
New Bonaventure	1835	35	29	35	29	..	..	35	29
Heart's Content	1836	60	60	96	96	..	..	96	96
Bay-de-Verd	1836	42	42	57	57	..	..	57	57
Harbour Grace	1825	518	112	473	160	85	..	652	200
Mosquito	1828	86	..	109	22	..	..	109	22
Island Cove	1829	153	53	64	64	..	..	153	71
Spaniard's Bay	1829	256	105	247	112	74	33	292	142
River Head, suspended	1830	151	..	..	..	..	..	151	
Western Bay, ditto	1831	107	..	98	..	30	..	137	
Port de Grave	1829	304	102	368	124	109	..	467	142
Bareneed	1831	145	72	178	116	63	..	199	121
Bay Roberts, suspended	1829	128	..	73	..	10	..	139	
Jugglers Cove, ditto	1832	..	..	35	..	..	..	35	
Cupid's ditto	1830	36	..	..	..	..	..	36	
Bonavista	1826	672	284	412	231	146	18	891	326
King's-Cove	1834	64	55	41	38	..	..	81	71
Keels	1836	30	30	60	60	..	..	60	60
Brigus	1832	233	92	269	73	42	5	323	110
Burnt Head	1832	..	..	63	45	..	..	63	45
Salmon Cove	1836	..	..	72	70	..	..	72	70
Petty Harbour	1825	210	66	148	74	77	..	236	74
Maddox Cove, suspended	1828	36	..	..	..	..	..	36	
Twillingate	1829	137	70	142	93	59	6	207	100
Jenkins' Cove	1830	..	..	79	46	..	..	79	46
Herring Neck, suspended	1836	40	..	60	..	..	..	80	
Greenspond	1828	260	116	289	109	75	..	334	116
Fools Island	1829	56	32	56	32	..	..	56	32
Swains Island	1829	20	20	20	20	..	..	20	20
Little Placentia, suspended	1832	85	..	11	..	..	..	96	
Carbonear, ditto	1825	116	..	85	..	20	..	136	
		6745	1975	4714	2101	1180	97	8193	2664

This is a valuable institution, and deserves to be extended throughout the colonies.

IX. Return of the Number of Prisoners in the Gaols of Newfoundland throughout the Year.

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1828	18	—	18	—	—	—	7	—	7	11	—	11	12	—	12	6	—	6	none
1829	23	1	24	—	—	—	—	1	1	23	—	23	20	—	20	3	1	4	none
1830	20	1	21	1	—	1	—	1	1	18	—	18	15	—	15	4	1	5	none
1831	18	1	19	—	—	—	2	—	2	14	1	15	16	—	16	2	1	3	1
1832	21	—	21	1	—	1	2	—	2	17	—	17	15	—	15	6	—	6	1
1833	45	—	45	4	—	4	5	4	9	36	3	39	18	—	18	25	3	28	1
1834	30	—	30	—	—	—	10	—	10	18	1	19	26	1	27	4	—	4	1
1835	12	—	12	2	—	2	2	—	2	5	—	5	4	—	4	6	—	6	none
1836	225	14	239	17	—	17	178	7	185	30	7	37	13	1	14	6	—	6	none

X. The island affairs are administered by a House of Assembly, consisting of 15 members, chosen by the people. The qualification for an elector is universal household suffrage—that of a representative, being a householder of two years' standing. A Legislative and Executive Council is added to the House of Assembly.

Newfoundland has had a resident governor ever since the year 1728, and amongst the distinguished officers who have held that office, we find the names of Rodney, Osborne, Byng, Hardy, Graves, &c. Civil and justiciary courts were early established; and a superior court was added about 1750. In 1832, a representative government was given to Newfoundland, similar to that enjoyed at Nova Scotia.

The laws are in English, and administered by circuit courts. There is no militia in the island, and the police are few in number.

XI. The revenue is derived from custom duties, licenses, &c.

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Expenditure of Newfoundland.

Separate Head of Expenditure.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Civil Department (Salaries)	13401	13303	—	4541	5301	5177	5063	4975	5045
Ditto (Contingencies)	186	189	—	211	360	331	13	46	48
Customs Establishment	5928	4588	3860	3898	4110	3818	3751	4551	5011
Judicial Department (Salaries)	2636	3382	17201	7079	6009	7341	4709	4954	3810
Ditto (Contingencies)	—	—	—	2641	4200	5390	1150	1536	1473
Police and Magistracy	—	—	—	—	—	1001	1752	1752	3150
Ecclesiastical Department	—	—	—	370	445	440	375	375	300
Legislative Department	—	—	—	—	—	1725	1094	1253	1390
Printing, Advertizing, & Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	520	376	302
Gaol Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	600	785	684
Coroners	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	132	126
Fuel and Light	—	—	—	—	—	—	220	192	203
Repairs of Court House and Gaols	—	—	—	—	—	—	600	289	617
Ditto Government Buildings	902	579	2237	5256	993	1494	470	591	391
Relief of the Poor	1117	770	860	1019	1444	2725	3175	591	662
Repairing and making Roads, &c.	—	235	—	350	304	362	1021	1245	7539
Vaccination	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	499	4
Postages and other Incidentals	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	108	120
Redemption of Treasury Notes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4490	—
Votes for Individual and Special Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	397	362
Miscellaneous Contingencies	79	54	277	565	183	—	546	45	319
Hire of Colonial Vessel	2300	2200	2300	2300	2300	—	—	2300	—
Pensions and Gratuities	—	—	380	980	680	—	80	484	246
Votes in aid of Public Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	550
Disbursements under Education Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1118
Fog Guns	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446
Erection of New Court Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1529
Taking the Census	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500
Miscellaneous	—	—	933	60	3210	123	917	—	—
Total	26551	25302	28051	29273	29543	30009	26266	31632	36019

Expenditure of Newfoundland in 1836.—Ordinary and fixed expense of the departments of government—Civil Department, 5,045*l.*; contingent expenditure, 47*l.*; total, 5,093*l.* Customs Establishment, 4,208*l.*;

contingent expenditure, 803*l.*; total, 5,011*l.* Supreme and Circuit Courts, 3,810*l.*; contingent expenditure, 1,473*l.*; total, 5,283*l.* Police and Magistracy, 3,150*l.* Ecclesiastical Department, 300*l.* Legislative Department, 495*l.*; contingent expenditure, 895*l.*; total, 1,390*l.* Pensions and gratuities, 246*l.* Grand total, 20,473*l.* [B. B.]

Recapitulation of the Establishment in 1836.—Civil Establishment, 9,748*l.*; contingent expenditure, 1746*l.* Judicial Establishment, 6,960; contingent expenditure, 2,901*l.* Ecclesiastical Establishment, 300*l.* Miscellaneous Expenditure, 14,117*l.* Pensions, 246*l.* Total, 36,019*l.* Of this sum only the 300*l.* for the Ecclesiastical Establishment is defrayed by Great Britain, the remainder is paid by the colony.

Commissariat Department.—Paid by Great Britain. Supplies purchased on the spot, 3,413*l.*; value of provisions and forage sent from England, 1,274*l.*; fuel and light purchased on the spot, 13*l.*; ditto sent from England, 976*l.*; transport, 95*l.*; pay of commissariat officers and extra staff, 764*l.*; military allowances, 277*l.*; contingencies, 208*l.*; ordnance, 5883*l.* Total, 12,909*l.* [B. B.]

Ordnance, 1836.—Paid by Great Britain. Military—Subsistence of royal artillery, 2,515*l.*; ditto engineers, 327*l.*; Artillery department, incidents, 34*l.*; total, 2,876*l.* Civil—Works and repairs (ordnance) 639*l.*; do. (barracks), 1,237; Engineer contingencies (postage), 1*l.*; pay of Clerk of Works, &c. (ordnance) 501*l.*; civil branch store-keepers departm. 330*l.*; civil pensions, 32*l.*; pay of Barrack Sergeants, 88*l.*; Barrack Master's expenditure, 166*l.*; total, 2995*l.* Commissariat Department, 12,909*l.* Grand total, 18,780*l.* [B.B.]

Ecclesiastical Establishment, 440*l.*; of which the Archdeacon receives 300*l.* The remainder is made up with contingencies in the civil, judicial, and other departments. The island is now required to defray its whole expenditure without any parliamentary grant.

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Revenue of Newfoundland. [B. B.]

Separate Tax or Duty.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Imperial Customs Revenue, viz. under Acts prior to 18 Geo. III.	14323	15123	2557	2351	2050	2002	2171	2021	1864
Ditto, subsequent . . .	—	—	8468	13272	11754	10665	8852	11793	10660
Colonial Customs Revenue . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	6550	20436	20882
Rents of Crown Lands . .	902	1087	1022	967	744	772	905	602	613
Process of Crown Lands sold and of Rents redeemed . . .	—	—	—	194	65	400	324	209	343
Fund from licensing Public-houses	725	960	1056	1008	1152	988	838	1136	858
Fines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	21	23	101	107	131	—	—	4	—
Amount of Parliamentary Grant .	—	—	11261	11261	11261	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	15972	17194	24468	29162	27157	14829	19652	36202	35222

XII. Newfoundland has been rightly considered as a most important colony by reason of its valuable fisheries, and the hardy race of seamen who are trained up in that useful pursuit. In 1815–16, the tonnage inwards was about 100,000 tons; 1819–20, 80,000 tons; 1826–27, 90,000 tons; and since thus—

IMPORTS AND SHIPPING OF NEWFOUNDLAND. [B. B.]

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies	North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1822	..	297	38167	..	..	274	20818	..	..	..	..	178	22057	..	749	81022	..
1823	..	289	39813	..	..	254	21015	..	..	..	..	201	23050	..	753	84478	..
1826	..	279	35196	..	..	295	24594	..	..	..	..	277	33316	..	851	93106	..
1827	..	279	37595	..	..	268	22417	..	..	..	..	239	30368	..	786	90380	..
1829	551597	275	38608	73596	86286	319	27507	..	.	..	107920	197	24915	819399	791	53090	5278
1830	546839	286	39856	41844	88442	321	26363	..	..	..	91291	221	28204	768417	828	94423	5462
1831	530954	274	37577	60307	117651	385	30643	24486	3	238	117993	215	28111	829355	877	96564	5581
1832	456987	265	36067	44757	109227	388	29454	67080	56	6104	85620	149	20719	763623	858	92344	5347
1833	332931	251	35171	49767	109722	417	33012	101689	73	8787	69967	151	18872	664076	892	95842	5555
1834	292415	..	..	41901	71020	..	..	56552	..	..	131938	..	..	612441	..	..	..
1835	366496	211	30821	52481	60803	341	31983	28910	50	5828	153181	249	34601	671374	851	103233	5801
1836	303649	186	26646	34492	60468	323	29718	33553	39	5720	191352	262	36746	632576	810	98830	5523

From Elsewhere, in 1834, value, 12,755*l.*; 1835, 9,502*l.*; 1836, 9,062*l.*

EXPORTS AND SHIPPING OF NEWFOUNDLAND. [B. B.]

Years.	Great Britain Val. £	No.	Tons.	West Indies Val. £	North America Val. £	No.	Tons.	United States Val. £	No.	Tons.	Foreign States Val. £	No.	Tons.	Total Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1822	..	146	17457	..	..	281	24299	..	..	..	..	321	38859	..	748	80615	..
1823	..	116	12238	..	..	272	25725	..	..	..	..	353	42569	..	741	80532	..
1826	..	171	19770	..	..	326	30557	..	..	..	..	328	40223	..	825	90550	..
1827	..	164	20182	..	..	311	33114	..	..	..	..	291	35667	..	776	88963	..
1829	239784	147	17766	84199	60156	350	36544	..	..	..	306169	278	44683	690309	775	89193	6255
1830	252389	158	19054	85440	55080	357	37610	..	..	..	292771	284	35718	685682	799	92382	5431
1831	393564	181	21764	63439	88819	432	43159	136	..	..	277554	223	27575	803534	836	92498	5341
1832	350335	167	2128	67646	77582	424	38749	2567	23	2727	211458	195	24700	709589	809	86304	5002
1833	257471	151	18515	51924	58037	444	41544	18605	29	3515	232955	221	27386	618992	845	90960	5418
1834	250494	233	16500	54535	35210	443	24146	9390	25	2871	349880	270	41052	706620	971	78422	5895
1835	298354	156	20040	60468	34198	402	40272	25143	26	3448	345489	249	32110	765977	833	101870	5785
1836	316271	145	18546	79093	64166	376	42144	28981	18	2157	347877	246	32710	850834	785	95557	5528

To Elsewhere, in 1834, value, 7,119*l.*; 1835, 2,314*l.*; 1836, 13,916*l.*

There is a considerable portion of shipping belonging to Newfoundland, and registered in the island. I have only the following years :—

Colonial shipping tonnage, belonging to and registered at Newfoundland—In 1826, 20,548 tons; 1827, 22,105 tons; 1828, 25,385 tons; 1829, 27,319 tons; 1830, 29,465 tons; 1831, tons; 1832, tons; 1833, tons; 1834, tons; 1835, tons; 1836, tons.

The principal imports consist of bread, flour, pork and beef, butter, rum, molasses, wine, brandy, and gin, coffee, tea, sugar, oatmeal, salt, pease and beans, lumber, &c.

We may now proceed to examine the extent of the fisheries, and first with regard to the quantity caught and exported at several intervals. In 1790, the export of fish from the island was, quintals 656,000; in 1800, quintals 382,000. The following is a consecutive return laid before Parliament in 1828, and its value is enhanced by specifying the countries to which the fish were exported.

Fish caught and exported from Newfoundland.—Periods ending 10th of October in each year.

	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816
Fish made, quintals .	..	406314	..	520552	478765	677761	No specific returns	618494	709163	816000	865132	866580	8192
Cod fish exported to Spain, Portugal and Italy .	354661	377293	433918	262366	154069	326781		611960	545451	706939	768010	952116	770693
British Europe . .	189320	65979	84241	130400	208254	292068		139561	67020	50678	55721	47116	59341
West Indies . . .	55998	81488	100936	103418	115677	133359		152184	91867	119354	97249	159233	176603
British America . .	18167	22776	32555	23541	40874	41894		18621	4121	14389	24712	24608	37443
United States . . .	43131	77983	116159	155055	56658	16117		1214	..	..	..	558	2545
Brazils	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	2600	..	2049	..	..
Total cod fish, quintals .	661277	625919	772809	674810	576132	810219	884470	923540	711059	891360	947811	1180661	1046626
Salmon exported to British market, tierces . .	..	609	..	2303	..	3337	..	2323	2494	2910	2247	1066	1551
Foreign ditto . . .	..	1307	..	1166	..	727	..	371	337	827	1178	1686	948
Total salmon . . .	3739	1916	2040	3469	3272	4064	5747	2694	3831	3737	3425	2752	2499

A return of 1826 gives a connected view of the fishing, as follows :—

State of the Cod Fishery and Trade in Newfoundland in the year 1826.

Harbours or Districts.	Bankers.	Island Vessels.	Vessels trading foreign.	Tons.	Men.	Fishing Boats.	Acres of Land in cultivation.	Remarks.
South of St. John's:								Fish made during the season about
St. John's .	16	73	470	54600	3746	500	2400	900,000 quintals; 150,000 of which on
Bay Bulls . .	..	..	..	..	..	170	250	the Labrador coast by vessels resorting
Ferryland .	2	4	13	1436	106	254	500	thither from St. John's and the northern
Trepassy and St. Mary's	..	2	3	340	30	50	150	parts of the island. The resident fishery
Placentias . .	..	4	6	821	61	402	800	carried on at Labrador is by persons prin-
Burin and Mortier .	..	5	43	4279	362	129	70	cipally connected in the Dartmouth
St. Lawrence . .	..	1	11	1185	61	55	30	trade; but it is not of any great extent.
Fortune Bay .	..	4	30	4285	275	494	300	About 4,000 tons of train oil, 3,700 tons
North of St. John's:								of seal oil, 3,500 tierces of salmon,
Conception Bay .	..	167	77	18603	1614	420	3000	293,000 seal skins, about 8,000*l.* worth
Trinity ditto .	..	8	31	4934	302	570	270	of furs, besides mackerel, herrings, &c.
Bonavista and Greenspond	..	2	9	1020	70	257	800	&c. Previous to the New Intercourse
Fogo and Twillingate	..	31	34	5334	257	496	200	Law in the Colonies, the whole con-
								sumption of this trade was British pro-
	18	299	727	96837	6884	3797	8770	duce and manufactures, except wines,
Passengers from Ireland, 840; England and Jersey, 120.	..	..	..	..	960	..	..	salt, and some trifling articles (foreign) legally imported into England. Some two or three years previous the imports
Employed in boats and shallops, and as shoremen.	..	..	..	..	16000	..	..	were valued at a million and a half, and the return to the mother country up-
Ships' boats employed fishing.	..	..	..	..	..	203	..	wards of two millions sterling. The vessels trading foreign are all British bottoms, with the exception of four or
Total employed .	18	299	727	96837	23844	4000	8770	five small United States craft, with bread, flour and *notions*.

The B. B. in the Colonial Office, for the following years shew the annexed results.

Quantity and Value of Fish in Newfoundland from 1828 to 1836.

Years.	No. of Ships and Boats employed in the Fishery.		Description of Fish, and Quantity and Value of each Sort.														Total Value.
			Dried Cod Fish.		Salmon.		Herrings		Mackarel.		Caplin Sounds and Tongues.		Seal and Cod Oil.		Seal Skins.		
	No. of Ships.	No. of Boats.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	
			Qtls.	£	Tcs.	£.	Bls.	£.	Casks	£.	Casks	£.	Tuns.	£.	No.	£.	£.
1829	289	3649	924237	461071	3865	12175	417	268	306	230	465	440	7794	155905	245408	15338	645427
1830	597	3986	841466	427718	4360	14582	970	582	621	465	1314	329	.	..	388643	113296	556972
1831	744	3568	766850	402209	4322	2644	1581	944	560	420	3136	681	..	..	558942	167682	574580
1832	427	4236	629151	331817	2763	6507	3305	2343	916	249	1534	478	..	..	469073	117268	458662
1833	495	5489	684601	343247	2729	7211	3258	1975	635	590	576	127	10407	208097	508407	33182	594429
													Gallons.				
1834	No returns.		674988	446796	2564	6781	2271	1122	149	112	..	270	2353577	185447	360155	30845	671373
1835	—	—	727586	440155	2882	8884	3252	1636	..	..	963	350	2736917	231605	559262	41235	728794
1836	not known	6159	860354	517457	1847	6264	1534	955	79	99	2037	749	2306736	241502	384321	34930	808066

In 1835, 3,931 quintals of Pickled Fish, value, 1,878*l*.; in 1836, value, 1,665*l*.
In 1836, 83,512 gallons of Whale Oil, value, 4,445*l*.

The London Custom-house manuscript returns, which I have carefully examined, furnish the aggregate exportations of fish and other articles, as follows:—

Newfoundland Exports.—Years ending 5th January.—Custom-House.

Articles.		1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
Dry Cod fish	quintals	920048	948463	755667	654053	663787	806265	712588	851472	524696
Core fish	ditto	4189	2630	4510	3320	3266	3940	3931	3007	2112
Salmon	casks	3865	4439	3606	2924	2705	2625	2477	2130	1538
Herrings	barrels	447	1083	1799	1064	3969	2135	3212	1556	3263
Mackerel	ditto	306	390	456	984	606	147	85	82	—
Tongues, sound, and caplins,	casks	1465	1759	2090	1646	819	1525	1371	1497	1308
Berries	gallons	526	317	14855	5166	126	8085	8972	2641	64
Seal skins	No.	248106	300682	559342	682803	501436	341198	557494	381041	252910
Calf skins	do.	539	300	348	355	636	90	480	414	89
Hides	do.	2232	2359	712	762	1755	1388	1234	3739	4487
Beaver skins	do.	972	975	1097	661	542				
Otter skins	do.	1198	1085	1257	846	960				
Martin skins	do.	1175	607	1425	792	690				
Hare skins	do.	—	24	157	83	83				
Fox skins	do.	930	1088	1321	704	737	4106	4035	2987	2467
Weasel skins	do.	—	28	34	75	12				
Bear skins	do.	21	31	41	35	15				
Wolf skins	do.	—	1	4	2	1				
Musk rat skins	do.	354	757	1162	648	679				
Cod and seal oil	tons.	7794	8306	12371	13118	10539	9127	11785	9068	5167
Knees	No.	142	695	1298	589	123	68	359	451	192
Oars	do.	163	1843	2152	978	323	24	440	232	144
Staves	do.	—	25204	32568	29000	40679	28780	21150	65726	26978
Juniper plank	feet	—	1630	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pineboard	do.	—	6140	19993	19511	38405	30588	3500	—	—
Whalebone	lbs.	—	2817	—	—	4 pun.	—	—	—	—
Wood Hoops	bundles	—	—	291	364	61	1065	1234	1144	1618
Poles	No.	—	—	1663	110	40	—	—	—	—
Potatoes	bushels	—	—	130	500	—	—	—	—	—
Spars	No.	—	—	206	8	—	—	—	—	—
Handspikes	do.	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallow	cwts.	—	—	4	—	42	—	—	—	—
Pickets	.	—	—	—	1700	—	1500	—	—	—
Billets	.	—	—	—	3000	651	—	—	—	—

Mr. Bliss, the intelligent agent for the North American Colonies, furnishes me with the following account of the trade of Newfoundland :—

Years.	Exports.					Tonnage to			Total, including all other Parts.
	Quintals.	Barrels.	Kegs.	Oil, Tuns.	Seal Skins.	United Kingdom.	South of Europe.	West Indies.	
Average of 1790, 1, 2........	656800	6276	—	1891	—	—	—	—	58420
Average of 1798, 9, 1800.....	382881	2223	—	2131	—	5271	—	5681	—
1805	526380	5876	—	—	—	12386	7868	5715	—
1810	—	—	—	—	—	26045	18961	10812	—
1815	1245808	5380	1892	8225	141374	14181	26130	14960	—
1820	899729	4913	20026	8224	221334	—	—	—	91319
1825	973464	3796	6680	7806	221510	14447	—	—	—
1830	760177	1799	3606	12371	559342	22215	22494	10628	92767

XIII. Course of exchange varies according to circumstances, and to the demand for bills to make remittances to England in payment of spring supplies; it is generally highest in the fall of the year. The demands for bills is governed in a great measure by the success or failure of the fisheries, particularly the seal fishery; in the former event, remittances are made in *Oil*, in the latter, in *Bills*. The par of exchange is 15 one-third per cent. premium. In the course of 1836, it rose to 3 above, and fell to 2 5-6th below.

The Bank of British North America, have a branch at St. John's.

British money and Spanish dollars, the latter established by the governor's proclamation (1825) at 4*s*. 4*d*. sterling, but passing current at 5*s*. [B. B.]

XIV. Domestic poultry succeeds very well; land and water wild fowl are found in great abundance, particularly bustards, wild geese, and wild or eider ducks; partridges, snipes, plovers, curlews and black-birds, are also in great abundance, as well as eagles, kites, hawks, ravens and jays.

The partridges are like ptarmigans, (of an excellent flavour) larger than those in Europe, and always perfectly white in winter. The most remarkable of the sea birds which visit the coast of Newfoundland are, the lord and lady of the teal kind; the saddle-back, gull, tinker, razor-bill, the loon, whabby, and ice bird.

Besides the great staple of the island, fish, (see commerce) the numerous lakes and ponds which abound produce divers kinds of excellent trout and eels of a great size; the lobsters are uncommonly large and equally good, and the muscles better flavoured than in Europe. There are no oysters, but lance, herrings, mackarel and salmon are in great abundance, besides these, place, sole, hallibut and thornback are found on the coast. The capelin, which is perhaps the most delicious fish in the world, arrives periodically in such shoals as to change the colour of the sea, near the coves and beaches, and two persons may easily fill a common sized boat in a couple of hours. This fish remains on the coast about six weeks, and is considered the best bait for cod. The herrings also arrive in the spring and autumn in prodigious shoals.

Potatoes and cabbages are the most valuable productions of the island, growing in plots or gardens attached to the fisherman's houses. Turnips, carrots, parnsnips, peas, radishes and most garden roots yield abundantly. Red, black and white currants, gooseberries and strawberries grow in great perfection; and a smaller kind of strawberry is found wild in the woods; raspberries grow everywhere, and that species of cherry called the Kentish comes to great perfection; other sorts as well as damsons, grow abundantly in favourable seasons, besides these apples and pears are sometimes raised in perfection.

The plains are almost covered with low stunted bushes which bear a great variety of wild berries. The snake root, capilaire and *wisha capucoa*, are indigenous, when in blossom the latter plant is beautiful. It is made by the inhabitants into a decoction and used after the manner of tea, and said to be extremely wholesome in spring. Another remarkable plant found in the woods is the *Suracinia*, a full description of which is given in Dr. Thornton's Temple of Flora. Sarsaparilla is also found in the island.

The swamps abound with a great variety of reeds and flowers, many of the latter extremely beautiful, such as wild roses, violets, &c., but the season for enjoying them is short, for they all come together and last but a few weeks, which gives rise to the saying common in Newfoundland, "a short feast and a long famine." The timber grown on the Island, though generally of no great magnitude, is rendered very useful for the purposes of the fishery, and vessels of considerable size, varying from 60 to 200 tons each, are built chiefly with native wood. The Juniper (or Hec-ma-tic), Witch Hazel, Black-birch, and Black-spruce, are the most esteemed for these purposes; the common fir is not esteemed for building, but very well adapted for casks and other common uses in the fishery.

Kelp is extremely abundant all round the coast, and with other seaweeds is used for manure. The Zoophyta or animal flowers forming the link between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, may also be frequently met with.

It will be observed from the foregoing returns, that the codfishery is the most important. [For a description of the codfishery at Newfoundland, see *Colonial Library*, vol. vi.]

That the cod fisheries of Newfoundland are to England more precious than the mines of Peru and Mexico, and in truth, if we consider that the vast quantities of fish annually drawn from the banks and adjacent coast, it will be found that as the mere representative value of gold, its worth far exceeds that of the precious metals, to say nothing of the importance of the subject in a maritime, commercial and political point of view.

The total value of the trade of Newfoundland, may in fact be estimated at 2,000,000*l*. sterling per annum, independent of its great importance in a maritime point of view; while it should be remembered, that it is upheld by no bounties (as that of France), nor protected by any exclusive rights.

Another fishery of great importance to the island and to England, is that of seals for the sake of their

skins and oil, which, though of comparatively recent commencement, was carried on during the last four years to the following extent :—

Seal Fishery of Newfoundland.

	Vessels.	No. of Seals, 1833.	No. of Seals, 1834.	No. of Seals, 1835.	No. of Seals, 1836.
From St. John's, vessels fitted out there.	120	128746	111500		
Do. outport vessels	84	84646	91900		
Carbonear .	90	98100	91000		
Harbour Grace .	41	52854	35393		
Brigus (unknown)		20230	25000		
Port de Grace .		8000	9000		
Bay Roberts .		13100	10000		
Trinity .	13	14000	21227		
King's Cove and Bonavista.		3000	8000		
Greenspond .	5	10000	4100		
Placentia .		2000	none		
Twillingate . .		3000	1000		
Total . .		437964	400920		

From a recent St. John's paper, I take the following statement of the outfit for the seal fishery at that port, of undermentioned years.

Return for 1830–8 inclusive.

Years.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1830	92	6198	1935
1831	118	8046	2578
1832	153	11462	3294
1833	106	8665	2564
1834	125	11029	2910
1835	126	11167	2912
1836	126	11425	2955
1837	121	10648	2940
1838	110	9300	2826

In round numbers there were in 1831, seals caught 744,000; 1832, 538,000; 1833, 438,000; 1834, 401,000. In the spring of 1838, there were 221 vessels with 227,758 seals; value, 100,391*l.*

Manufactures, Fisheries, &c. in 1836. [B. B.] There are two corn mills at St. John's, and one at Brigus. The number of ships built in the colony are 24, of 1,578 tons burthen; 107 registered according to law. A copper mine was discovered, and worked for a short time, some years ago (1776–7), near shoal bay, about 15 miles to the southward of St. John's. Some quarries of limestone have also been found, in one of which, at Canada Harbour (on what is called the French shore), the stone is of excellent quality.

The number of ships employed in the fishery cannot be correctly ascertained. The number of boats are 6,159. Quantity of fish in 1836, as follows :—Dried cod fish, 860,354 quintals, value 517,457*l.*; pickled fish, 1,665*l.*; salmon, 1,847 tierces, 6,264*l.*; herrings, 1,534 barrels, 955*l.*; mackerel, 79 casks, 99*l.*; caplin, sounds, and tongues, 2,037 casks, 749*l.*; seal and cod oil, 2,306,736 gallons, 241,502*l.*; whale oil, blubber and oil, dregs, 83,512 gallons, 4,445*l.*; seal skins 384,321 number, 34,930*l.*; total, 808,066*l.*

Produce, &c. of Newfoundland in 1836. [B. B.]

Name of the District.	Crops.		No. of Stock.			Quantity of Produce.		
	No. of acres in crop.	No. of acres of uncultivated land.	Horses.	Horned cattle.	Sheep.	Oats, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.
St. John's . .	4290	8123	528	1307	579	5602	148425	3808
Conception Bay	2873	3815	638	1034	1187	4184	746869	940
Trinity Bay .	309	373	51	692	205	4	48317	168
Bonavista Bay .	356	106	57	377	60	56	62287	184
Fogo . . .								
Ferryland . .	1043	549	112	402	172	101	55983	487
Placentia and St. Mary's . .	1356	602	108	1228	584	363	67585	866
Burin . . .	623	314	54	628	168	..	30357	338
Fortune Bay .	212	174	3	167	148	..	8304	184

Very little of the agricultural produce of this colony is brought into the market, it being for the most part consumed by the growers. The average value of the only crops which the soil and climate afford, may be stated as under, viz. oats, 3*s.* per bushel; potatoes, 2*s.* 6*d.* ditto; turnips, 2*s.* 6*d.* ditto; hay, 4*l.* per ton.

Average prices of various Produce and Merchandize in 1836. [B .B.]

Description.	January.	July.
	£. s. d. £. s. d.	£. s. d. £. s. d.
Horned cattle, each	8 0 0 to 15 0 0	5 0 0 to 10 0 0
Horses, ditto .	5 0 0 – 20 0 0	7 0 0 – 30 0 0
Sheep, ditto . .	1 10 0 – 1 15 0	0 8 0 – 1 2 0
Goats, ditto . .	1 0 0 – 1 10 0	all the year.
Swine, ditto . .	2 0 0 – 4 0 0	2 0 0 – 4 0 0
Milk, per gallon .	0 1 8	0 1 4
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0 1 9	all the year.
Ditto, salt, ditto .	0 0 8 – 0 0 11	0 0 7 – 0 0 10
Cheese, ditto .	0 0 9 – 0 1 0	0 0 7 – 0 0 10
Wheaten bread, ditto	0 0 5 per 2½ lb.	0 0 5 per 2¾ lbs.
Beef, ditto . .	0 0 4½ – 0 0 6	0 0 6 – 0 0 8
Mutton, ditto .	0 0 6 – 0 0 7	0 0 7 – 0 0 9
Pork, ditto . .	0 0 4½ – 0 0 6	0 0 6 – 0 0 8
Rice, per cwt. .	0 15 0 – 1 2 0	all the year.
Coffee, per lb. .	0 0 8 – 0 0 10	ditto.
Tea (Bohea), ditto	0 0 10 – 0 1 0	ditto.
Sugar, per cwt. .	1 15 0 – 2 0 0	ditto.
Salt, per ton . .	1 6 0	ditto.
Wine, per gallon .	0 4 0 – 0 12 0	as in quality.
Brandy, ditto .	0 6 0 – 0 10 0	ditto.
Beer, per tierce .	1 17 0	all the year.
Tobacco, per lb. .	0 0 4 – 0 0 5	ditto.

Wages for Labour.—Domestic males, 13*l.* to 20*l.* per year; ditto females, 7*l.* to 10*l.* 10*s.* per year; prædial, males, 12*l.* to 17*l.* per year; trades, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* per day.

Property annually created, turned into Moveable or Immoveable Property. — Animal food for 80,000 mouths, 200 lbs. each per annum, at 4*d.* per lb., 266,666*l.*; fish for ditto, 150 lbs. each per annum, at 1*d.* per lb., 50,000*l.*; bread and other vegetables for ditto, at 3*d.* per day for each, 365,000*l.*; butter, milk, cheese and eggs for ditto, at 1*d.* per day for each, 120,166*l.*; Luxuries, viz.—wines, spirits, ale, tea, coffee, sugar, &c., for ditto, at 3*d.* per day each, 365,000*l.*; food for horses, cows, &c., 40,000, at 1*l.* each, 40,000*l.*; clothes and furniture worn out for 80,000 mouths, at 1*l.* each, 80,000*l.*; domestic produce, value 500,000*l.*; income from business, or profits on professions, &c., 100,000*l.*; waste by fire, loss, bad seasons, shipwreck, &c., 10,000*l.* Total, 1,896,832*l.*

Moveable Property: 1,000 horses, at 10*l.* each, 10,000*l.*; 10,000 horned cattle, at 5*l.* each, 50,000*l.*; 10,000 sheep, at 1*l.* each, 10,000*l.*; 20,000 swine, at 1*l.* each, 20,000*l.*; poultry, 2,000*l.*; house furniture, &c., for 15,000 houses, at 10*l.* each, 150,000*l.*; clothing and equipage for 80,000 mouths, at 5*l.* each, 400,000*l.*; machinery and farming implements, &c., 20,000*l.*; bullion and coin, 60,000*l.*; ships, boats, timber, and other merchandize, 200,000*l.* Total, 922,000*l.*

Immoveable Property: 15,000 houses, at 10*l.* each, 150,000*l.*; warehouses, mills, &c., 100,000*l.*; 100,000 acres arable land, at 5*l.* per acre, 500,000*l.*; 200,000 acres land granted, but untilled, at 1*l.* per acre 200,000*l.*; 1,000,000 acres land not granted, at 5*s* per acre, 250,000*l.*; roads, canals, dykes, bridges, wharfs, &c., 50,000*l.*; forts, gaols, churches, barracks, &c., 300,000*l.*; manufactories, mines, quarries, fisheries, &c., 1,000,000*l.* Total, 2,550,000*l.* Total moveable and immoveable property, 5,368,832*l.* The statistics of the island are so vague, that the above imperfect estimate could only be made; it is, however, given for the purpose of promoting further inquiry.

CHAPTER VIII.—HUDSON BAY TERRITORIES.

Section I. It is difficult to convey an idea of the territories included within this denomination; they may be said to extend between the meridians of 60. and 140. W. (upwards of 4,000 miles) and from the 50th of N. latitude to the Pole.

II. The geography of this large extent of country will be found detailed at considerable length in my "*Colonial Library.*"

III. Hudson Bay was discovered, in 1610, by Henry Hudson, who commanded a vessel fitted out by the English Russia Company for the purpose of exploring a N.W. passage round the continent of America. He was left by his mutinous crew with his son and seven other persons to perish in that inhospitable region. The same company subsequently fitted out several expeditions for exploring these seas, particularly by Button, Fox, James, and Gillam, who made voyages between 1612 and 1668, when the latter, who had been aided by Charles II., at the suggestion of Prince Rupert, passed the winter of 1668 in a river which he named Rupert River, where he built Fort Charles, which he garrisoned, and in the following year returned to England. During his absence, the king had granted to Prince Rupert and the company associated with him their celebrated charter, dated May 2, 1669, which secures to them all the trade and commerce within the entrance of Hudson's Straits, together with all the countries upon the coast, and confines of the said coast and straits, &c. And under this grant the company have held possession up to the present day, its legality having been established by the opinions of eminent lawyers, except during a short period (from 1697 to 1714), when the settlement was occupied by the French.

IV. The human race is scantily but widely diffused over this region. The natives who inhabit the country round Hudson's Bay may be divided into three distinct classes—the Southern Indians, the Northern Indians, and the Esquimaux; the first occupy the entire country to the north of Upper Canada, and their territory lies between that province and the south coast of Hudson's Bay, and that part of the west which lies between Churchill River and Lake Athabasca; these are composed of many tribes, some of whom bring the produce of their hunting to the company's factories, and others take it to trading houses, now established nearer their own homes; they are of a middle size and copper colour, of strong and healthy constitutions, and subject to few diseases: they seldom live to a great age, but generally enjoy all their faculties to the last. They excel in hunting, and are capable of enduring great fatigue, cold, and hunger. They are frequently employed by the factors to procure provisions, and though long used to fire-arms, they are still so expert with the bow and arrow as to kill 50 or 60 geese in a day, generally shooting them on the wing.

The Northern Indians occupy the country from the 59th to the 68th degree of north latitude; their territy, of 500 miles in length, is bounded on the south by Churchill River, on the west by the Athabasca Indians, on the east by Hudson's Bay, and on the north by the Dog-ribbed or Copper-coloured Indians. which latter, although speaking the same dialect, never visit the factories, but trade through the intervention of their neighbours, and are described by Hearne as a hospitable and harmless tribe.

The Northern Indians are well proportioned, and about the middle size; they have a peculiar cast of expression, different from any other tribes in the country; their foreheads are low, noses aquiline, chins long, eyes small, and cheek-bones high; their hair, like other tribes, is black, straight, and coarse: the men have little beard, and that they remove by plucking it out; they do not possess that activity of body and liveliness of disposition met with among the other tribes of Indians, who inhabit the west coast of Hudson's Bay.

The Esquimaux, who inhabit the northern coast of Hudson's Bay, seldom approach the fort at Churchill river, a small sloop being periodically dispatched to Knapp's Bay, Navy Bay, and Whale Cove, to trade with them. We have no data as to the numbers of these races: for minute descriptions see "*Col. Lib.*"

The company's settlements around the whole of Hudson's Bay, which is 750 miles long and 600 broad, are only four—namely, at the mouth of Churchill River, 59. N. latitude; on an island between two branches of Nelson's River, in 57½ N. latitude; on the River Albany, in 52. 18. N. latitude; and at the mouth of a small river on the south side of James's Bay. These are all fortified positions; the first named Prince of Wales's or Churchill Fort, the second York, the third Albany, and the fourth Moose Forts. The company have at present in their employ about 1,000 Europeans and their descendants by Indian wives. Under the protection of these are some smaller settlements such as Severn House, in 56. 12. N. latitude, and East Main on Rupert River, in 53.24. N. latitude.

The Hudson's Bay company have nearly 1,000 persons in their employment, and recently they have formed a location for their retired officers, &c. on the Red River, where, according to a census taken during the year 1833, the population of the settlement was 3,070, of whom 1,750 were Catholics and 1,320 Protestants. Very little money is to be seen in the country, all trading being generally carried on by barter. The country is sufficiently fertile. A considerable trade in furs, &c., is carried on by the company.

BOOK IV.—POSSESSIONS IN ASIA.

CHAPTER I.—HINDOSTAN.

Section I. The total British territory under the immediate government of the East India Company is 514,190 square miles (i. e. *ten times* the size of England!); and the extent in square miles of British territory in India, and of territories protected by Great Britain, is 1,128,800¾.—*Parliamentary Return*, 1831.

II. The earliest authentic European account of Hindostan is derived from Alexander's army, which the Macedonian chief pushed across the different rivers of the Punjaub, without however reaching the Ganges; at this period a considerable portion of India was subject to the Persian monarchy. Subsequently the Hindoos became tributaries to the all-pervading sway of the disciples of Mahomet, and finally subjects of the victorious Moslems, who, headed by Timur or Tamerlane, extended their conquests from the Irtish and Volga to the Persian Gulf, and from the Ganges to the Archipelago. A century after the death of Tamerlane, the Portuguese appeared on the coast of India, having effected a passage to the eastward by doubling the Cape of Good Hope, and thus completely changed the European route of commerce with the eastern hemisphere, which had previously been carried on by the Red Sea and Egypt, or by the Black Sea and Constantinople. The example of the Portuguese was followed by the Dutch, French, and English. Within less than a century after the death of Timur, or Tamerlane, the Portuguese, under Vasco de Gama, arrived in India, and found the west coast of Coromandel divided between two great sovereigns—the king of Cambay and the Zamorin; by aiding the petty princes who were dependent on the latter, the Portuguese soon acquired a paramount influence on the Malabar shore, and at the commencement of the sixteenth century secured themselves in, and fortified Goa, which they made the capital of their settlements and commerce in the eastern seas, extending over the east coast of Africa, the coasts of Arabia and Persia, the two peninsulas of India, Ceylon, the Moluccas—their trade even stretching to China and Japan. At this period they levied tribute on 150 native princes, and claimed and exercised a power to sweep from the Indian seas every European vessel that sailed without their permission. Of this mighty dominion scarcely a vestige now exists. The annexation of Portugal to the crown of Spain, and the war waged against the Hollanders, induced the Dutch, who had heretofore been content with the carrying trade between Lisbon and the north of Europe, to examine India; and at the commencement of the seventeenth century they became formidable rivals of the Portuguese, stripping them first of Malacca and Ceylon, then driving them from various settlements on the Malabar coast, and finally usurping their place on the shores of Coromandel. The enterprising spirit of the English was not long behind in establishing a trade in the eastern hemisphere, and they were followed by the French, who became the most powerful rivals of the former after the dominion and trade of the Portuguese and Dutch had declined.

The first charter for the incorporation of the East India Company, was granted by Queen Elizabeth on the last day of the sixteenth century, and was one of exclusive trade in the Indian seas for fifteen years with promise of renewal. [A full historical detail of the acquisition by the East India Company of the British territories will be found in my "*History of the Colonies*" and "*Colonial Library*."]

We now proceed to examine the details relative to the stipendiary princes—subsidiary and protected states—and feudatory and tributary chieftains of British India.

A large portion of the British dominions in the east is made up of the possessions of princes who either themselves, or their descendants, now enjoy stipends paid to them out of the public revenues. These princes first became connected with us by subsidiary alliances, and ceded territories in return for military protection; others lost their dominions by the chances of war; while some territories were taken under our control from the absolute incapacity of the rulers, or their tyranny, which in mercy to the unhappy sufferers we could no longer permit to exist. The princes of the first and last classes are formally installed on the Musnud, allowed to exercise sovereignty over the tenants on their household lands,—they are exempted from the jurisdiction of the British courts of law, have their own civil and military functionaries, with all the insignia of state, and a British envoy usually resident at their court, whose duties chiefly relate to their pecuniary affairs, or the ceremonials of sovereignty. The following is an abstract in round numbers of their stipends.

When granted	Titles of Princes.		Stipend. Rupees.
1803	Emperor of Delhi and Family......		15,00,000
1801	Soubhadar of the Carnatic		11,65,400
—	Families of former Soubhadars		9,00,000
1798	Rajah of Tanjore		11,83,500
1770	Soubhadar of Bengal, &c.		16,00,000
—	Families of former do. &c.		9,00,000
1795	Rajah of Benares		1,43,000
1799	Families of Hyder Ali and Tippoo ..		6,39,549
—	Rajahs of Malabar		2,50,000
1818	Bajee Row	Peishwa's Family.	8.00,000
1818	Chimnajee Appah ..		2,00,000
1803	Vinaeek Rao		7,50,000
1803	Zoolfikur Ali		4,00,000
1806	Himmut Bahadoor's descendants ..		60,000
1818	Benaeek Rao and Seeta Baee		2.50,000
1818	Gowind Rao of Calpee		1,00,000
1771	Nawaub of Masulipatam		50,000
		Total Rupees..	1,08,91,449

Or at the rate of 2s. per Rupee, in sterling, 1,089,144*l*.

A very able document, drawn up by Mr. B. S. Jones of the Board of Control, makes the amount of stipends paid in 1827,-28, as follows:—

" Nabob of Bengal, S. R. 22,40,350.—Rajah of Benares, 1,34,282,—Emperor of Delhi, 13,40,983,—Benaeek Rao, 5,79,866,—Nabob of Arcot, 17,53,965,—Rajah of Tanjore, 10,47,389,—Nawaub of Masulipatam, 52,671,—Families of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib, 6,38,858,—the late Peishwa, Bajee Rao and Chimnajee Appah, 22,42,023, — Nabob of Surat, 1,62,675. Total 1,01,92,557 or at 2*s.* the S. R. 1,019,255*l.* sterling.

Subsidiary Alliances.—Nearly one half of the Hindostan territory is held by Governments in subsidiary alliance with the British government; the general terms of the treaties with whom are, on the side of the English, protection against external enemies, and on the other, a submitting, in all political relations with foreign states, to the arbitration and final adjudication of the British government; a specific force is furnished by the East India Company, and a territory equivalent to the maintenance of the troops ceded by the former; the subsidizing state is also bound to keep on foot a specific contingent force to act in subordinate co-operation with the subsidiary The protecting power is not to interfere with the internal administration of the protected state, but in cases of exigency it reserves the right in general to assume the whole of the resources of the protected state. The subsidiary force is liable to be called out to protect the legal succession to power, but not to be employed between the head of the government and its Zumendars or chiefs.

The following is given as a list of the princes, the military protection of whose territories is undertaken by the British government, together with the amount of subsidy paid by each, or the revenue on the territorial assignment in lieu of subsidy.

LIST OF PRINCES &c.

Princes and their Capital Cities.	Population.	Area of Territory, sq. miles.	First Treaty.	First Subsidiary Connection.	Subsidiary Forces.		Gross Revenue.	Charges, &c.	Net Subsidy.
					Cavalry.	Infantry.			
	No.						£.	£.	£.
King of Oude ....(Lucknow) ..	6000000	*25300	1764	1773	at least	10000 m.	1813562	506222	1307340
Soubhadar of the Deccan (Hydrabad)..	10000000	108800	1766	1795	1000	8000	610000	120000	490000
His Highness the Gaekwar (Baroda) ..	6000000	36000	1773	1805	2000	4000	302726	147170	135626
Sindiah and others ...... (Gwalior) ..	4000000	42400	1781	1803	—	—	2398164	836825	1561278
Holkar and others ...... (Indore)....		17600	1805	1817	Undefd.	Undefd.	273574	87299 (Holkar and Nagpoor together)	420995
Rajah of Nagpoor ...... (Nagpoor) ..	3000000	64270	1779	1816	Ditto.	Ditto	224720		
Rao of Cutch .... (Bhooj)		6100	1816	1819	—	1 Batt.	—	—	32400
Rajah of Mysore ...... (Mysore)....	3000000	27561	1799	1799	Undefd.	Undefd.	—	—	280000
Rajah of Travancore ....(Travancore)	1000000 (Travancore and Cochin together)	6731	1784	1785	—	3 Batt.	—	—	89498
Rajah of Cochin ...... (Cochin)		560	1791	1809	—	1 Batt.	—	—	22857
Totals		279620							4339994

* Some accounts give the area of Oude at 17,008,000 acres, of which about one tenth is jungle and forest.

Two of the foregoing (Oude and Mysore) can scarcely be styled stipendiary, the former being almost entirely dependent on the British government, and the latter recently ordered under the direct management of Madras presidency, owing to long misgovernment. Sindiah's territories should also of right be excluded as, to a great extent, he is independent of our authority. The charges include revenue collection, political, judicial and police, maintenance of provincial battalions, customs, mint, &c.; the balance remaining after these deductions goes to the purpose for which the territories were granted—namely, the military protection of the government which assigned them.

Protected States.—Besides the foregoing governments, there are several minor principalities with whom engagements of treaties have been entered into agreeably to the peculiar circumstances of each, but with general stipulations applicable to all; namely, that the Protected State maintain no correspondence of a political tendency with foreign powers without the privity or consent of the British government, to whom the adjustment of its political differences is to be referred; they are perfectly independent in their internal rule, but acknowledge the supremacy of the British government. When the interests of both powers are concerned, the troops of the protected state act in the field in subordinate co-operation to the British forces, the latter being empowered to avail themselves of natural or other advantages in the allied country against an enemy when necessary. No asylum for criminals or defaulters is permitted, and every assistance required to be given to affect their apprehension in the state. Europeans not to be employed without British permission. According to the resources of the protected state, a tribute is required, or a military contingent to be kept in readiness, or service to be rendered according to the means of the protected power. The states thus protected, but without subsidiary allowances, are—

1st, In the north-west Siccim and the Sikh and Hill States, on the left bank of the Sutlej—(the Sirdars are in number 150.)

2nd, *Rajpoot States.* Bickaneer, Jesselmere, Jyepore, Joudpore, Oudepore, Kotah, Boondee, Serowey, Kishengurh, Dowleah, and Pertaubgurh, Doorapoore, Banswarra.

3rd, *Jaut and other States on the right bank of the Jumna.* Bhurtpore, Ulwar or Macherry, Kerowlee.

4th, *Boondelah States.* Sumpthur, Jhansi, Jaloun, Oorcha or Tehree, Dutteah, Rewah.

5th, *States in Malwa.* Bhopaul, Dhar, Dewas, Rutlaum, Silana, Nursinghur, Amjherra, &c. &c. &c.

6th, *States in Guzerat.* Pahlunpore, Rahdunpore, Rajpeepla, Loonawara, Soonth, the States in the Myhee Caunta, the Kattywar States.

7th, *States on the Malabar Coast* (*chiefly Mahratta*). Sattarah, Sawunt Warree, Colapore, Colabba.

8th, *Burmese Frontier.* Cachar, Jyntia.

States not under British Protection. Scindia, the Rajah of Dholapore, Barree, and Rajakera (formerly Rana of Gohud), Runjeet Sing of Lahore, the Ameers of Scind, and the Rajah of Nepaul. [See *Appendix.*]

The following Table exhibits the Tributaries and Territories acquired in India since 1813:—[Parliamentary Paper.]

District.	State.	Date.	Particulars of Cessions, Amount of present Tribute, &c.	Acquired Territories, &c.	Gross Receipts.	Mouths.	Square Miles.
Rajpotana	Kotah	26 Dec. 1817	The Tribute paid to the Mahrattas (Rs. 2,64,000)	..	Sur. Rs. 1,22,360		
	Boondee	10 Feb. 1818	The Tribute and Revenue paid to Scindia (Rs. 90,000)	..	40,000		
	Joudpore	6 Jan. 1818	The Tribute paid to Scindia (Rs. 1,08,000)	..	1,08,000		
	Oudepore	13 Jan. 1818	A Tribute of one-fourth of the Revenues for five years, and afterwards three-eighths (Rs. 2,35,000)	..	2,99,219	15000000	350000
	Jyepore	2 April 1818	A Tribute increasing from four to eight lacs for six years, and afterwards eight lacs, till the Revenues exceed 40 lacs, and then five-sixths of the excess (Rs. 8,00,000)	..	7,38,000		
Malwa	Sarowey	31 Oct. 1818	A Tribute of not more than three eighths of the Revenue	..	none		
	Pertaubgurh and Dowlea	5 Oct. 1818	The arrears due to Holkar, and Rs. 72,700 Tribute (Rs. 60,000)	..	76,547		
	Banswara	16 Sept. 1818 25 Dec. 1818	A Tribute not to exceed three eighths of the Revenue; also the Tribute paid to Dhar (Rs. 35,000)	..	85,719		
	Doongurpure	11 Dec. 1818	Ditto (Rs. 35,000)				
	Rutlam, Sillana, Allee Mohun	.. ..	Tribute payable to Scindia and Dhar	..	1,17,185		
	Scindia	 1818	Cedes Ajmere and the Tribute of Rutlam, Sillana, and Allee Mohun (Rs. 4,44,414)	See Rutlam, Sillana, and Allee Mohun. Ajmere	4,09,278	.. ..	400
	Holcar	6 Jan. 1818	Cedes the Tribute paid by the Rajpoot Princes; and all places within or north of the Bondee Hills; also his possessions in Candeish, and within and south of the Snutpoora Hills, and Umber and Ellora	Part of Candeish. See Paishwa.			
	Dhar	10 Jan. 1819 18 Dec. 1821	Cedes the Tribute of Allee, of Banswara and Doongurpore.				
	Bhopaul	26 Feb. 1818	Tribute	..	1,60,424		
Guzerat	Guicowar	6 Nov. 1817	The farm of Ahmedabad	..	12,61,969		
Deccan	Peishwa	13 June 1817	Cedes Bailapoor and other Districts, the Tribute of Kattywar, the Territories of Dharwar and Koosigul; also Rights and Territories in Malwa. Cedes also his Rights in Bundlecund and Saugor, and Rights and Territories north of the Nerbudda, excepting those in Guzerat	Collectorates of Poona	13,51,422	500000	4200
				Ditto Amednuggur	20,95,392	650000	28000
				N. Concan	16,40,359		
				S. Concan	12,86,372	640857	7000
				Part of Dharwar	(Total) 27,10,961	684193	6300
				Candeish	(Total) 17,16,346		
		 1818	Cedes the whole of his possessions	Ramdroog, Kittor, &c.	(Total) 6,45,000	62000	
				Saugor, Hutta, &c. See Nagpore.			
	Sawunt Warree	17 Feb. 1819 1820	Cedes Forts of Newtee and Rairee, and Districts and Coast from the Cartee to Vingorla, and thence to the Portuguese Territory, a portion of which was restored in 1820.				
	Colapore	15 Mar. 1829	Cedes Akevat and Lands adjoining, equivalent to Rs. 10000 per annum.				
	Nizam	12 Dec. 1822	Cedes Possessions on the West Bank of the Scena and within Ahmednuggur, estimated at four and a quarter lacs, for which he receives Territory in exchange.				
Berar	Nagpore	6 Jan. 1818	Cedes Territories North of the Nerbudda, and on the South Bank; also Ganalegiun, certain tracts in Berar; also Sirgoojah and Jushpore	Ceded Territory on Nerbudda	18,55,261		
		26 Dec. 1829	Tribute of eight lacs per annum	Part of Saugor, Hutta, Rehly & Mhairwarra	(Total) 12,07,863		
Nepaul	.. ..	2 Dec. 1815	Cedes a considerable portion of Territory, much of which was given to the King of Oude and Siccim Rajah.	Kumaon	1,81,173	300046	10967
Ava	.. ..	24 Feb. 1826	Renounces claims to Assam, Cachar, and Jyntea.—Cedes Arracan, Ye, Tavoy, Mergui, Tenasserim.	Lower and Upper Assam Arracan Ramree Sandoway	6,08,374	100000	50000
Malay, St.	Johore	2 Aug. 1824	..	Singapore	..	14000	
	Malacca	Mar. 1824	Ceded by the Dutch	Malacca	44,080	33132	1400

The net receipts of the British Government, or the sum which remains after paying the expenses of residencies, agencies, establishments, and military charges, incurred in consequence of the connexion with the several states, cannot be given with any accuracy.

The Protected States and Jagerdars in Bundlecund are in number 37; area in square miles, 12,916; number of villages, 5,755; population, 1,378,400; revenue, rupees, 8,381,300; cavalry, 6,087; and infantry, 22,430. [See *Appendix*.]

Statement of Protected States and Jagerdars in Saugor, abstracted from the Letter of the Agent in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, dated 4th Dec. 1831. See Bengal Political Cons. 13th Jan. 1832, No. 56.

States.	Extent of Territory.	Number of Villages.	Population.	Revenue.	Military Force.	
					Cavalry.	Infantry.
Rewah	70 Coss, 3 miles N. to S., and 60 E. to W..	4000	1200000	20,00,000	4000	..
Ocheyrah..	10 Coss, E. to W.; 7 ditto, N. to S... ..	404	120000	1,50,000	50 or 60	300
Sohawul ..	Computed to own about half the quantity of Land that Ocheyrah possessed.	217½	80000	1,00,000	..	..
Kothee....	5 Coss, E. to W.; 5 ditto, N. to S.	82	30000	50,000	20 or 30	800
Myhur	15 Coss, E. to W.; 10 ditto, N. to S. ..	700	100000	1,50,000	200	1800
Shahgurh..	9 Coss, N. to S.; 23 ditto, E. to W... ..	285	30000	69,000	200	1000
Chimdea ..	.. ..	Included in the Rewah State.		50,000	..	..
Simeria ..	.. ..			70,000	..	..

British Feudatory Chiefs.—These chiefs so far differ from the former class, that, while the *protected* chiefs had treaties concluded with them as independent princes, the *feudatory* have had their allegiance transferred to Great Britain by their feudal superiors or by the events of war. In most cases, the lands which they held as a life tenure have been converted by our government into a perpetuity, and the chiefs are permitted a supreme control on their own lands. Among the number of these chiefs may be mentioned the Putwurdhan family, of which there are nine chiefs; the Soubahdar of Jansi, Chief of Julaon and Calpee; family of Angria (the Mahratta pirate); numerous tributaries in Kattywar and in Gujerat; the Rajahs of Shorapoor and Gudwal; the Seedee of Jinjeera, and other Abyssinian chiefs. The Parliamentary Return of the area of Protected and Allied States is as follows:—" Dominions of the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin, 9,400 square miles; Nizam, 108,800; Rajah of Mysore, 29,750; King of Oude, 25,300; Dowlat Rao Scindiah, 42,400; the Rajah of Berar, including Nagpore, 64,270; Jeswunt Rao Holkar, 17,600; the Guicowar, including the detached Pergunnahs belonging to the British in Kattywar and Guzerat, 36,900; Rajah of Koorg, 2,230; Nabob of Kurnool, 3,500; Rajah of Sikhim, 4,400; Nabob of Bhopal, 7,360; Rajahs of Sattara, Colapore, Sewuntwarree, and the principal British Jaghiredars, 21,600; Rajah of Cutch, 6,100; Soubedar of Jhansi, Rajah of Duttea and others, commonly known as the Bundlecund chiefs, 19,000. Territories under British protection west of the River Jumna, comprehending Jhodpore, Bikanier, Jessulmeer, Khotah, the Seikh country, the hill districts of Sirmoor, and other small states, 165,000. Of Assam, Jynteea, Cachar, and Muneepore, the boundaries are so undefined that it is difficult to form even an approximation to their superficial contents, but it is estimated at 51,000. Total, 614,610 square miles.

British Allies.—Independent of the foregoing states, the E. I. Company's government have general treaties with other surrounding nations, viz. with *Cochin China*, *Siam*, *Caubul*, *Nepaul* and *Ava*, the intercourse of the Company is principally of a commercial nature, but they have residents established at Nepaul and Ava.

With the *Imaum of Muscat, and with other chiefs on the western shores of the Persian Gulf*, the Company have treaties for commercial purposes, and with a view to the suppression of the slave trade, and of piracy in the Gulph. In order to secure the fulfilment of the provisions of these treaties, the Company have established political agents on the shores of the Persian and Arabian Gulfs.

The area of the kingdoms and principalities of India has been computed by Captain J. Sutherland after a novel manner; the boundaries of each state having been marked off on a skeleton map, drawn on paper of equable texture, the whole were cut out with the greatest care, and *weighed* individually and collectively, as a check in the most delicate balance of the Calcutta Assay Office; the weights were noted to a *thousandth part of a grain*, the balance being sensible to the tenth part of that minute quantity. Before setting to work on the states, an index, or unit of 100 square degrees, cut from the same paper, was first weighed, to serve as a divisor for the rest. The weighing process commenced in the driest part of the day, taking the whole of the papers together; thus the continent of India weighed 127,667 grains troy: the sum of the *individual* weights of the separate states 127,773 grains troy: the addition was proved to proceed from the hygrometric water absorbed towards the evening, and corrections were applied to endeavour to neutralise this source of error: the following data must, however, only be considered as an approximation to truth in the absence of better information, owing to the imperfect data of maps of India. By Captain Sutherland's weighing process, the area of the native states, in alliance with the British government, is 449,845 square miles. That of the territory under British rule, with the remaining small states and Jagerdars, 626,591, giving the superficial area of India, 1,076,591 square miles, which nearly agrees with Hamilton's estimate of 1,103,000.

Captain Sutherland classes the native states of India under the three following heads, viz.—

1st. *Foreign*; Persia, Kabool, Senna, the Arab tribes, Siam, and Acheen: 2d. *External on the Frontier*; Ava, Nepal, Lahore, and Sinde: 3d. *Internal*

(to which the following areas refer), which according to the nature of their relations, or treaties, with the British, he divides into *six* classes.

FIRST CLASS.

	By Weighment.	By Hamilton.
1. Oude, . square miles,	23,923	20,000
2. Mysore, ditto . .	27,999	27,000
3. Berar, or Nagpur, do. .	56,723	70,000
4. Travancore, do. . .	4,574	6,000
5. Cochin, do. . .	1,988	2,000

Treaties offensive and defensive; right on their part to claim protection external and internal from British Government, and right of the latter to interfere in internal affairs.

SECOND CLASS.

6. Hyderabad, square miles,	88,884	96,000
7. Baroda, do. . . .	24,950	12,000

Treaties offensive and defensive, with the exception of the right of Britain to interfere in internal affairs, but empowered to require the aid of British troops for the realization of the sovereign's just claims on his subjects.

THIRD CLASS.

8. Indore, . . square miles,	4,245
Rajpoot States:	
9. Oudipore, (H. 7,300) .	11,784
10. Jeypúr . . .	13,427
11. Judpoor	34,132
12. Kotah, (H. 6,500) .	4,389
13. Bundi, (H. 2,500) . .	2,291
14. Alwar , . . .	3,235
15. Bikbanir . .	18,060
16. Jesalmir . .	9,779
17. Kishengurgh . .	724
18. Bauswarra . .	1,440
19. Pertaubgurh . .	1,457
20. Dúngarpúr . .	2,005
21. Keroli	1,878
22. Serowi . .	3,024
23. Bhurtpúr, (H. 5,000) . .	1,946
24. Bhopal, (H. 5,000) .	6,772
25. Cutch, (H. 13,300) .	7,396
26. Dhar and Dewas . .	1,466
27. Dhólpúr	1,626
28. (In Bundlekund) Rewah .	10,310
29. ——— Dhattea, Jhànsi and Terbi . .	16,173
30. ——— Sawantwari .	935

Treaties offensive and defensive; states mostly tributary; acknowledging the supremacy of and promising subordinate co-operation to, the British Government, but supreme rulers in their own dominions.

FOURTH CLASS,

Ameer Khan:—		square miles.
31. Tonk . . .	1,103	1,633
Seronj .	261	
Nimbahara .	269	
32. Patiala, Keytal, Naba, and Jeend		16,602

Guarantee and protection, subordinate co-operation, but supremacy in their own territory.

FIFTH CLASS.

33. Gwalior . square miles, 32,944

Amity and friendship.

SIXTH CLASS.

34. Sattara . square miles,	7,943
35. Kolapúr	3,184

Protection, with the right of the British Government to control internal affairs.

Of the above states Captain Sutherland enumerates four as *Mahomedan* (*i. e.* with Mussulman rulers I presume), viz.: Hydrabad, Oude, Bhopal, and Tonk: of the *Hindoo* States eight are Mahratta, viz.: Sattara, Gwalior, Nagpúr, Indore, Banda, Kolapúr, Dhar, and Dewas: nineteen are Rajput, viz.: Oudipúr, Jeypúr, Judpúr, Búndi, Kotah, Cutch, Alwar, Bhikanír, Jesalmír, Kishenghur, Bánswára, Pertábgúrh, Dungerpúr, Kerolé, Serowé, Rewah, Dhattea, Jhansé, and Terhi: six are of other Hindoo tribes, viz.: Mysore, Bhurtpoor, Travancore, Sawantwari, Cochin, and Dholpúr. Besides these allied states, there are the following inferior Rajships and Jágérdars, viz.: Chota-Nagpúr, Singújer, Sumbhalpúr, Oudipoor, Manipúr, Tanjore, the Baroach family, Ferozpúr, Merich, Tansgaon, Nepani, Akulkote, and those of the Sagar and Nerbudda country, together with Sikhim, and the States of the Northern Hills.

An account of some of the Petty States lying North of the Tenasserim Provinces.—Of the numerous petty states north of the Tenasserim provinces, those only of Zimmay, Labong, and Lagon, on the east bank of the Salween, and the slip of country on the west bank, inhabited by a wild, barbarous, but independent tribe of mountaineers, called Red Kayeons, have hitherto been visited by Europeans. Of the vast extent of country between the Salween and Cambodia Rivers, we know little or nothing, though it is hoped the expected opening of an overland trade between the frontiers of China and the Tenasserim provinces, will extend our knowledge of the intermediate countries. The country is extremely fertile in our territories, abounding in rivers; and with a population of but three to the square mile!

The town of Zimmay (or Changmai), is situated in Lat. 20. N. and Long. about 99. E.; that of Labong, is distant from Zimmay only 10 miles S. E.; Lagon about 50 S. E. from the same. The several states are named after these towns, but their respective boundaries are not well defined, and together with those of Moung-pay, and Moung-nam, appear to be the patrimony of one family.

About 50 years ago, when the whole of this country was under the dominion of Ava, seven brothers succeeded, with the assistance of Siam, in throwing off the Burmese yoke, ejected them from the above-named towns, and having been confirmed in the government of them by Siam, have continued tributary to that kingdom, and successfully resisted all the attempts of Ava to regain possession. The elder brother was invested with the title of "Chow-tchee-Weet, or "Lord of Life," with the supreme authority over the others; and the title has descended to each brother successively alive, till it reached the youngest, whom Dr. Richardson, found on his first and second visits, but who died at the advanced age of 73 years, during his third visit. It is now in abeyance in the family, and awaits the decision of the court of Siam.—*From the Madras Herald*, 31st *Sept.* 1837.

Before closing the subject, it may be desirable to mention an independent chief of great talent, wealth and power, with whom the British government is on terms of friendly alliance. I allude to Runjeet, or Runajit Sing, whose country includes not only what is called the Punjab, and the whole of the beautiful and important valley of Cashmere, but also considerable tracts of territory beyond the Indus from Tatta on the south to Thibet on the north, and from Caubul on the west to beyond the Sutlej on the east. This formidable potentate possesses a large army (see *Military Section*), an immense arsenal at Umritzar,

and a vast treasury (his annual revenues are estimated at 1,80,00,000 rupees) at Govind Garrow.

The following are the names of the Governors-general of British India: Col. R. Clive, from June 1758 to Jan. 1760; J. L. Holwell, Jan. 1760 to July 1760; H. Vansittart, July 1760 to Nov. 1764; J. Spencer, Dec. 1764 to May 1765; Lord Clive, May 1765 to Jan. 1767; Harry Verelst, Jan. 1767 to Dec. 1769; J. Cartier, Dec. 1769 to April 1772; Warren Hastings, April 1772 to Feb. 1785; Sir J. Macpherson, Feb. 1785 to Sept. 1786; Marquess Cornwallis, Sept. 1786 to Oct. 1793; Sir J. Shore, Oct. 1793 to March 1798; Marquess Wellesley, May 1798 to July 1805; Marquess Cornwallis, July 1805 to Oct. 1805; Sir G Barlow, Oct. 1805 to July 1807; Earl Minto, July 1807 to Oct. 1813; Marquess Hastings, Oct. 1813 to Jan. 1823; Lord Amherst, Aug. 1823 to April 1828; Lord W. Bentinck, June 1828 to 1834; Lord Auckland, 1835. The principal events which occurred under each of these rulers, will be found in my *Colonial Library*, vols. viii. and ix.

III. No language would do justice to the varied and magnificent scenery of Hindostan, partaking as it does of the richly luxuriant and wildly beautiful; *here* interminable plains, intersected with deep and mighty rivers: *there* inaccessible mountains, whose immeasurable summits are wreathed in eternal snow; on the one hand an almost boundless landscape, verdant with the softness of perpetual spring; on the other alpine *steppes*, ruggedly romantic, and fringed with vast and towering forests: mountainous ranges or ghauts on *this shore*, presenting a stupendous barrier to the Indian ocean, while on *that*, a low and sandy alluvium seems to invite the further encroachments of the deep and stormy Bengal Bay. Indeed the features of British India are so varied that, to convey an exact idea of their peculiarities, would require volumes, and a survey of the country. The sea-coast line (extending from Cape Negrais to the frontiers of Sinde) is 3,622 English miles, with a territorial breadth (from Surat to Sinde) of 1,260 miles. The leading geographical features of Hindostan are the Himalaya Mountains, along the northern and eastern frontier; a range of ghauts, rising at the southern point of the peninsula, running north along the coast until receding at the parallels of 20. to 22., when they branch off in ridges of different elevations across the continent of India, until lost in the table land of Malwa and Allahabad; while on the eastward the mighty *Ganges*, and on the westward the nearly equal *Indus*, roll their impetuous and lengthened torrents from the Himalaya snows to the sultry coasts of Bengal and Cutch, giving off in their progress an infinity of tributaries, which are ramified in every possible direction over the whole peninsula.

The sea coast of Bengal province is, for many miles, scarcely elevated above the level of the sea, and where the sacred Ganges and mighty Burrampooter, with their hundred mouths, rush to join the parent fountain, a vast extent of country (30,000 square miles) called the *Sunderbunds*, extending for 180 miles along the bay of Bengal, is an interminable labyrinth of salt water lakes, rivers, and creeks, interspersed with mangrove islets of shifting mounds of sand and mud.

Calcutta, on the banks of the Hooghly, latitude 22. 23., longitude 88. 28., distant from the sea 100 miles, and from the *Sandheads* about 130 miles, has a very intricate navigation through the banks of the sand and mud which occasionally shift their beds in the Hooghly river as well as in the other branches of the Ganges. It is, however, very favourably situated for internal navigation, as the Ganges and its subsidiary streams permit the transport of foreign produce to the north-west quarters of Hindostan over a distance of upwards of 1,000 miles, and the day may not be far distant when the Indus and the Ganges navigation will be united by a canal. Diamond harbour, about 30 miles below Calcutta on the east bank of the Hooghly, has a draught of water sufficient for the largest Indiamen, but ships of 600 tons anchor quite close to the grand promenade (entitled the *Strand* road and *Esplanade*) of the 'City of Palaces.'

This metropolis and commercial emporium of the east (now containing *nearly a million* of inhabitants), was so late as 1717, a small straggling village, with a few clusters of huts, to the number of ten or twelve, the inhabitants of which were husbandmen, endeavouring to reclaim the surrounding forests and swamps, which extended even to where Chandpal Ghaut now stands. The city is divided into streets at right angles with each other, with large and handsome squares throughout, particularly in the European part of the metropolis, each square having in its centre an extensive tank or reservoir of the Ganges water, with verdant sloping banks planted with evergreen shrubs. The residence of the Governor-general, constructed by the Marquess Wellesley, is of equal magnitude to any palace in Europe.

The stupendous fortification of Fort William was commenced by Lord Clive, after the battle of Plassy, and has cost the East India Company 2,000,000*l.* sterling. Situated on the margin of the river Hooghly (about one-fourth of a mile below Calcutta), and on a level with the surrounding country, which is a perfect flat for many miles, it does not make an imposing appearance, indeed its strength is scarcely perceptible; nevertheless it is superior in strength and regularity to any fortress in India, and requires from 10,000 to 15,000 men to defend the works. The form is octagon, five sides being regular and three next the river according to circumstances. The river flows up to the glacis, the citadel towards which has a large salient angle, the faces of which enfilade the whole sweep of the water; indeed the guns of the faces bear upon the city, until crossed by the fire of the batteries parallel to the river. This salient angle is defended by several adjoining bastions and a counterscarp that covers them. The bastions on the five regular land sides have all many salient orillons, behind which are retired circular flanks extremely spacious, and an immense double flank at the height of the berme; the double flank would enable the besieged to retard the passage of the ditch, as from its form it cannot be enfiladed; the orillon is effective against ricochet shot, and is not to be seen from any parallel; the berme opposite the curtain serves as a road, and contributes to the defence of the ditch like a faussebrave. The ditch is very wide and dry, with a cunette in the middle, which receives the water of the ditch by means of two sluices that are commanded by the fort. The counterscarp and covered way are excellent; every curtain is covered by a large half moon without flanks, bonnet, or redoubt, but the faces each mount 13 pieces of heavy ordnance, thus giving a defence of 26 guns to these ravelins. The demi-bastions which terminate the five regular fronts on each side are covered by a counterguard, of which the faces, like the half moons, are pierced with 13 embrasures. These counterguards are connected with two redoubts constructed in the place of arms of the adjacent re-

ntering angles, the whole faced, and palisaded with great attention to neatness as well as strength. The dvanced works are executed on an extensive scale, and the angles of the half moons being extremely acute, project a great way so as to be in view of each other beyond the flanked angle of the polygon, and capable of taking the trenches in the rear at an early period of the approach. The interior of this admirable fortress is truly beautiful,—large grass-plots surrounded by rows of shady trees, beneath which are gravelled promenades,—with here and there piles of balls, bombshells, and parks of artillery. The barracks are spacious, and will contain 20,000 men.

The length of course of some of the principal rivers to the sea is in English miles—Indus, 1,700; Ganges, 1,500; Sutledj (to Indus 900), 1,400; Jhylum (ditto ...), 1,250; Jumna (to Ganges 780) 1,500; Gunduck (to Ganges 450), 980. In the Deccan and south of India—Godaveri, to the sea, 850 miles; Krishna, ...; Nerbudda, 700; Tuptee, 460; Cavery, 400. Taking the limit of the Ganges and Jumna to the west and south, and the Brahmaputra and Megna to the east, the country, completely intersected by navigable rivers, may be computed to cover an area of not less than *forty square degrees*.

The quantity of alluvial matter which these vast rivers carry down to the ocean is immense.

The Rev. Mr. Everest has furnished us with some interesting observations and experiments on the river Ganges, which he recently made at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares.

Velocity of the stream in feet in an hour.—July 3rd ...; 7th, 11,520, 23rd, 21,000; August 8th, 4,200, ... 34,560; September 6th, 21,600, 24th, 13,320; October 8th, 10,800, or 20,200 average of the four months—equivalent to about four miles an hour.

Depth of the river.—June 22nd, 19 feet 6 inches; ..., 22 feet 6 inches; July 7th, 25 feet 6 inches; ..., 28 feet; 23rd, 30 feet; August 1st, 35 feet 6 inches; 8th, 44 feet; 13th, 47 feet 6 inches; 22nd, ... feet; 31st, 36 feet; September 6th, 38 feet; 15th, ... feet 6 inches; 24th, 28 feet 6 inches; October ..., 26 feet 6 inches, or an average of 33 feet for the ... months.

Insoluble matter contained in a given quantity of Ganges water.

	Wine quart.	Cubic foot.
July 3rd,	1 grain	30 grains.
7th,	8	240
23rd,	10	300
August 8th,	58–10	1740
13th,	37	1110
22nd,	26	780
September 6th,	17	510
24th,	8	240
October 8th,	6	108

Or an average 19 grains of insoluble matter for every wine quart, during the four rainy months, that is from the 15th June to 15th October, to which must be added for soluble matter, say two grains, making the whole equal to 21 grains, or about 630 grains of soluble and insoluble materials carried into the sea in every cubic foot of water of this magnificent river.

The principal mountain ranges are the Himalaya, the eastern and western Ghauts, and the Vindhya ..., which run through the centre of the peninsula parallel to the course of the Nerbudda. The Himalaya range, or, as its name signifies, *the abode of snow*, ... its lofty peaks from 20,000 to 27,000 feet above the level of the sea, forming an alpine belt 80 miles in extent, from Hindostan to Tibet. The principal chain of the Himalaya, running from north-west to south-east, rises in a ridge, with an abrupt steep face against the plains of 6,000 feet in height; there is then a slope from the crest of the ridge towards the north. The mountains on the side of the snowy range consist of a series of nearly parallel ridges, with intermediate vallies or hollows; spurs are thrown off in all directions into the hollows, forming subordinate vallies. There is nothing like table land (perhaps in the whole of the mountains, with the exception of Nipàl), and the valleys are broad wedge-shaped chasms, contracted at bottom to a mere water course; for this reason the quantity of level ground is inconsiderable. On the flank of the great chain there is a line of low hills (the *Sewalik*), which commence at Roopur, on the Sutlej, and run down a long way to the south, skirting the great chain. In some places they run up to and rise upon the Himalaya, in others they are separated by an intermediate valley. Between the Jumna and the Ganges they attain their greatest height, viz. 2,000 feet above the plains at their feet, or 3,000 above the sea, rising at once from the level, with an abrupt mural front. To the east of the Ganges and west of the Jumna the Sewalik hills gradually fall off. They are serrated across their direction, forming a succession of scarcely parallel ridges, with a steep face on one side, and a slope on the other; the slope being, like that of the great chain, towards the north, and the abutment towards the south. These hills may be considered an upheaved portion of the plains at the foot of the Himalaya, and formed of the debris of the mountains, washed down by rains and other natural causes. They are covered with vast forests of saul, toom, and fir, and are uninhabited, and, as on the Himalaya, the dip or slope being towards the north, and the abutment towards the south, the great mass of vegetation has a northern exposure, and the south faces are generally naked. 20,000 feet have been barometrically measured and trigonometrically confirmed; at this height huge rocks, in immense detached masses, lie scattered about or piled on each other as if realizing the Titanic fable of giants climbing to heaven. Beds of decayed sea shells are found, and lichens and mosses, the last link in vegetable life, struggle through a stunted existence beneath the verge of perpetual snow. At 16,800 feet north side, campanulas and ammonites have been found by enterprising Englishmen; at 13,000 feet the birch, juniper and pine appear, and at 12,000 feet the majestic oak rears its spacious head, towering amidst the desolation of nature. The cultivated limits of man have not passed 10,000 feet on the south slope, but on the north side villages are found in the valley of the Baspa river at 11,400 feet elevation, who frequently cut green crops, and advancing further the habitations of man are found as high as 13,000 feet, cultivation at 13,600, fine birch trees at 14,000, and furze bushes for fuel thrive at 17,000 feet above the level of the ocean!

[A minute account of the topography of each district, its scenery, rivers, natural curiosities, &c. will be found in the Second Edition, vol. i., of my *History of the British Colonies*; in vols. viii. and ix. of my *Colonial Library*, and in vols. i., ii. and iii. of *Eastern India*, forming a condensed account of Dr. Buchanan's Survey of Behar, &c.]

AREA, PARALLEL, MERIDIAN, AND PHYSICAL ASPECT OF EACH BRITISH POSSESSION.

Districts.	Area in square Miles.	Parallel. Lat. N.	Parallel. Long. E.	Geography and Physical Aspect.
Bengal Province.		° ′	° ′	
Calcutta . .	4722	22 23	88 28	Level with the sea, rivers, salt lakes and dense jungles, soil sandy
Hooghly . .	2260	22 54	88 27	Low, flat, well watered, rich alluvial soil, along Hooghly river.
Nuddea . .	3105	23 25	88 24	Ditto, ditto, light soil, Jellinghy and Cossimbazar rivers, fertile.
Jessore . . .	5180	23 7	89 15	Ditto, salt marshy isles, rich soil, embouchures of the Ganges.
Backergunge .	2780	22 42	89 20	Very low, part of the Sunderbunds, alluvial soil, ditto.
Dacca . .	4435	23 42	90 17	Covered with lakes, and intersected by the Ganges and Brahmaputra.
Tipperah . .	6830	23 30	92 20	Wild hilly regions, fertile tracts on Megna, with marshes, dense forests.
Chittagong .	2980	22 0	92 0	120 miles along the bay of Bengal, hilly, productive lands, islets numerous.
Sylhet . . .	4000	24 55	91 40	N. E. hilly, S. flat and inundated, W. conical hills, and fine vales.
Mymensing .	6988	24 30	90 20	Valley of Brahmaputra, low, flat, and innumerable streams.
Rajeshaye . .	3950	24 30	89 0	Intersected by the Ganges, and flat with extensive lakes.
Moorshedabad	1870	24 11	88 15	Intersected by the Jellinghy, flat and fertile, well irrigated.
Jungle Mehals	6990	23 20	87 10	Wild, forest, hilly country, beautifully picturesque and dry.
Birbhoom . .	3870	24 0	87 20	Hilly, jungly, and dry land, with hot mineral springs.
Didagepoor .	5920	25 37	88 43	Hilly, to S. waving valleys, numberless streamlets and lakes.
Rungpoor . .	7856	25 43	89 22	Ditto, to E. forests, watered, Garrow mountains, 3,000 feet, clusters of lakes.
Burdwan . .	2000	23 15	87 57	Rising land, rich soil of a thirsty nature, jungly, coal and iron.
Bahar.				
Ramghur . .	22430	24 30	84 30	Hilly, mountainous district, two-thirds waste, very rocky and mineral.
Boglipoor . .	7270	25 13	86 58	Clusters of fertile hills and swelling valleys, hot springs, iron.
Bahar . . .	5325	25 10	85 20	Hilly and rugged to S., flat near the Ganges, dry valleys, nitrous soil.
Patna . . .	667	25 37	85 15	Ganges' banks for nine miles, river five miles wide, very picturesque.
Shahabad . .	4650	25 0	84 0	Picturesque along the Ganges, hilly to S., good roads and rivers.
Purneah . .	7460	25 45	88 23	Marshy to S., alluvial country, sinking towards the Ganges.
Tirhoot . .	7732	27 10	86 0	Elevated, but not hilly, extensive wastes to the N., well watered.
Sarun . . .	5760	26 0	84 56	Ditto irrigated, rich flats along Gunduck, majestic forests.
Sumbhulpoor	..	21 8	83 37	Hill and dale, picturesque, intersected by Mahanundy.
Orissa.				
Midnapore .	8260	22 25	87 25	Cultivated plains, with good roads, and dense jungles.
Hidjellee . .	..	51 50	88 10	Embanked against the tides, and intersected by rivers.
Cuttack . .	9000	20 30	86 0	Delta of rivers, elevated, then hilly, and next mountainous.
Ultra Gangetic.				
Arracan . .	11500	20 30	92 5	Isthmuses, islands, swamps, sea-coast; jungles, hills, mountains, inland.
Assam, &c. .	15900	26 28	90 96	Valley of the Brahmaputra, 60 miles wide by 350 long.
Tavoy . .				Dense forests and jungles, sea-coast, low islands.
Ye . . .		10 8	97 0	Numerous rivers, rice plains and forests, rocky coast.
Tenasserim .	15000	to	to	Mergui Archipelago, interior hilly, little known.
Mergui Isles		16 0	99 0	Chain of high bold isles in triple lines, with harbours and wide channels.
N. W. Provinces.				
Benares . .	350	25 30	83 0	The holy city situate on the Ganges, highly cultivated.
Ghazeepore .	2850	25 35	83 33	Gently undulating lovely groves, Ganges on the S., Goggra on the E.
Azimghur . .	2240	24 6	83 10	Elevated flat, jungly, sandy but fertile, Goggra river.
Goruckpoor .	9250	26 46	83 19	Base of hills low, intersected by rivers, forests, Nepaul, ms. to N.
Juanpoor . .	1820	25 20	84 30	Slightly undulating surface, well cultivated, N. & S. Goggra, E. Ganges.
Allahabad . .	2650	25 27	81 50	Ganges and Jumna Delta, 800 feet above Calcutta, flat sandy loam.
Banda . .		25 30	80 20	Elevated table land, high hills in parallel ranges, and few rivers.
Kalpee . .	4685	26 10	79 41	Along Jumna, flat, rising towards Panna mountains; diamond mines.
Futtehpore .	1780	25 56	80 45	Ganges and Jumna valley, rising from either bank, picturesque.

AREA, PARALLEL, MERIDIAN, AND PHYSICAL ASPECT OF EACH BRITISH POSSESSION.

Districts.	Area in square Miles.	Parallel. Lat. N.	Long. E.	Geography, and Physical Aspect.
		° ′	° ′	
Cawnpore . .	2650	26 30	80 13	Segment of vast plain from bay of Bengal to the mountains, fertile, dry.
Etawah . .	3450	26 47	78 53	Flat, but intersected by ravines, naked soil, Chumbul river.
Furruckabad .	1850	27 24	79 27	The Doab is in general flat and divested of lofty trees, dry and clayey soil.
Shajehanpoor	1420	27 50	79 48	Flat and intersected by N. mountain streams, well cultivated.
Saidabad . .	1000	27 30	78 0	Highly cultivated, many water courses, retentive brick clay.
Allyghur . .	2300	27 56	77 59	Low dark jungle, loneliest part of the Doab, many watercourses.
Saiswan . .	1800	28 0	79 0	Highly cultivated, many watercourses.
Bareilly . .	2000	28 23	79 16	Generally level, watered by the Ganges, Kosila, &c. Kumaon ms. N.
Peelibheat . .	2300	28 42	79 42	Pleasantly situate on the Gurrah, very fertile.
Moradabad .	5800	28 51	78 42	A varied moist soil, inundated along the Ganges, Gerwhal ms. Nd.
Agra . . .	3500	27 11	77 53	Table land, Chumbul and Jumna, 60 feet high, light dry soil.
Delhi . . .	9600	28 41	77 5	Ditto, 800 feet above the ocean, thirsty saline soil, canals.
Sarahunpoor .	1420	29 57	77 32	Quite flat to base of hills at N. and E., which rise abruptly, fertile.
Kumaon, &c. .	7200	30 6	79 0	Succession of high mountainous ridges, elevating to 7000 feet.
Nerbudda Dist.	85700	23 0	80 0	Deep ravines, fertile valleys, and dense forests, Nerbudda delta.
Madras Presid.				
Gangam . .	3700	19 21	85 0	Low sea-coast, large fertile plains, hilly to W.
Vizigapatam .	5600	17 42	83 24	Mountainous lofty ridge, parallel with and frequently close to the sea.
Rajamundry .	4690	16 59	81 53	Bounded by the Godavery, extensive delta, high hills, delta 500 sq. miles.
Masulipatam .	4810	16 10	81 14	Mountainous, W. low sea-coast, lakes and streams, good harbour.
Guntoor . .	4960	16 17	80 32	Ditto, ditto, ditto, watered by Krishna, to N. and Gondegama to the S.
Bellary . .	12703	15 5	76 59	{ Stupendous wall of mountains, rising abruptly from low lands, like
Cuddapah . .	12752	14 32	78 54	a terrace, a vast level, and fertile plains. }
Nellore . .	7478	15 0	80 0	Picturesque even to the sea, groups of small hills, &c.
Arcot . . .	13620	12 14	79 22	Varied surface, mountainous to the North, clothed with verdure.
Chingleput .	3020	12 46	80 0	Includes Madras, low, with large masses of granite in a sandy soil.
Salem . . .	7593	11 37	78 13	To N. 5,000 feet above the sea, three divisions of hills, the last table land.
Coimbatore .	8392	11 0	77 20	Undulating table land, 900 feet high; to the N. 6,000 feet, Neilgheries.
Trinchinopoly	3169	11 0	78 10	More elevated, waving valleys, and abrupt eminences.
Tanjore . .	3872	10 11	79 11	Delta of Cauvery one flat sheet of rice cultivation to the East.
Madura . .	7656	9 11	78 30	Flat to S. and E., hilly and mountainous, N. & W. forests, fertile valleys.
Tinnivelly . .	5590	8 10	78 0	Ridge of mountains W. open country to the sea, few hills, rivers.
Malabar . .	4900	10 12	76 0	200 miles sea-coast, low hills, separated by narrow valleys from W. Ghauts.
Canara . . .	7477	12 15	75 0	180 miles ditto, rocky and mountainous, W. Ghauts.
Bombay Presid.				
Conkan, N. & S.	12270	16 20	74 0	225 miles along sea, congeries of steep mountains, 2 to 4,000 feet Ghauts.
Dharwar . .	9122	15 16	75 0	Elevated to the W. isolated eminences, flat summits.
Poonah . .	20870	18 30	74 2	Irregular and intersected by many rivers, fertile valleys.
Kandeish . .	12430	20 22	75 0	Interspersed with low hills to S., and numerous streams.
Surat . . .	1449	20 21	73 0	Hilly and jungly to the E. and S., flat to N. and along the coast fertile.
Baroach . .	1351	21 22	73 14	Flat, well cultivated, and peopled along the Gulph.
Kairah . . .	1850 }	22 23	72 18	Intersected by the Karee river, level, well watered, good soil.
Ahmedabad .	4072 }			
Kattywar . .	1728	22 30	72 0	Unequal hills, jungles, and reddish rocks, rude coast.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE HIMALAYA PEAKS, RIVERS, &c.

Station or Peak.	Height above the sea, feet.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	District or State.	Observations.
Saharunpoor ..	1013	29 57 10	77 32 12	Doab	Starting point of Survey.
Chandra Radani	7661	30 18 03	78 36 27	Rimola	Peak of ridge separating the Alacananda and Bhagirathi valleys, top clay slate, and bare of trees.
Surkananda....	9271	23 24 28	78 16 33	Ditto	Ditto between the Jumna and Bhagirathi, overlooks the Dhoon, 15 miles direct from Dheera; summit, of a dull greyish stone, having a conchoidal fracture, semi-hard. Abundance of golden pheasants.
Bairat..........	7599	30 34 51	77 55 26	Jaunswar	Fort between the Jumna and Tons, clay slate and quartz.
Jeytek	4854	30 35 25	77 19 10	Sirmoor......	Ditto, extremely steep, yet heavy cannon were dragged up by the British in 1814 for its attack. Clay slate.
Chur	11689	30 50 36	77 28 30	Ditto & Jubal	Peak, highest central point in lowest range of mountains,
Ditto Peak	12149	30 52 00	77 28 03	Ditto	ridges, spurs, and ramifications, visible all round, granite, firewood abundant, water procurable from snow; Juniper and red currant found on it, and its N. E. face shaded by forests of the cedar pine, S.W. face steep and rocky, with few trees.
Uchalaru	14302	30 54 04	78 35 22	Gherwal	Separating ridge of Jumna and Bhagirathi, about 2,500 feet above the forest limit, which is 11,800 feet above the sea-level, only a patch of snow left in September.
Keda Kauta	12689	31 01 08	78 00 33	Ditto	Ditto Tons and Jumna, Gneiss, lost all snow in August.
Changshill	12871	31 09 10	77 56 10	Bissaher	Ditto between Russin and Pabar, gneiss and white quartz, no granite above forest limit, highest productions black currant and juniper.
Whartu (fort) ..	10673	31 14 25	77 29 19	Ditto	Peak of Tungru range, connected with the Chur ridge; horse-shoe form, throwing off on the concave side the Ghiri and other streams, on the convex feeds the Setlej, &c. Gneiss and much red and white quartz, wooded to the very summit, where the wild strawberry grows. Ghoorka forts or watch-towers of unhewn stones.
1 Peak	23531	30 18 30	79 45 54	Jawahir..	These peaks are far to the east; so far as we know, No. 2 is the highest mountain on this globe.
2 ditto	25749	30 22 19	79 57 22		
3 ditto	23317	30 30 42	79 51 33		
Sri Kanta......	20296	30 57 12	78 47 33	Gherwal	The Bhagirathi winds round the western foot of this peak, where it breaks though the base of the Himalaya chain, changing its course from W. N.W. to S. S. W.
Various peaks	16982 to 19512	31 14 13 to 31 26 02	78 23 55 to 77 53 49	Bissaher	S. or hither Himalaya shutting in to the N. the Baspa and Sutledj, giving rise on the S. to branches of the Russin, Pabar, &c. Various passes over the ridge from 15 to 16,000 feet high.

POINTS ON SOME OF THE RIVERS, INCLUDING THEIR SOURCES, CONFLUENCES, AND THE PLACES WHERE THEY ENTER THE PLAIN.

Bhagirathi	13800	30 54 54	79 04 00	Gherwal	Point where the Bhagirathi first emerges from the last snow bed or glacier, measuring 27 feet wide, and but 18 inches deep. Valley 500 feet wide, and 1 mile long.
Sukhi..........	8869	33 59 55	78 41 13	Ditto	The Ganges may be here said to break through the Himalaya proper: the river bed was found 1,261 feet below Sukhi, or above the sea 7,608 feet.
Hurdwar	1024	29 56 16	78 09 40	Doab	Ganges enters Hindostan plains.
Jumnautri	10849	30 59 18	78 26 07	Gherwal	Source of the river Jumna; a place of pilgrimage, boiling springs, temperature of the water 194.7, which for *the elevation* here given is nearly the heat at which water is converted into *steam*.
Beral Ganga ..	12489	30 57 15	78 31 36	Ditto	Supposed source, but even here a large stream, crossed on a *natural bridge of frozen snow!* the real source about three miles higher from the S. W. foot of the great snowy peak Bonderpuch.
Tons or Lupin..	12784	31 02 48	78 28 56	Ditto	First exit from snow bed, 31 feet wide, and knee deep: for several miles nothing but snow perceptible; origin from the N. face of the same cluster of peaks as the Jumna.
Lari on the Spiti	11071	32 04 32	78 23 40	Ladac........	A village here; climate so dry that the houses are built of bricks *baked in the sun*; the houses being *flat* roofed shows that no great quantity of snow falls. Shawl goats abundant.

MINOR STATIONS OF SURVEY.

Simla..........	7486	31 06 12	77 09 20	Kyonthal	Now a delightful British station; view of the snowy range from thence, highly interesting.
Sabbathoo ...	4456	30 58 12	76 58 37	Bareilli	British cantonment, romantically situate.
Ramghur Fort..	4054	31 05 08	76 46 59	Indus........	Strong fort captured from Ghoorkas.
Jaka Station....	8120	31 05 56	77 10 06	Kyonthal	High peak of Simla range, top clay slate, bare of trees to the S. well clothed with pine forests on the N. side.
Shalli..........	9623	31 11 16	76 41 17	Bagi	Connected with the Chur range, very inaccessible on account of peculiar shape, wooden temple on summit, where human sacrifices were (and are said to be so still) offered to the Hindoo goddess Cali.
Malown........	4428	31 12 39	79 41 86		A steep ridge with strong fortress, captured by the British 1815.

PASSES.

Station or Peak.	Height above the sea, feet.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	District or State.	Observations.
Gunass Pass ...	15459	31 21 07	78 08 22	Bissaher	Pass over the outer ridge of the Himalaya, leading from the valley of the Rupin into that of the Baspa. Crossed 30th September, 1819, 6 miles of road over snow, very soft in some places, of which the general depth was from 3 to 6 feet, but on the summit of the pass not fathomable with sticks 9 feet long. Ther. at sunset 33. F., water boiled at 187. No granite on the ridge, nothing but gneis.
Buranda ditto..	15296	31 23 28	78 06 22	Ditto	Pass from the valley of the Pabar into that of the Sutledj.
[illegible]ing Kona	12860	31 37 16	78 27 27	Ditto	Pass above Murin to Nissang.
Sri Gerh	8424	31 24 17	78 25 10	Kullu	Fort on the right bank of the Sutledj.
[illegible]i Fort....	10744	31 24 56	78 28 47	Suk-hot......	Ditto ditto, there are other forts equally high.
Puari Village ..	6168	31 32 57	78 16 44	Bissaher	Good village on Sutledj, 300 feet above the river, excellent grapes to be had here.
Kanum ditto ..	8998	31 40 26	78 26 17	Ditto	Substantial village on ditto, 500 feet above the river, delicious apples and grapes in abundance.
Hangarang Pass	14710	31 47 34	78 30 50	Ditto	Between Hang and Sungnam; summit composed entirely of limestone; no snow in October, though a few hundred feet above it laid in patches.
M[illegible]ang La	17700	31 48 29	79 06 54	Chinese Tartary ...	Ridge crossed on the road from Shipki to Garu; a few traces of snow in October.
Nako	11975	31 52 34	78 36 31	Bissaher ...	Tartar village in Hangarang on the left bank of the Spiti; barley grows some hundred feet higher than the village, osiers and poplars are visible near the village.
Skalker Fort ..	10272	32 00 02	78 32 18	Ditto	Fort, border of Bishar, right bank of Spiti.
[illegible]cha Pass ..	13628	32 02 56	78 32 06	Ditto	Pass from Skalker fort to Surma village; no snow in October, but ink froze at 10 A. M.!

The aspect and general features of the rivers, mountains &c. of Hindostan, will be seen in my *Colonial History*.

IV. Primitive formations in which granitic rocks form the principal proportions, occupy, it is thought, not only the great Himalaya northern chain, but also three-fourths of the entire peninsula, from the valley of the Ganges below Patna to Cape Comorin; although these rocks are frequently overlaid by a thin crust of laterite, a ferruginous clay considered as associated with the trap formation. The transition formations have not as yet been clearly distinguished; the secondary formations described are—

1. The *carboniferous group*. Coal occurs extensively in the grits bounding the southern slope of the Himalaya, but it has been questioned whether this formation is the older coal or only lignite associated with nagelflue, as on the slope of the Alps; it has been particularly described, however, where the river Tista issues from this chain, (88° 35′ east longitude,) and there, undoubtedly, bears all the characters of the older formation; its strata are highly inclined, whereas the tertiary beds and even most of the secondary in this part of India are horizontal. The coal district on the river Damúda (100 miles north-west of Calcutta) extends on the banks of the river 60 miles, and appears from its fossil lycopodia to be undoubtedly the older coal; it reposes apparently on the surrounding primitive rocks, but it is not improbable that it extends across the delta of the Ganges to Sylhet, 306 miles, at the eastern extremity of Bengal. Tertiary rocks prevail in Sylhet, and it is doubtful whether the Sylhet coal be not very modern lignite. I believe no carboniferous limestone has been discovered.

2. *Next to coal is a great sandstone formation*, which, beginning at the Ganges on the east, first shews itself supporting basalt on the Raj-Mahal hills; it again prevails throughout the interval between the confluence of the river Soane, and of the Jumna with the Ganges, and then stretches across the west-south-west through the Bundlecund district to the banks of the Nerbúdda, (which flows into the Gulf of Cambay as far as 79° east longitude,) where it is overlaid by the extremity of the great basaltic district of north-western India, near Sagâr, the red sandstone shews itself again emerging from beneath the north-west edge of this basaltic district, at Neemuch, near the west source of the Chumbul, and at Bang, in the valley of the Nerbudda.

In both places, as also along the central portion of the platform before described, stretching through Malwa, it is frequently covered with a thin crust of gray argillaceous limestone, supposed to represent English lias, but nearly destitute of organic remains, the general absence of which in the secondary rocks of India is remarkable. A primitive range extending from near Delhi to the head of the Gulf of Cambay separates the secondary rocks of Malwa from those of the great basin of the Indus; but on the west border of this ridge, through Ajmeer, the redstone again shows itself, containing rock-salt and gypsum. The diamond mines of Panna, in Bundlecund, and of the Golconda district, are situate in this formation, the matrix being a conglomerate bed with quartzose pebbles.

3. *Tertiary rocks* are found at the foot of the first rise of the primitive rocks of the Himalaya, in the north-west of Bengal, where the Brahmaputra issues from them at the passes of the Garrow hills. *Cerithiæ turritelli*, remains of crocodiles, sharks, lobsters, &c. are here found, and further east *nummulite* limestone prevails at Sylhet.

The great basaltic district of the north-west of India extends from Nagpúr, in the very centre of India, to the west coasts, between Goa and Bombay, occupying the whole of that coast to its termination at the Gulf of Cambay, thence penetrating northward as far as the 24th parallel of north latitude.

The soils of Hindostan vary of course with the geological characters of the country; in the deltas of rivers, consisting of a rich alluvium; and in countries of a trap formation: a stiff clayey and tenacious surface, highly fertile when irrigated, prevails. In

Lower Bengal the fertility of the soil seems to be inexhaustible, owing perhaps to its saline qualities; for several centuries it has been in unceasing cultivation as the granary of India, rudely tilled, without the application of scientific principles to agriculture, and yet there seems to be no diminution in its fertility; as we ascend the Ganges the quality of the earth of course varies.

The following is an analysis of three specimens of soil from sugar cane fields; the *first* was from a village on the Sarju, ten miles north of the Ganges, at Buxar; the other two from the south of the Ganges near the same place. Numbers one and two require irrigation, three was sufficiently retentive of moisture to render it unnecessary; there is a substratum of *Kankur* throughout the whole of that part of the country, and to some mixture of this earthy limestone with the surface of the soil the fertility of the latter is ascribed; the sugar cane grown yielded a rich juice.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Hygrometric moisture on drying at 212° . . .	2.5	2.1	3.6
Carbonaceous and vegetable matter on calcination . .	1.8	2.1	4.0
Carb. lime from digestion in nitric acid and precipitation, by carb. pot. (No. 3 alone effervesced) .	1.6	0.6	3.9
Alkaline salt dissolved . .	1.0	1.1	0.3
Silex and alumina . .	94.1	24.1	88.2
	100	100	100

The earths were not further examined, but the two first consisted chiefly of sand; the third somewhat argillaceous. All were of a soft, fine ground alluvium, without pebbles, the analysis confirmed the quantities ascribed to each specimen.

The soils vary of the Hydrabad district, with the facility with which the rock of which they are formed decomposes; it is generally siliceous. The analysis of a garden soil at the cantonment of Secundarabad which had not received such manure, shewed specific gravity 1.70. Four hundred and eighty grains contained water of absorption, 10 grains; stones consisting of quartz and felspar, 255 grains; vegetable fibre, 2; siliceous sand, 154=431 grains. Of minutely divided matter separated by infiltration, viz. carbonate of lime, 7; vegetable matter, 7; oxide of iron, 2.5.; salt, 4; silica, 20; alumina, 8; loss, 10.5. Total, 480. The richest soil in this district, and the most spontaneously productive is that arising from the decomposition of the clay slate.

The soil of Bengal is extremely shallow, and a compound of saltish mud and sand, the former derived from the inundations of the rivers washing down the richest particles of the surface in the upper provinces, and the sand probably being the reliquiæ of the ocean which is here retreating from the land. The Regur or cotton ground, which extends over the greatest part of central India, is supposed to be a disintegration of trap rocks; it requires neither manure nor rest, slowly absorbs moisture, and retains it long, and it has produced the most exhausting crops in yearly succession for centuries. The saltpetre or nitrous soil is general in Bahar. The Rabur soil which is found in the Saugor and Nerbudda country is of two kinds: the one of a black and the other of a brown yellow: the first mentioned is cultivated for 30 years without a fallow, the latter, after 20 or 25 years work, requires 12 years rest. A Rabur soil examined by Dr. Spry, was, when examined from the fallow, in hard lumps, imparting a soapy impression to the touch, with an earthy smell when breathed on, and a slightly adhesive quality applied to the tongue: specific gravity 1.908; colour dark brown. 200 parts yielded on examination, water of absorption, 21; carbonate of lime, 15; loss by burning, 3; oxide, or protoxide of iron (strongly attracted by the magnet) 11; alumina, 8; siliceous sand, 131; loss, 11=200. The Rabur land when first brought into cultivation from fallow, yields of wheat 10, and of gram 12 fold of spring crops. An analysis of the different soils shews very little heating or vegetable matter in them. Manure is seldom applied, and its efficacy in the tropics has been doubted. The alluvial soils are of all others the most fertile, tilled with the least difficulty, and requiring no fallow if occasionally subjected to inundations of rivers containing much sediment. All the soils of India have in general a powerful absorbing quality; hence their fertile properties. [See *Colonial Library*, vol. viii.]

V. The temperature of so wide an extent of country as British India, and of such different degrees of elevation is, of course, very varied. In *Bengal Proper*, a vast quantity of rain, (amounting to 70 or 80 inches) falls in the rainy season, coming in with June and continuing to the middle or end of October.

Influence of the Moon in producing rain (Calcutta) in each year.

Years.	First Four Months in each Year.		For each Year.	
	Inches of Rain within 7 days of New Moon.	Inches of Rain beyond that period.	No. of rainy days within 7 days of New Moon.	No. of rainy days beyond that period.
1825..	1.82	0.58	8	4
1827..	1.62	1.00	5	3
1828..	0.16	1.82	1	5
1829..	1.72	0.00	3	0
1830..	6.48	0.74	9	3
1831..	5.55	1.85	8	4
1832..	4.86	2.25	6	2
1833..	3.10	1.00	5	2
Total	25.31	9.24	45	23

From these observations as well as others, made by the Rev. R. Everest, it appears that rain fell most abundantly on the 2nd, 5th, 6th, and 7th days before the new moon, and the 6th day after it.

The *rainy* season in Bengal is succeeded by what is termed the *cold* season, which lasts from November to the middle of February, when the *hot* season begins and continues to the middle of June. During the cold season the air is clear, sharp and bracing in some degrees. Thermometer 65. to 84. mean 72.; barometer medium 29. to 96.

Month.	Barometer at 32° Fahr.					Thermometer.			
	Calcutta, for 3 years, 1829-30-31.	Ava, 1830.*	Benares, 4 years' Observations, 1822-1826.†	Saharunpore,‡ 1826, 1827.§	Madras, mean of 21 years' observations max. and min.‖	Calcutta, 3 years' observations max. and min.	Ava, 1830, sunrise and 4 P.M.	Benares, 4 years' observations max. and min.	Saharunpore, 1826, 1827.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
January	+ .208	+ .229	+ .273	+ .274	— 6.5	— 11.6	— 13.7	— 17.0	— 21.8
February	+ .172	+ .115	+ .175	+ .219	— 4.5	— 6.0	— 4.9	— 11.5	— 20.9
March	+ .095	+ .051	+ .107	+ .151	— 1.8	+ 1.0	— 2.8	— 1.5	+ 0.1
April	— .030	— .028	— .043	+ .061	+ 9.7	+ 5.1	+ 7.8	+ 9.5	+ 6.1
May	— .152	— .105	— .136	— .060	+ 5.2	+ 7.5	+ 5.6	+ 13.9	+ 11.6
June	— .248	— .156	— .289	— .217	+ 7.4	+ 5.5	+ 7.1	+ 13.1	+ 17.5
July	— .218	— .176	— .308	— .398	+ 3.9	+ 4.6	+ 4.4	+ 6.9	+ 12.8
August	— .194	— .126	— .203	— .278	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.1	+ 6.4	+ 10.0
September	— .115	— .098	— .098	— .158	+ 2.1	+ 3.7	+ 4.3	+ 5.8	+ 9.5
October	+ .020	— .010	+ .074	— .047	+ 0.1	+ 2.5	+ 2.2	+ 1.3	— 0.8
November	+ .161	+ .102	+ .181	+ .209	— 3.1	— 5.4	— 4.2	— 9.7	— 10.8
December	+ .258	+ .201	+ .299	+ .245	— 4.9	— 11.5	— 10.1	— 17.6	— 13.8
Annual Mean	29.764	29.573	29.464	28.766	81.69	78.13	78.39	77.81	73.5
	.506	.405	.587	.672	13.9	19.1	.21	31.5	.3

* By Major Burney. † Benares is about 300 feet above the level of the sea. ‡ Saharunpore is about 1,000 feet above the sea level. § By Mr. Goldingham. ‖ Capt. Hodson and Dr. Royle.

The range of variation in atmosphere increases with the latitude, even up to the foot of the Himalaya mountains; and is accompanied by a corresponding increase in the range of the thermometer.

August is the most damp month of the year to the sense; but June is the month in which the atmosphere is really loaded with the greatest weight of aqueous vapour. January is in every respect the driest season of the year, but the drought at Calcutta naturally falls far short of what is experienced at Benares and Saharunpore, where the depression of the moistened thermometer sometimes exceeds 35 degrees.

Depression of the Wet Bulb Thermometer and Deduced Tension of Vapour in the Atmosphere at Calcutta, 1829, 1830, 1831.

Month.	Sunrise.		9.40 A.M.		Noon.		2.50 P.M.		4 P.M.		Sunset.	
	Dep.	Ten.	Dep.	Ten.	Dep.	Ten.	Dep.	Ten.	Dep.	Ten.	Dep.	Ten.
	°		°		°		°		°		°	
January	2.3	.82	8.4	.51	13.1	.37	15.9	.31	14.4	.32	9.3	.50
February	1.6	.87	8.5	.56	12.4	.44	14.4	.38	13.9	.39	11.1	.47
March	1.9	.89	8.7	.59	12.6	.47	14.2	.41	14.1	.41	10.7	.51
April	1.4	.94	8.1	.66	11 7	.53	13.9	.46	12.7	.50	8.1	.64
May	1.8	.92	7.3	.69	9.8	.62	10.8	.58	9.7	.61	6.0	.73
June	1.6	.92	4.4	.78	6.6	.71	6.6	.73	5.2	.76	0.5	.83
July	1.9	.90	4.6	.79	5.5	.75	5.5	.74	5.0	.77	3.5	.83
August	1.6	.63	4.4	.80	5.4	.77	4.9	.77	4.8	.78	3.1	.85
September	1.7	.91	5.3	.76	6.5	.71	5.8	.73	5.2	.76	3.8	.81
October	1.5	.92	6.1	.71	8.0	.65	8.6	.63	7.4	.66	4.3	.79
November	2.8	.85	9.0	.55	12.3	.44	13.9	.40	12.6	.43	8.1	.59
December	2.4	.83	7.4	.59	10.8	.47	12.5	.43	11.3	.44	6.9	.61
Mean Tension		.892		.665		.577		.547		.570		.680

The average fall of rain at Calcutta for three recent years, was inches 59-83.

A Meteorological Register for Calcutta during the Year 1833 (Assay Office).

Months.	Barometer reduced to 32 Fahrenheit.				Temperature of Air in an open Veranda.				Hair Hygrometer.		Rain.	Wind.	Weather.
	5 A. M.	10 A. M.	4 P. M.	10½ P. M.	Minimum, 5 P. M.	10 A. M.	Regulated Maximum.	10½ P. M.	10 A. M.	4 P. M.	Inches.		
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°			
January ...	30.036	.095	.979	.056	61.1	68.0	81.3	66.4	85	78	0.05	Northerly.	Clear and dry.
February ..	.925	.969	.844	.951	67.5	74.0	83.5	71.5	86	78	0.48	Light airs.	Generally fine.
March	29.788	.880	.757	.829	75.0	82.3	91.7	77.8	90	80	1.77	S. (Monsoon)	Squally.
April	.692	.765	.650	.699	78 8	87.5	97.2	80.8	92	83	3.52	Ditto.	Stormy.
May	.565	.617	.545	.593	80.8	87.5	94.0	83	95	90	12.86	Variable.	Heat.
June	29.511	.569	.485	.550	84.3	90.5	95.8	85.1	92.5	88.2	3.04	Ditto	Cool, rain.
July	.484	.533	.454	.522	81 3	86.3	91.8	83	95.4	94.0	12.44	Ditto & calm.	Moderately rainy.
August	29.548	.599	.520	.582	81.0	85.0	90.2	80.5	96.0	93.0	8.15	Ditto.	Ditto.
September .	29.593	.652	.548	.612	81.1	86.3	93.5	82.6	95	92	8.19	S. and E.	Squally.
October....	.790	.860	.751	.819	78.8	85.2	93.5	80 7	91	87	3.68	Calm.	Fine.
November..	29.953	30.029	.926	.978	70.3	79.0	89.2	74 7	88	74	0.06	Light breezes.	Ditto.
December..	29.927	.014	.906	.957	63.0	71.7	82.3	66.7	89.4	85.7	2.57	Ditto.	Cold.

On the north-east frontier of Bengal, where the country begins to be elevated above the level of the sea, the climate, when the land is cleared, is described to be very fine.

Tirhoot, a district of Bahar, between 27 and 28 degrees north latitude, extending in a south-east direction 160 miles, and bounded to the north by a lofty chain of mountains separating it from the alpine kingdoms of Nepal, is placed in a happy medium free from the fogs of Bengal and the dry parching winds of the north-west provinces. The soil is luxuriantly fertile, and almost every European fruit and vegetable is produced in perfection and in abundance in Tirhoot. The following shows the—

Barometrical Pressure and Temperature at Tirhoot.

Months.	Barometer, at 32°, (inches.)			Thermometer (degrees).				Wind.
	Average Monthly Altitude.	Monthly deviation from Annual Mean.	Mean Monthly diurnal Oscillation.	Average heighth in the house.	Mean of daily extremes in Open Air.	Monthly deviation from Annual Mean.	Mean diurnal range.	
January .	29.698	+.308	.111	60.6	60.4	—17.6	19.0	E. & W.
February .	.575	+.165	.101	66.4	66.7	—11.3	23.2	W.
March . .	.479	+.089	.087	76·3	76.1	— 1.9	23.9	W.
April . .	.369	—.021	.089	81.6	85.2	+ 7.2	24.1	W. & E.
May . . .	.522	—.138	.071	85.3	89.2	+ 7.3	19.5	E.
June. . .	.146	—.244	.068	86.0	86.7	+11.2	19.1	E.
July . .	.125	—.265	.069	84.6	84.5	+ 8.7	12.3	E.
August . .	.173	—.217	.070	83.2	85.0	+ 6.5	9.8	E.
September.	.237	—.153	.085	84.3	81.5	+ 7.0	10.5	E.
October .	.445	+.055	.093	81 5	73.8	+ 3.5	14.7	E.
November .	.570	+.080	.090	78.4	..	— 4.2	21.9	E.
December .	.614	+.224	.080	63.6	61.6	—16.4	17.7	W.
Mean .	29.390	range .573	.084	77.5	78.0	range 28.8	17.9	

The *western provinces* under the Bengal Presidency, viz. Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, &c. are temperate, but hot winds blow during a part of the warm season, when the wealthier natives sometimes resort to underground habitations to escape their torrifying effects.

The climate of central India is mild, and approaches much to that of the south parts of Europe, or to the table land of Spain; although the mercury may rise to 100, during the day, the nights are bland and invigorating.

The English dominions among the hills and along the Kumaon province are blessed with a delicious climate, the rigours of the winter solstice being moderated by great solar radiation, while the summer heats are tempered by the contiguous eternal snow-topped Himalaya. Indeed, during the summer season, the vicinity of the frozen region causes a continued currency of atmosphere, which sets in daily as regularly as a sea breeze on a tropical shore, and with a nearly similar invigorating freshness. At Saharunpoor, in 30° latitude, and 1,000 feet above the sea, the climate is similar to the southern parts of Europe; the mean temperature throughout the year is about 73°, and monthly mean temperature at Seharunpoor (1,000 feet above the sea), January, 52 degrees; February, 55; March, 67; April, 78; May, 85; June,

90; July, 85; August, 88; September, 79; October, 74; November, 64; December, 55. At Mussoori (7,000 feet high), January, 39 degrees; February, 40; March, 52; April, 60; May, 72: June, 73; July, 66; August, 65; September, 61; October, 60; November, 52; December, 40.

Mr. Trail thus describes the climate of the Bhot mahals (districts) of the Kumaon territory:—"During full half the year, the surface is wholly covered with snow, beginning to fall about the end of September, and continuing to accumulate to the beginning of April. In open and level situations, where the bed of snow is in some years 12 feet deep, it is dissipated early in June; in the hollows not till the middle of July. During the five months of absence of snow, the thermometer ranges at sun-rise from 40 to 55 degrees, and at mid-day from 65 to 75 degrees in the shade, and from 90 to 110 degrees in the sun. At *Hawil Bagh* in Kumaon, 3,887 feet above the sea, the range of the thermometer during the year was

	7 A.M.	2 P.M.		7 A.M.	2 P.M.		7 A.M.	2 P.M.
Jan.	35°	47°	May	57°	73°	Sep.	65°	67°
Feb.	37	55	June	73	76	Oct.	55	69
Mar.	46	61	July	72	78	Nov.	42	60
April	54	66	Aug.	72	79	Dec.	34	52

"The heat of course diminishes as the height increases; and at Almora town, in 29° 30′ (5,400 feet high) the difference is two or three degrees less than the above average. During the cold season, on the contrary, from the greater evaporation, the thermometer before sunrise is always lowest in the vallies, and the frost more intense than on the hills of moderate height (that is, below 7,000 feet), while at noon the sun is more powerful. The extremes in 24 hours have been known 18 and 51 degrees. The snow does not fall equally every year; the natives fix on every third year as one of heavy snow, but in general it does not lie long, except on the mountain tops and ridges. On the Ghagar range, between Almora and the plains, snow remains so late as the month of May. At Masuri, 6,000 to 7,000 feet high, the mean annual heat is only 57 degrees F.; indeed, at 4,000 feet elevation, the hot winds cease, and vegetation assumes a European character. The quantity of rain falling at Almora is from 40 to 50 inches per annum."

Southern India.—The climate is influenced by the N.E. and S.W. monsoons, and by the elevation of the country, the low lands being extremely hot, with dense exhalations, and the upper dry, cool and healthy, as on the Mysore table land. The thermometer ranges in the Carnatic higher than in Bengal (to 100 and 105 degrees F.); but the moisture or evaporation not being so great, the heat is less severely felt; but, on the other hand, the cold season is of very short duration.

In Travancore, owing to the proximity of the ocean, and the waters on either side of the peninsular promontory, the climate is moist, but not oppressive, as the sea breeze blows from one quarter or another the whole year round.

The climate of the Neilgherry hills resembles in the other parts that of the great intertropical plateaus of America, which have become the centres of civilization in the new hemisphere, with the additional advantage, that it is not subject to an inconvenience attending the latter, namely, the sudden changes and the piercing winds occasioned by the variety of lofty mountains. The mean temperature at *Ootocamund* is rather more than that of London; but the annual range is very small, and the heat never sufficient to bring the more delicate European fruits to perfection.

At Coimbatore the temperature during the cold season is — minimum 31 degrees F., maximum 59 degrees F.; in April 65, in May 64 degrees. There are no sultry nights, a blanket being agreeable at all seasons of the year.

Bangalore (lat. 12.57 N., long. 77.38 E.) is one of the healthiest and gayest stations in India, and remarkable for the wholesomeness of its atmosphere. The thermometer seldom rises above 82 or falls below 56 degrees F. The vine and cyprus grow luxuriantly; apple and peach trees yield delicious fruit, and strawberries are raised in the principal gardens. The monsoons, which sometimes deluge the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, have their force broken by the lofty Ghauts; and the *tableau* of Mysore (on which Bangalore is situate) is constantly refreshed by genial showers, which preserve the temperature of the air, and the lovely verdure of the fields throughout the entire year.

The Malabar and Canara coasts are not unhealthy (tropically speaking), except in the marshes beneath the Ghauts, where the miasm, as in all similarly situated places, is very deleterious.

In the Mahratta country, the north-western parts towards the Ghaut mountains, which attract the clouds from the Indian ocean, are visited with profuse rain, which sometimes continues three or four weeks without intermission, while to the S. and E., perhaps not 30 miles distant, not a drop of rain has fallen during the same period.

As we proceed to the N. and W. peninsula, the climate approaches to that described under the western provinces of the Bengal Presidency, except in the neighbourhood of the sea. In Guzerat the westerly winds are burning hot in May, June, and July. Candeish has a luxurious climate, like Malwah; and Poonah, a central station in Upper India, 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, 100 miles from Bombay, and 75 miles from the nearest sea coast, is delightfully situate within 30 miles of the Ghauts.

The following data shews the improving climate of India, and which civilization will yet much further ameliorate.

His Majesty's Troops serving in Bombay Presidency.

Years.	Average Strength.	Died.	Invalid.
1826	3028	172	185
1827	3120	155	127
1828	3239	201	163
1829	3496	101	164
1830	3825	146	119
1831	3799	79	70
1832	3677	74	52

On the whole, it may be said that the climate of the British possessions on the continent of Asia is essentially of a tropical nature, though varying in intensity, and sometimes verging into that of the temperate zone, either by reason of the peculiarities of the soil, or its elevation above the level of the sea. The following table affords a comparative view of the monthly and yearly mean temperature of the air of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the Neilgherry mountains (8,000 feet high), compared with the temperature of the city of London, and the fall of rain in England.

Comparative View of the Monthly and Yearly Mean Temperature of the Air of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the Neilgherry Mountains, &c.

Months.	Calcutta.		Bombay.		Madras.		Neilgherries.			London.		
	Mean. Max.	Mean. Min.	Mean. Max.	Mean. Min.	Mean. Max.	Mean. Min.	Monthly Means.		Average of Rain for Two Years.	Mean. Max.	Mean. Min.	Average of Rain for Two Years.
							6 A.M.	3 P.M.				
	3 P.M.	6 A.M.	4 P.M.	11 A.M					Inches.			Inches.
January..........	75.1	63.	78	76	82.2	74.1	45¾	57½	1.17	39.6	32.6	1.483
February	80.	67.	78	76	84.5	73.8	45¾	59½	0	42.4	33.7	.746
March	88.1	68.	81	80	87.6	78.7	58	63	2.47	50.1	33.7	1.440
April	95.1	79.1	84	83	92.	84.1	58	63¾	3.10	57.7	42.2	1.786
May	97.1	80.1	85	85	94.3	85.1	57	63¼	5.21	62.9	45.1	1 853
June	88.	78.	86	85	90.5	84.2	57½	60	5.25	69.4	48.1	1.830
July	86.1	78.1	81	81	92.6	85.3	52¾	61¾	10.37	69.2	52.2	2.516
August	86.2	79.3	84	84	89.9	83.1	57	60¼	11.77	70.1	52.9	1.453
September	86.	78.	80	79	89.7	83.3	54½	60¾	2.40	65.6	50.1	2.193
October..........	89.2	76.1	85	84	87.8	82.4	50½	62	7.41	55.7	42.1	2.073
November........	78.	65.2	85	84	84.3	80.1	50½	61½	10.86	47.5	38.3	2.400
December........	75.	59.	81	80	80.2	76.	46½	60	3.87	42.2	35.4	2.426
Annual Means ..	85.3	73.4	82.4	81.5	87.9	80.8	52¾	61	63.88	56.1	42.5	

VI. We have no census of British India previous to our occupation of the country, and little information since that that can be relied on for minute correctness. I have searched the various public offices in India and England, and now proceed to detail, as connectedly as possible, the result of my inquiries. The earliest document I have obtained relates to the Bengal Presidency, in 1789. I give it from the manuscript return, with its comments.

Estimate of the Population of the Provinces of Bengal and Bahar; the Company's Possessions in Orissa; and the Province of Benares, formed from Estimates transmitted by the Collectors of the three former, and Resident in the latter, in answer to a reference made to them by desire of Lord Cornwallis, in July, 1789.

Districts.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Benares	1071852	919852	919852	2911556
Bahar..	333334	333333	333333	1000000
Beerbhoom	400000	520000	520000	1370000
Bhagulpoor, (including Rajemahl)..	262840	280000	100000	642840
Burdwan	380800	435200	544000	1360000
Calcutta	133334	133333	133333	400000
Chittagong	139828	154260	181087	475175
Dacca..	307144	310608	320960	938712
Dinagepore	357733	349824	175872	883429
Jessore	280000	285100	491009	1056109
Midnapore	240944	242080	218077	701101
Moorshedabad	386181	410787	223604	1020572
Mymensing..	200000	200000	200000	600000
Nuddea	437088	454609	467471	1359168
Pergunnahs, 24	150332	158663	137070	446068
Purnea, (including Dhurumpore)	353600	373900	472500	1200000
Ramgur, (including Pachete and Jelda).. ..	242000	196625	166375	605000
Rangamatty..	4435	4115	2366	10916
Rajshahy	613321	512963	372039	1498323
Rungpore, (including Cooch Behar)	187743	179285	92484	459512
Salt Districts	137433	158684	68320	364437
Shahabad	375000	410000	315000	1100000
Sirkar Sarum	420000	380000	100000	900000
Silhet..	188245	164381	140319	492945
Tipperah	120563	112920	75001	308484
Tirhoot	668643	642100	533356	1844309
Total	8392593	8252632	7333428	23948653

Remarks on the foregoing Estimate, from the letters of the Resident at Benares, and several Collectors of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.

Benares.—The estimate of this province, formed by Mr. Duncan, is stated to have been made "according to the grain produce, allowing nine maunds on an average for the consumption of each person, children included;" excepting, however, the city of Benares and its vicinity, the population of which was estimated by Aly Ibraham Khan to be 1,000,000, but the Resident, deducting two-fifths, computes it to be 607,000 only.

Bahar.—The computation in this district was made conjecturally by Mr. Law, who supposes the number of inhabitants "to exceed rather than fall short of a million." Mr. Seton has endeavoured to obtain more accurate information, but has not yet been able to procure it, or to distribute the number computed by Mr. Low among the men, women, and children. This distribution is, therefore, stated in equal proportions, which is nearly corresponding with the general average.

Beerbhoom.—The estimate of this district, formed by Mr. Keating for Beerbhoom, and Mr. Heailrige for Bishenpoor, is stated to have been founded on calculations made by some of the principal inhabitants. The children in this instance are stated to be below ten years of age.

Bhagulpoor. — The estimate of this district, formed by Mr. Davis, is calculated on the number of villages, and houses, or families, allowing four persons to each family or house, and twenty houses to each village. He adds, that the hill people of the Jungleterry were numbered in Mr. Cleveland's time, and found to be about 9,000. The children in this estimate are said to be below fifteen.

Burdwan.—The calculations in this district, made by Mr. Mercer, is also founded on the number of villages, and houses, or families, allowing four persons to each house; but he divides the villages into three classes, and computes the first class to contain 200, the second 50, and the third 5 houses.

Calcutta.—The different gentlemen who have held the office of collector of this town, and the 55 villages adjacent to it, having been unable to furnish any estimate of the population, the number specified has been assumed at nearly the average of different estimates furnished by intelligent natives to the com-

..ler of the foregoing general estimate, a few years ..nce, when he held the office of collector of Calcutta.

CHITTAGONG.—The estimate of this district was ..rnished by Mr. Bird; but he does not explain on ..at grounds it was formed.

DACCA.—The same remark is applicable to the es..mate of this district, furnished by Mr. W. Douglas.

DINAGEPORE.—Also to the estimate of this district, ..rnished by Mr. Hatch.

JESSORE.—Ditto to the estimate of this district, ..rnished by Mr. Hinckell, which is, however, detailed ..r each mehaul.

MIDNAPORE.—Ditto to the estimate of this district, ..rnished by Mr. Burrowes, and also detailed.

MOORSHEDABAD.—Ditto to this estimate, furnished ..y Mr. J. E. Harrington, also detailed.

MYMENSING.—The different collectors of this dis..rict having been unable to procure materials for any ..mputation, the number specified is stated conjec..rally, on a general consideration of the relative ..sessment and extent of this district.

NUDDEA.—The estimate of this district, furnished ..y Mr. Redfearn, appears founded on a calculation of ..the number of houses or families, and an average al..wance of seven or eight persons to each house; the ..portions varying in different mehauls.

PERGUNNAHS (24).—Mr. Champain, who gave the ..timate of this district, states it to be conjectural; ..e also observes, that the children included are under ..years of age.

PURNEA.—Mr. Heatley states the estimate of this ..strict to have been formed "on the average of an ..tual investigation of three small villages, multiplied ..y 5,800, the number of villages in the district," ..hich, he adds, is a very low scale, and that "the ..neral opinion swells the amount to 1,500,000 in..bitants." He also observes, that the girls are con..dered adult at 11 or 12 years of age, and the boys ..at 16.

RAMGHUR.—Mr. Leslie states this estimate to have ..en the result of inquiries made by him; but does ..not explain the mode of inquiry.

RANGAMATTY. — This estimate, which includes ..y, Currubary, and Rangamatty only, was fur..shed by Mr. H. Baillie, and is stated to be founded ..the reports of the oldest inhabitants of each village.

RAJSHAHY.—This estimate, which respects Zillah ..shahy as it stood in the year 1792, previous to ..late new arrangement, is taken from a pergunnah ..timate furnished by the Zemindar, deducting a ..rth for an apparent over-rate, on comparison with ..her districts.

RUNGPORE.—Mr. Macdowall, who furnished the ..timate of this district, does not explain on what ..rounds it is founded; but it is detailed for each per..nnah.

SALT DISTRICTS.—The estimate of these districts ..taken from detailed estimates furnished by Messrs. ..Hewett and Dent, but they do not explain the grounds ..their calculations.

SHAHABAD.—Mr. W. A. Brooke, who furnished the ..timate of this district, does not state the grounds ..of it.

SIRKAR SARUN.—Mr. Montgomerie states his es..timate of this district to be conjectural.

SYLHET.—The estimate of this district, furnished ..Messrs. Willes and Smyth, is founded on a calcu..lation of the number of houses, and persons in each ..house, the proportion differing in different mehauls.

TIPPERAH.—This calculation, received from Mr. ..Maguire, is stated by him to have been furnished by ..the Zemindars of the different pergunnahs.

TIRHOOL.—This estimate is stated in detail by Mr. Bathurst, but without any specification of the grounds on which it has been formed.

The credit due to the census of 1789 may be judged of from the foregoing comments; I rather think that the number of inhabitants is considerably understated. The next census embraces nearly the same division of districts. I obtained it in India from Dwarkanaut Tagore, a Hindoo of an enlarged mind, a most generous disposition, and a truly British spirit. Dwarkanaut Tagore was then at the head of the salt and opium department at Calcutta, and had perhaps the best means of judging as to its correctness of any man in India; he considered it as a fair estimate for 1820 or 1822. The calculations are founded on the number of villages and houses in each district; but we have no census of any part of British India on which reliance can be placed: in some places the population is estimated on the rudest data. It is essential to a knowledge of the condition of the people and for the purposes of good government that a complete census should be made of every district.

Provinces, Districts, square Miles, Villages, Houses, and Population of the permanently settled Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, in 1822.

Province.	Districts.	Square Miles.	Villages	Houses.	Population.
Calcutta.	City..	7	..	53005	300000
	Suburbs of do.	1105	710	72172	366360
	24 Pergunnas	3610	2891	129919	639295
	Hoogley.. ..	2260	3987	267430	1540350
	Nuddea	3105	4648	254622	1364275
	Jessore	5180	6239	345796	1750406
	Cuttack	9040	10511	396924	1984620
	Midnapore ..	8260	8536	382812	1914060
	Burdwan.. ..	2000	6576	256310	1487263
	Junglemehauls	6990	6492	269948	1394740
Patina.	Ramghur.. ..	22430	12364	479563	2325632
	Behar	5235	6312	268121	1340610
	Tirhoot	7732	10976	352970	1968720
	Sarun	5760	6118	292815	1494179
	Shahabad . .	4650	4185	181770	908856
	Patna . ..	667	1098	51141	265705
Moorshedabad	Bhaugulpore..	7270	3667	159558	797790
	Purneah.. ..	7460	5268	296472	1560284
	Dinagepore ..	5920	12240	498360	2625720
	Rungpoor ..	7856	4231	268070	1340350
	Rojeshahye ..	3950	9170	817431	4087155
	Beerbhoom ..	3870	5287	253413	1267665
	Moorshedabad	1870	2342	152538	762690
Dacca.	Mymensing ..	6988	7904	290934	1454670
	Sylhet	3532	5717	216744	1083720
	Tipperah.. ..	6830	7529	274452	1372260
	Chittagong ..	2980	1108	140160	790806
	Backergunge..	2780	2454	137328	686640
	Dacca	1870	2569	102777	512385
	Do. (Jelalpore)	2585	2543	117675	583375
	Total...	153792	154268	7781240	39957561

Statistics of Calcutta.—The following are the results of a census of Calcutta taken by Captain Birch, Superintendant of Police, down to January 1st, 1837. Males and Females. English 3,133; Eurasians (these born of European and native parents) 4,746; Portuguese 3,181; French 160; Chinamen 362; Armenians 636; Jews 307; W. Mahomedans 13,677; B. Mahomedans 45,067; W. Hindoos 17,333; B. Hindoos 120,318; Moguls 527; Parsees 40; Arabs 351; Mugs 683; Mudrasses 55; N. Christians 49; Low Castes 19,084. Total Population, Males 144,911; Females 84,803; total 229,714.

Puckah Houses 14,623; Tiled Huts 20.304; Straw ditto 30,567. Total Houses 65,495; Police Force 1,358.

In the year 1800, according to the report of the Police Committee furnished to Lord Mornington, the population was 500,000. In 1814, according to the calculation of Chief Justice Sir Hyde East, it amounted to 700,000.

Both of which calculations must have been erroneous, unless they include the suburbs of Cossipore and Garden Reach; which we believe they did.

In 1821, five assessors were appointed, by whose calculation the population of Calcutta amounted to as follows :—

Upper North Division, Christians, 5; Mahomedans, 6,602; Hindoos, 64,582. Lower North ditto, Christians, 5,816; Mahomedans, 16,865; Hindoos, 25,570; Chinese, 244. Upper South ditto, Christians, 4,476; Mahomedans, 7,510; Hindoos, 18,153; Chinese, 170. Lower South ditto, Christians, 2,841; Mahomedans, 17,185; Hindoos, 9,898. Total population, 179,917.

But the Magistrates in their report, calculated as follows :—

Upper-roomed Houses, 5,430 multiplied by 16 = 86,880; Lower ditto ditto 8,800 multiplied by 8 = 70,400; Tiled Huts 15,792 divided by 4 and multiplied by $5\frac{1}{2}$ = 21,714; Straw ditto 35,497 divided by 4 and multiplied by $5\frac{1}{2}$ = 51,558. Total 230,552.

But making certain allowances, their definite calculation was :—

Resident Inhabitants	205,600
Influx daily . . . . : .	100,000
In 1831, Captain Steel made it . .	187,081
Captain Birch's calculation is .	229,714
And the daily influx about .	150,000

The above calculations do not include Kidderpore, Garden Reach, Seebpore, Howrah, Sulkea, Cossipore, or the other side of "the Ditch."

Register of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, of the Armenian Population of Calcutta, comprehending a period of 25 years, reckoning from *A. D.* 1811 to 1835, inclusive.

Years.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1811	10	7	12
1812	8	2	12
1813	8	4	14
1814	13	5	21
1815	9	4	21
1816	11	7	15
1817	13	2	10
1818	11	3	20
1819	5	1	23
1820	11	5	17
1821	16	4	16
1822	12	5	16
1823	8	2	10
1824	7	6	21
1825	15	5	12
1826	8	3	19
1827	18	5	15
1828	12	4	15
1829	18	2	12
1830	9	4	14
1831	19	3	17
1832	13	2	17
1833	13	3	23
1834	9	7	16
1835	10	4	7
Total	280	99	395

Duration of individual life, reckoning from the year 1827 to 1835, inclusive. In 1827 the 15 deaths were at the ages of 28, 60, 41, 1, 2, 17, 45, 1, 1, 37, 60, 60, 1, 40, 62. In 1828, 15 deaths at the ages of 21, 34, 76, 1, 19, 64, 1, 1, 5, 37, 50, 1, 25, 15, 35. In 1829, 12 deaths at the ages of 24, 30, 10, 48, 16, 56, 30, 22, 1, 30, 75, 1. In 1830, 14 deaths at the ages of 50, 40, 70, 1, 2, 20, 15, 9, 42, 40, 35, 1, 67, 7. In 1831, 17 deaths at the ages of 60, 1, 31, 50, 85, 1, 7, 1, 1, $0\frac{1}{2}$, 32, 55, $0\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 47, 42, 50. In 1832, 17 deaths at the ages of 30, 1, 22, 1, 1, 45, 2, 1, 27, 1, 36, 73, 1, 50, 50, 54, 55. In 1833, 23 deaths at the ages of 7, 1, 1, 60, 40, 53, 55, 87, 45, 30, 85, 14, 38, 25, 40, 30, 20, 40, 20, 56, $0\frac{1}{2}$, 65, 30. In 1834, 16 deaths at the ages of 35, 75, $0\frac{1}{2}$, 47, 50, 56, 26, 62, 50, 39, 28, 16, 6, 58, $0\frac{1}{2}$, 74. In 1835, 7 deaths at the ages of 23, 87, 20, 61, 62, 41, 16.

Of the Armenian population there have been several accurate statements which are interesting in a statistical point of view. In 1814 the Armenians in Calcutta were :—Males, 269; Females, 195; total, 464. In 1815, M. 272; F. 208; total, 480. In 1836, an accurate census by Johannes Avdall Esq., (a much respected Armenian) gave M. 290; F. 215; total, 505. The Adults of all ages are 313. The No. of houses in which the 505 Armenians reside are 101, which exactly apportion 5 individuals to each.

The stationary condition of the population is owing, it is alleged, to the few marriages that take place. The duration of life is short.

The proportion of Musselmans to the Hindoos in Lower Bengal in the principal Mahomedan city and district is thus shewn :—

Population of the City and District* of Moorsheda-bad for 1829.

Division.	Number of Houses.		Total.	Number of Inhabitants.		Total.
	Mussulman.	Hindoo.		Mussulman.	Hindoo.	
City....	14281	25837	40118	56090	90086	146176
District	70453	97658	168111	356726	465224	821950
Total..	84734	123495	208229	412816	555310	968126

* Proportion of sexes in the City. Mussulmans, Males, 28,442; Females, 27,648; Hindoos, Males, 4,438; Females, 45,648. Ditto in District. Mussulmans, Males, 188,036; Females, 168,696; Hindoos, Males, 241,710; Females, 223,514. Ratio of inhabitants per house 4,73.

North Western Provinces.—In the return of the population of India by districts, as laid before Parliament in 1831, there are no data for ascertaining the inhabitants of each district in the Upper or Western Provinces, under the Bengal Presidency: Mr. Ewing, in his Police Report in 1826, gives a rough calculation of 32,206,806 for the Benares and Bareilly Provinces, the area of which (excluding Delhi, which is not given,) is 66,510 square miles, (*the reader will find the area of each province in the table at page* ,) but besides this area, there are 29,800 square miles of ceded districts on the Nerbudda, and 55,900 square miles of districts ceded by the Rajah of Berar

in 1826, making a total of 85,700 square miles, of the population of which there are no returns. From Assam I have just received the following data: territory, 400 miles long, and 65 broad at the broadest part; population, 830,000; revenue, S. R. 3,50,000.

I give the accompanying return recently received from India, as a simple form, which the Court of Directors ought to require from every Collectorate in India; where more detail were practicable it might be adopted,—

Population of the City and District of Allahabad in 1831–32.

City.	Houses.	Mussulmans.					Hindoos.					Grand Total.
		Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	
				Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.		
City	9219	5661	6158	2251	2518	16588	9850	9621	4061	4903	28435	45023
Suburbs ..	4747	1338	1446	660	637	4081	5355	5388	2187	2603	15533	19614
Total ..	13966	6999	7604	2911	3155	20669	15205	15009	6248	7506	43968	64637

District of Allahabad, exclusive of the city, houses, 143,737; Mussulmans, Males, 90,531; Females, 70,678; total, 161,209. Hindoos, Males, 251,789; females, 302,417; total, 554,206; grand total, 780,052.

Madras Presidency.—The population of the Madras presidency, is thus given in some returns furnished me from the India House: it is acknowledged that the census of some of the districts, was not correctly ascertained when the first returns were made, owing to the unwillingness of the zemindars to afford any information to government:—

Population and Area* of the Provinces under the Madras Government.

Districts.	Extent N. to S. miles.	Extent E. to W. miles.	Area in square miles.	Total of A. D. 1822.	Total of A. D. 1827.	Fusly, 1240, A.D. 1830–31.		
						Males.	Females.	Total.
Ganjam† . . .	120	30	3700	332013	468047	222891	215283	438174
Vizagapatam . .	110	50	5600	772570	1008544	545674	501740	1047414
Rajahmundry . .	100	80	4690	738308	660906	367292	327724	695016
Masulipatam . .	100	68	4800	529849	519125	295182	249490	544672
Guntoor . . .	..	..	..	455754	476787	271792	246526	518318
Nellore . . .	140	75	7478	439467	730608	448176	398396	846572
Bellary . . .	280	264	12703	927857	941612	590831	538008	1128839
Cuddapah . . .	262	160	12752	1094460	1000957	558300	504864	1063164
Chingleput . . . }	120	130	8002	363121	289828	171699	160122	331821
N. Division . . . }				892292	730410	397855	375113	772968
S. ditto . . .	100	90	8500	455020	549795	288277	265111	553388
Salem	134	80	7593	1075985	955480	424048	398059	822107
Tanjore . . .	108	70	3872	901353	1065560	578112	550618	1128730
Trichinopoly . .	96	48	3169	481295	476720	274151	262546	536697
Madura, &c.‡ . .	190	166	6932	601293 }	1122979	578379	557032	1135411
Shevagunga . .	54	49	1724	186903 }				
Tinnevelly . . .	135	80	5590	564957	766746	430142	420749	850891
Coimbatore . . .	162	86	8392	638199	854050	425170	429664	854834
Canara . . .	230	46	7477	657594	665652	367691	339880	707571
Malabar . . .	118	65	4900	907575	100366	561172	552325	1113497
Madras City . .	..	..	..	462051	(No returns since 1822.)			700000
Total . .	2559	11628	97864	14006918	14287272	7796834	7293250	15090084

* I give the area and population from separate manuscripts at the India House, which do not agree in the names of the districts.

† Gangam is exclusive of the Zemindaries, Jaradah, Vizianagaram, and Daracote, in which no census appears to have been taken in that year, thus accounting for the apparent decrease.

‡ This includes Ramnad, 2500; and Dindigul, 2624 square miles.

Population of Delhi, October, 1836.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mussulman Adults .	21865	23314	45179
Mussulman Children	10098	8890	18988
Total.. ..	31963	32204	64167
Hindoo Adults . .	24339	24311	48650
Hindoo Children . .	9866	7989	17855
Total.. ..	34205	32300	66505
Grand Total ..	66168	64504	130672

The grand total is 1,630,662 in 28,006 houses; less than five to a house.

Neither the palace or the suburbs of the city are included in the foregoing: their population is about 50,000 of both sexes.

The census of the Bombay Presidency is less to depended on than that of Madras; combining Colo[illegible] Sykes's information with the scanty intelligenc[illegible] before Parliament, I make up the followin[illegible] as the nearest approximation to truth [illegible]ch is [illegible] present attainable.

A census of the city of Agra, taken in 1829, by Mr. Macsween, the magistrate of Agra, gives the following results:—Houses, 21,014; shops (some attached to the houses and some distinct), 5,513; temples and ustuls, 153; musjeeds, 107; churches, 2; other public buildings, 235; male inhabitants, 52,211. This census does not include the suddur bazar, the fort, and bullock establishment. A new census of the whole district is preparing. The *Agra Ukbar* of October 31, 1832, gives the following as the number of houses and inhabitants of Agra:—Houses, 29,788, viz. pukha, 25,536; and kutcha, 4,252: inhabitants, 96,597, viz. Hindoos, 65,018; men, 25,0[illegible]; women, 29,933; Moosulmans, 31,579; men, 16,059; women, 15,520.

Division.	Collectorates.	Square miles.	Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Remarks.
	Bombay isle . .	18	..	20786	230000	In the Deccan, which includes an area of 48,987 square miles, and a population of 3,285,985, the average number of mouths to the square mile is 6,708, and the proportion of males to females about 100 to 86; the Mussulmans form only from 6 to 8 per cent. of the whole population; the Mahrattas from 60 to 70 per cent., the Brahmins from 5 to 10 per cent., Rajpoots from 3 to 6 per cent., and outcasts, &c. from 9 to 10 per cent.
Deccan.	Poonah . . .	8281	1897	114887	558313	
	Ahmednuggur .	9910	2465	136273	666376	
	Khandeish . .	12527	2738	120822	478457	
	Dharwar . . .	9122	2491	187222	838757	
	S. Jagheerdars .	2978	917	..	778183	
	Sattara ditto .	6169	1703	..	736284	
	Concan, S. . .	6770	2340	..	656857	
	Concan, N. . .	5500	..	..	387264	
	Surat, &c. . .	1449	655	108156	454431	
	Broach . . .	1351	400	55549	239527	
	Ahmedabad . .	4072	728	175926	528073	
	Kaira	1827	579	127231	484735	
	Total .	68074	16912	1096852	6940277	

Census of the Population of the Islands of Bombay and Colabah, taken in the months of August, September, October, and November, 1826.

Number of Houses.	Situation.	English.	Portuguese.	Parsees.	Jews.	Americans.	Moors.	Hindoos.	Malays.	Chinese.	Total.
1219	Fort . . .	432	359	6303	70	39	1232	5029	142	5	13611
520	Colabah . . .	175	412	124	..	..	303	1358	204	..	2576
5457	Dungaree . .	46	1294	1764	1200	..	12888	29654	513	..	47359
4311	Bycullah . .	51	114	983	..	..	9226	19076	1633	..	31083
631	Malabar Hill, &c. .	59	44	119	..	..	51	2180	27	10	2492
2359	Gurgaum . .	61	1448	1074	..	..	519	9898	7	33	13040
894	Mazagon . .	82	810	304	..	..	302	3056	142	..	4696
1309	Mahim East . .	24	1219	41	..	..	258	4773	99	..	6414
3595	Mahim West . .	8	2320	26	..	..	1141	7568	236	..	11299
20195	Total .										132570
	Military } Estimated										10000
	Floating } Estimated										20000
	Grand Total .	938	8020	10738	1270	39	25920	82592	3005	48	162570

The following estimates are derived from Dr. Buchanan's Official Survey: the data on which these estimates were founded, in 1809 to 1816, are given in Vols. I. II. and III. of "*Eastern India*," published in 1838.

Statistical view of the Districts of Behar, (Patna City), Shahabad, Gorukhpoor, and Dinajepoor.

District.		Division or Thanah.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Number of Houses.
				Hindoos.	Moslems.	Total.	
Patna.	1	Patna city .	20	214500	97500	312000	18000
	2	Phatuha .	145	75525	25175	100700	3500
	3	Noubutpur .	106	52000	31200	83200	1500
	4	Bakipur-Jaywar	88	52400	30770	83170	2400
	5	Sherpur .	44	15100	15100	30200	600
		Total .	403	409525	199745	609270	26000
Behar.	1	Gaya . .	968	282375	169425	451800	20000
	2	Nawada .	953	347625	23175	370800	13000
	3	Sheykhperah	598	326325	108775	435100	6750
	4	Duriyapur .	200	105481	15069	120550	2600
	5	Bar . .	166	72713	24237	96950	2000
	6	Behar . .	317	127437	76463	203900	4120
	7	Helsa . .	357	196650	65550	262200	8000
	8	Holasgunj .	304	145275	48425	193700	4000
	9	Jahanabad .	276	132125	792—	211400	5220
	10	Daudnagar .	327	100375	60225	160600	6750
	11	Arwal . .	261	84150	28050	112200	4300
	12	Vikram .	228	110460	25490	135950	3100
		Total .	4955	2030991	724159	2755150	79840
Shahabad.	1	Arah . .	313	179500	21860	201360	5000
	2	Biloti . .	297	121050	13450	134500	3500
	3	Dumraong .	439	158970	8030	167000	4000
	4	Ekwari . .	380	137670	11730	149400	3000
	5	Karangja .	392	118730	5570	124300	2500
	6	Baraong .	356	141880	2610	144490	3000
	7	Shahasram .	379	119130	9100	128230	4000
	8	Tilothu .	360	38600	6360	44960	1500
	9	Mohaniya .	317	84620	9110	93730	2700
	10	Ramgar .	312	138590	4610	143200	1500
	11	Sangyot .	282	82440	5910	88350	2500
		Total .	4087	1321180	98340	1419520	33200
Gorukhpoor.	1	Gorukhpoor .	4	4147	1974	6121	
	2	Mansurgunj .	812	23572	307	23879	3550
	3	Parraona .	546	18299	2067	20366	3000
	4	Keseya . .	129	7859	347	8206	1260
	5	Belawa [hauli	113	5203	438	5641	1000
	6	Selempoor Maj-	296	12869	629	13498	1360
	7	Bhagulpoor .	168	15495	202	15697	1780
	8	Barahalgunj .	128	10690	118	10808	1460
	9	Gajpoor . .	336	11358	510	11868	1520
	10	Bhewopar .	81	7252	98	7350	680
	11	Onaula . .	104	3765	78	3843	500
	12	Gopalpoor .	327	9142	321	9463	2000
	13	Sanichara .	374	16586	596	17182	3000
	14	Mauhuyadabar	212	9533	693	10226	2000
	15	Khamariya .	225	19539	656	20195	2500
	16	Vazirgunj .	210	6983	285	7268	2375
	17	Nawabgunj .	1	566	493	1059	
	18	Manikapoor .	110	7688	138	7826	1200
	19	Lalgunj . .	63	4974	305	5279	480
	20	Dumariyagunj	326	12639	3262	15901	2600
	21	Basti . .	208	6113	1172	7285	1220
	22	Magahar .	360	9731	3329	13060	2500
	23	Bakhira . .	46	1948	195	2143	260
	24	Bangai . .	687	17970	195	18165	2260
	25	Dhuliyachandar	130	2	1	3	
	26	Lotan . .	253	6537	92	6629	600
	27	Pali . .	552	213	1	214	285
	28	Nichlaul .	622	5851	384	6235	2710
		Total	7423	256524	20575	277099	42100
		District of Dinajepoor. Total	5374	900000	2100000	3000000	130000

Statistical view of the Districts of Bhagulpoor, Puraniya, and Ronggopoor.

	Number.	Division, or Thanah.	Area in sq. miles	Population.			No. of Houses.
				Moslems.	Hindoos.	Total.	
Bhagulpoor.	1	Kotwali . .	92	37125	61875	99000	3050
	2	Ratnagunj .	312	52900	158700	211600	8300
	3	Kodwar . .	167	20200	44300	64500	1850
	4	Lokmanpoor .	481	39600	87100	126700	4200
	5	Gogri . .	788	28200	122300	150500	4400
	6	Kangwargunj	92	5600	16900	22500	600
	7	Mungger .	113	11400	33900	45300	1350
	8	Suryagarha .	103	12375	27225	39600	1120
	9	Mallepoor .	697	9750	146250	156000	3350
	10	Tarapoor .	643	44900	134900	179800	4500
	11	Bangka . .	997	54000	172000	226000	7600
	12	Fayezullahgunj	256	12700	76300	89000	2700
	13	Paingti . .	56	2100	6200	8300	285
	14	Rajmahal .	267	54050	54050	108100	3600
	15	Phutkipoor .	32	3200	10000	13200	400
	16	Furrokhabad .	72	5900	17700	23600	850
	17	Pratapgunj .	122	23000	38500	61500	2120
	18	Aurunggabad	120	16700	28000	44700	1400
	19	Kalikapoor .	310	26000	26000	52000	2000
	20	Lakardewani	919	300	239700	240000	8800
	21	N. Mountaineers	920	..	38000	38000	..
	22	S. Mountaineers	666	..	20000	20000	..
		Total	8225	460000	1559900	2019900	62475
Puraniya.	1	Haveli . .	430	87000	67000	154000	8500
	2	Dangrkhora .	400	69000	115000	184000	10000
	3	Gondwara . .	453	39000	118000	157000	8000
	4	Dhamdaha .	614	65000	195000	260000	13000
	5	Dimiya . .	382	36000	106000	142000	6000
	6	Matiyari . .	363	41000	125000	166000	7500
	7	Arariya . .	305	71000	71000	142000	6400
	8	Bahadurgunj .	584	98000	164000	262000	10500
	9	Udhrail . .	376	99000	77500	176500	5300
	10	Krishnagunj .	395	154000	92000	246000	7500
	11	Dulalgunj . .	271	91000	55000	146000	5800
	12	Nehnagar . .	350	116000	69000	185000	8000
	13	Kharwa . .	162	36000	60000	96000	4000
	14	Bholahat . .	192	46000	76880	122880	8000
	15	Sibgunj . .	166	78000	47000	125000	5600
	16	Kaliyachak .	179	43000	55000	98000	4400
	17	Gorguribah .	382	42000	70000	112000	5600
	18	Manihari . .	336	32000	98000	130000	5200
		Total .	6340	1243000	1661380	2904380	129300
Ronggopoor.	1	Kotwali . .	64	31000	19000	50000	3200
	2	Dhap . .	344	187000	85000	272000	10000
	3	Phoronvari .	180	43000	43000	86000	3000
	4	Varuni . .	172	35000	57000	92000	4000
	5	Patgang . .	82	17000	28000	45000	1200
	6	Fakirgunj . .	184	41000	31850	73000	3000
	7	Sonnyasikata .	197	42000	41000	83000	4000
	8	Boda . .	362	100000	131000	231000	10000
	9	Dimla . .	195	29000	65000	94000	2500
	10	Durwani . .	228	106000	36000	142000	6000
	11	Kumargunj .	148	52000	32000	84000	3000
	12	Mollonggo .	153	61000	21000	82000	4000
	13	Vagdwar . .	126	54000	18000	72000	3000
	14	Pirgunj . .	152	56000	18000	74000	4000
	15	Sadullahpur .	163	92000	55000	147000	6000
	16	Govindogunj .	327	134000	80000	214000	12000
	17	Dewangunj .	100	27000	16000	43000	2000
	18	Bhowanigunj .	355	68000	59000	157000	6500
	19	Chilmari . .	198	47000	28000	75000	3000
	20	Clipur . .	287	105000	64000	169000	9000
	21	Borovari . .	218	50000	84000	134000	7000
	22	Nakeswori . .	250	88000	52000	140000	5000
	23	Dhubri . .	1135	30000	52000	83000	5000
	24	Ranggamati .	1780	11000	78500	93000	4000
		Total .	7400	1536000	1194350	2735000	120400

It is difficult to say how near any of the foregoing returns, except those for Madras, approximate towards correctness; the estimated population of 422,990 square miles here given is 89,577,206, leaving 91,200 square miles of British territory, of the population of which no account can be traced; but if we allow the low rate of 90 mouths to the square mile, it will make the population of the British territories about 100,000,000. Now to this vast number we are to add the inhabitants of the protected and allied states; the area of which is greater than that of the British territory by 100,000 square miles; and allowing an equal amount of population to the British territories, it will give a grand total of 200,000,000 inhabitants, directly and indirectly under the sway of Great Britain, and subject to the government of the Honourable East India Company! The number of whites, or Europeans, does not, including all the military, amount to 100,000.

The following estimate has been made of the population of the allied and independent states:—Hydrabad, 10,000,000; Oude, 6,000,000; Nagpoor, 3,000,000; Mysore, 3,000,000; Sattara, 1,500,000; Gaickwar, 2,000,000; Travancore and Cochin, 1,000,000; Rajpootana and various minor principalities, 16,500,000; Scindia's territories, 4,000,000; the Seiks, 3,000,000; Nepaul, 2,000,000; Cashmere &c., 1,000,000; Sinde, 1,000,000; total, 51,000,000. This, of course, is but a rough estimate by Hamilton.

VII. The government of British India possesses a feature which has rarely or never been found in any nation or in any age, I allude to its *toleration* of every mode or form of religion in which different sects may choose to adore the Creator; to its *protection* against hostility, forcible opposition or oppression by one rival sect against another, and to its *auxiliary* pecuniary *aid* when solicited by any congregation or community. An account of the Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Parsee forms of religion, and of the different sects of Christians, will be found in my "*Colonial Library*" and "*History of the Colonies*."

We may now proceed to observe how far the established church extends, premising that every aid has been afforded by the E. I. Company's Government which could promote the cause of true religion and its concomitants—charity, peace, and happiness. The following detail shews, first, the state of the Established Church in Bengal, according to the latest return in 1830, and the expenses incurred there, from the date of Calcutta being made a Bishop's See in 1814 to 1831.

Stations.	Congregations.		Stations.	Congregations.	
	Civil.	Military.		Civil.	Military.
2 Chaplains:			1 Chaplain:		
Cathedral (Calcutta)	650	—	Ghazeepore	uncertain	380
Old Church (Calcutta)	400	—	Buxar	15	76
St. James's (Calcutta)	260	—	Saugor	40	116
Fort Church (Calcutta)	84	210	1 Chaplain:		
1 Archdeacon:			Agra	—	750
Dum Dum	—	700	Muttra	—	100
Barrackpore	12	100	Allyghur	—	60
Chinsurah	144	310	Etawah	—	20
Berhampore	—	275	1 Chaplain:		
1 Chaplain:			Bareilly	—	60
Dacca	20	uncertain	Almorah	—	35
Chittagong	12		Havilbaugh	—	15
Jelalpore	8		Moradabad	—	30
Mymensing	8		Shajehanpore	—	30
Tipperah and Barrisal	15		1 Chaplain:		
1 Chaplain:			Delhi	22	34
Benares or Secrole	100	35	Rajapore	—	38
Chunar	250	—	Meerut	108	1530
Mirzapore	30	—	Nusseerabad	—	60
Jaunpore	40	—	Cawnpore	377	1667
1 Chaplain:			1 Chaplain:		
Patna	50	—	Kurnaul	—	160
Muzzuferpore	24	—	Loodianah	—	50
Gyah	12	—	Hanse	—	30
Dinapore	uncertain	320	Mhow	—	210
Allahabad	20	80	Cuttack	—	—

The returns of the congregations attending the churches at Neemuch, Boglepore, Cuttack, Futtyghur, Saugor, Howrah, and the chapel at the European Barracks are not given.

Bengal Government Expenditure for the Established Protestant Church.

Name or Station of Church, &c.	Expenditure for Construction, &c. to Feb. 1831.	Monthly Allowance of Establishment to Oct. 1828.
Presidency:	Rupees.	Rs.
St. John's (Cathedral:	2,345	60
Old (Mission) Church	6,000	—
St. Peter's Church	1,15,149	148
St. James's Church	63,005	273
Room in General Hospital	12,038	—
European Barrack's, Fort William	175	—
Churches at Out Stations:		
Cawnpore	60,409	—
Benares	11,601	5
Dacca	14,824	56
Dum Dum	58,444	218
Agra	28,793	—
Meerut	54,697	114
Nomillah	24,255	—
Howrah	4,585	167
Mhow	502	—
Nagpore	99	—
Futtyghur	3,430	16
Burdwan	2,181	—
Gorruckpore	1,200	40
Ghazeepore	26,478	61
Dinapore	29,913	—
Saugor	31,414	—
Allahabad	1,910	62
Cuttack	5,444	14
Chunar	..	343
Berhampore	..	120
Nusseerabad	1,406	—
Ditto, New Church	5,153	—
Chinsurah	4,654	—
Kurnaul	1,354	132
Neemuch	302	—
Moradabad	1,088	—
Boglepore	200	—
Hanse	21	—
Muttra	78	—
Allyghur	16	—
Total	5,73,176	1,829

The following recent official documents, 1 and 2, further illustrate the state of the Established Church at Bombay.

No. 1. Statement of Ecclesiastical Charges.—In the year 1824-25, 2,88,981rs.; 1825-26, 2,19,286rs.; 1826-27, 2,17,267rs.; 1827-28, 2,25,955rs.; 1828-29, [illegible]4,581rs.; 1829-30, 2,20,210rs.; 1830-31, 2,01,741 rs.; 1831-32, 1,75,757rs.; 1832-33, 1,77,937rs.; 1833-34, 1,84,863rs.; 1834-35, 1,96,653rs.; 1835-36, [illegible],386rs.

No. 2. Statement of Annual Charges in the Ecclesiastical Department under the Heads of Salaries and Establishments from 1815 to 1837.

BOMBAY.

Year.	Salaries.	Establishments.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1815	43,937	4,263	48,201
1816	68,577	4,263	72,840
1817	84,777	4,611	89,388
1818	88,965	4,755	93,720
1819	96,665	5,979	1,02,645
1820	1,01,867	6,603	1,08,471
1821	1,12,830	8,667	1,21,498
1822	1,08,103	14,727	1,22,831
1823	92,611	20,757	1,13,369
1824	1,23,433	17,781	1,41,215
1825	1,48,479	30,152	1,78,632
1826	1,39,853	36,069	1,75,923
1827	1,61,571	51,352	2,02,923
1828	..	..	2,10,194
1829	..	..	2,39,876
1830	..	..	2,14,581
1831	..	..	2,20,210
1832	..	..	2,01,741
1833	..	..	1,75,757
1834	..	..	1,77,937
1835	..	..	1,84,863
1836	..	..	1,96,653
1837	..	..	1,90,386

The following is the total expense incurred for the Bengal Established Church since 1815. By a recent regulation, the government have announced their intention of appointing two assistant chaplains for every vacant chaplaincy that occurs.

BENGAL.

Years.	Per Month.			Per Annum.
	Ordin. Expend.	Conting. Expend.	Total. Expend.	Total Expenditure.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1815	11,626	248	11,874	1,42,498
1816	20,339	556	20,895	2,50,742
1817	22,178	388	22,566	2,70,795
1818	22,838	459	23,297	2,79,566
1819	22,729	922	23,651	2,83,823
1820	22,463	857	23,320	2,79,844
1821	21,378	1,721	23,099	2,77,197
1822	22,446	1,117	23,563	2,82,758
1823	19,963	1,205	21,168	2,54,027
1824	24,971	3,152	28,123	3,37,486
1825	26,962	1,798	28,760	3,45,127
1826	29,675	1,395	31,070	3,72,845
1827	30,999	2,379	33,378	4,00,545
1828	..	..	..	4,24,737
1829	..	..	..	4,37,113
1830	..	..	..	4,41,610
1831	..	..	..	4,33,413
1832	..	..	..	4,38,475
1833	..	..	..	4,23,594
1834	..	..	..	4,78,626
1835	..	..	..	5,23,053
1836				
1837				

Expenses of Civil and Military Church Establishments at Bombay.

Years.	Salaries per Annum.	Rupees.	Estab. per An. Rs.
1815	Civil Establishment	32,177	4,263
	Military	11,760	
		43,937	
1816	Civil Establishment	32,177	4,263
	Military	27,559	
	Scotch Church ..	8,839	
		68,577	
1817	Civil Establishment	32,177	4,263
	Military	43,759	348
	Scotch Church ..	8,839	
		84,777	4,611
1818	Civil Establishment	33,977	4,263
	Military	46,147	492
	Scotch Church ..	8,839	
		88,965	4,755
1810	Civil Establishment	33,977	4,347
	Military	53,847	1,632
	Scotch Church ..	8,839	
		96,665	5,979
1820	Civil Establishment	33,977	5,367
	Military	58497	1,236
	Scotch Church ..	94,21	
		101,867	6,603

Years.	Salaries per Annum.	Rupees.	Estab. per An. Rs.
1821	Civil Establishment	33,977	5,919
	Military	69,178	2,748
	Scotch Church ..	9,673	
		1,12,830	8,667
1822	Civil Establishment	33,977	5,919
	Military	64,451	8,808
	Scotch Church ..	9,673	
		1,08,103	14,727
1823	Civil Establishment	33,977	5,577
	Military	43,759	15,180
	Scotch Church ..	13,434	
	Catholic	1,440	
		92,611	2,0757
1824	Civil Establishment	33,977	5,601
	Military	67,759	12,180
	Scotch Church ..	19,656	
	Catholic	2,040	
		1,23,433	17,781
1825	Civil Establishment	46,777	5,977
	Military	80,000	24,155
	Scotch Church ..	19,662	
	Catholic	2,040	
		1,48,479	3,0152

Years.	Salaries per Annum.	Rupees.	Estab. per An. Rs.
1826	Civil Establishment	47,077	5,673
	Military	70,593	[illegible]
	Scotch Church ..	19,662	
	Catholics	2,520	
		1,39,853	36,069
1827	Civil Establishment	44,677	[illegible]
	Military	92,851	[illegible]
	Scotch Church ..	20,862	
	Catholic	3,180	
		1,61,571	41,332
1828	Civil	65,419	[illegible]
	Military	1,10,244	[illegible]
1829	Civil	68,419	[illegible]
	Military	1,19,064	[illegible]
1830	Civil	79,082	[illegible]
	Military	1,24,224	[illegible]
1831	Civil	79,922	[illegible]
	Military	1,00,308	[illegible]
1832	Civil	64,302	[illegible]
	Military	92,640	11,904
1833	Civil	70,605	
	Military	1,05,752	
1834	Civil	63,072	
	Military	1,14,865	
1835	Civil	80,016	
	Military	1,04,847	
1836	Civil	85,017	
	Military	1,11,636	
1837	Civil	78,724	
	Military	1,11,662	

Expenses of Civil and Military Church Establishments at Madras.

Years.	Salaries per Annum.	Rupees.	Estab. per An. Rs.
1815	Civil Establishment	42,350	2,948
	Military	78,736	4,158
		1,21,086	7,106
1816	Civil Establishment	47,448	2,948
	Military	86,608	5,334
		1,34,056	8,282
1817	Civil Establishm.	1,76,218	13,241
	Scotch Church ..	10,500	
	Catholics	2,226	
	Missionary	2,048	
		1,90,992	
1818	Civil Establishm.	1,93,496	15,237
	Scotch Church ..	10,500	
	Catholics	2,226	
	Missionary	1,100	
		2,07,322	
1819	Civil Establishm.	1,61,999	12,789
	Scotch Church ..	10,500	
	Catholics	2,226	
	Missionary	1,620	
		1,76,345	

Years.	Salaries per Annum.	Rupees.	Estab. per An. Rs.
1820	Civil Establishm.	1,70,332	15,284
	Scotch Church ..	10,500	
	Catholics	1,600	
	Missionary	1,200	
		1,83,832	
1821	Civil Establishm.	1,78,160	14,626
	Scotch Church ..	10,500	
	Catholics	1,800	
	Missionary	1,200	
		1,91,660	
1822	Civil Establishm.	1,70,296	15,447
	Scotch Church ..	10,500	
	Catholics	2,250	
	Missionary	1,806	
		1,84,852	
1823	Civil Establishm.	1,54,547	14,376
	Scotch Church ..	10,500	
	Catholics	2,562	
	Missionary	3,510	
		1,71,119	
1824	Civil Establishm.	1,64,438	15,710
	Scotch Church ..	10,500	
	Catholics	2,802	
	Missionary	4,560	
		1,82,300	

Years.	Salaries per Annum.	Rupees.	Estab. per An. Rs.
1825	Civil Establishm.	1,56,568	13,592
	Scotch Church ..	18,375	
	Catholics	2,562	
	Missionary	2,586	
		1,80,091	
1826	Civil Establishm.	1,63,442	15,437
	Scotch Church ..	18,375	
	Catholics	5,598	
	Missionary	1,080	
		1,88,495	
1827	Civil Establishm.	1,93,922	21,217
	Scotch Church ..	18,375	
	Catholics	6,019	
	Missionary	1,050	
		2,19,366	
1828	Salaries	2,01,306	10,961
1829	Ditto	2,18,082	20,316
1830	Ditto	1,85,208	23,976
1831	Ditto	1,87,170	25,128
1832	Ditto	1,86,343	23,604
1833	Ditto	2,56,036	
1834	Ditto	2,55,113	
1835	Ditto	2,07,322	
1836	Ditto	2,42,444	
1837	Ditto	2,55,702	

Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Three Presidencies, according to the Scale authorized by the Honourable Court of Directors.

BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.
The Lord Bishop, Archdeacon, and 37 Chaplains, Of whom 29 were then present, and 8 absent on furlough, &c. &c.	A Bishop, and 23 Chaplains, Of whom 19 were present, and 4 absent on furlough, &c. &c.	A Bishop, and 14 Chaplains, Of whom 11 were present, and 3 absent on furlough, &c. &c.

Scale of Establishment proposed by the Civil Finance Committee.

BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.
Presidency:	Presidency:	Presidency:
The Lord Bishop.	Archdeacon.	Archdeacon.
Archdeacon.	1 Senior Chaplain.	1 Senior Chaplain.
1 Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.	1 Junior ditto.	1 Junior ditto.
5 ditto of the Presidency.	1 Chaplain.	1 Chaplain for Colabah, Tannah, and the Harbour of Bombay.
1 ditto at Barrackpore.	1 ditto at Fort St. George.	
1 ditto at Dum Dum.	1 ditto at Black Town.	
	1 ditto at St. Thomas's Mount and Poonamellee.	Subordinate Stations:
Subordinate Stations:		2 Chaplains for Poonah & Kirkee.
1 Chaplain at Berhampore.		1 ditto for Surat, Broach and Baroda.
1 ditto at Dacca.	Subordinate Stations:	
1 ditto at Bhaugulpore.	1 Chaplain at Bangalore.	1 ditto for Deesa, Ahmednugger and Kaira.
1 ditto at Dinapore.	1 ditto at Trichinopoly.	
1 ditto at Ghazeepore.	1 ditto at Bellary.	1 ditto for Belgaum, Darwar and the S. Concan.
1 ditto at Benares.	1 ditto at Masulipatam.	
1 ditto at Allahabad.	1 ditto for Cananore and Mangalore.	1 ditto for Rajcote and Cutch.
2 ditto at Cawnpore.		1 ditto for Ahmednuggur and Mulligaum in Candeish.
1 ditto at Furruckabad, or Bareilly.	1 ditto at Nagpore.	
	1 ditto for Vizigapatam and Ganjam.	
1 ditto at Agra.		10 Chaplains.
2 ditto at Meerut.	1 ditto for Nellore, Arcot, and Cuddalore.	2 { allowed for furlough and contingencies.
1 ditto for Malwa, and Rajpootana.	1 ditto for the Neilgherries, Tellicherry and Calicut.	
1 ditto at Saugor.		12 Total number of Chaplains.
		Number at present 14 Chaplains.
23 Chaplains.	15 Chaplains.	Ditto proposed 12 ditto.
6 { ditto allowed for furlough and contingencies.	4 { ditto allowed for furlough and contingencies.	Proposed reduction 2
29 Total number of Chaplains.	19 Total number of Chaplains.	Receiving per annum .. Rs. 19,200
Number at present 37 Chaplains.	Number at present 23 Chaplains.	Deduct allowance to Missionaries, 2 receiving each Rs. 1200 per ann. } 2,400
Ditto proposed 29 ditto.	Ditto proposed 19 ditto.	
Proposed reduction 8	Proposed reduction 4	16,800
Each receiving Rs.8,610 per annum.......... Rs. 68,880	Each receiving Rs.7,875 per annum.......... Rs. 31,500	Add Scotch Kirk— Senior Minister Rs. 11,760
Deduct allowance to Missionaries, 6 receiving each Rs. 1200 per ann. } 7,200	Deduct allowance to Missionaries, 4 receiving each Rs. 1200 per ann. } 4,800	Junior ditto .. 8,610 — 20,370
61,680	26,700	Total saving .... Rs. 37,170
Add Scotch Kirk— Senior Minister Rs. 12,931	Add Scotch Kirk— Senior Minister Rs. 11,760	
Junior ditto .. 9,482 — 22,413	Junior ditto .. 7,875 — 19,635	
Total saving .... Rs. 84,093	Total saving .... Rs. 46,335	

The new charter authorized the Crown to erect the archdeaconries of Madras and Bombay into bishopricks (*subordinate* to the metropolitan of Bengal), with salaries of 24,000 S.R. annually each, exclusive of 500*l.* each for outfits, passage money, &c., and independent also of the expenses incurred in visitations. Pensions of 800*l.* a year are assigned after 15 years office as bishop, and if he die within six months after his arrival in India, one years' salary shall be paid to his representatives.

The following extract from a public letter from Bombay, dated 20th January, 1830, to the Court of Directors, will shew what has been done in reference to the Roman Catholics, who, at the cession of Bombay, were to enjoy all the rights and immunities of their faith:—

Par. 27. Having called for information in regard to the Catholic churches, &c. within the limits of this Presidency, we beg to lay the result before your Honourable Court.

The Bishop of Bombay states, that he has within the Island of Bombay under his jurisdiction five churches, including the new church at Colaba, built by the Hon. Company, and two chapels, that the number of priests are thirteen, exclusive of his vicar, General Fr. Luiz Maria, and Bishop Prendergast, who lives with him. That all these churches, except that at Colaba, have sufficient funds to keep them in good order, and to support their priests; that those funds were left by pious benefactors; that at Surat he has two churches under his jurisdiction, and two priests, one of whom, as chaplain to the servants of the Hon. East India Company, receives 40 rupees per month, and the other nothing. That both the churches have sufficient funds to keep them in good order, and to support those priests. That at Broach and Baroda he has two chapels without any fund whatever, the chaplains there receiving from the Hon. Company an allowance of 30 rupees each per month. That he has a chapel at Kaira without any fund, and that the chaplain receives from the Hon. Company an allowance of 40 rupees per month. That he has small chapels at Mhow, Dhoolia, Candeish, Malwan, and Rutnagherry, and the respective chaplains receive 30 rupees per month from the Hon. Company. That the chapels at Poona and Aurungabad ought to belong to him, but for the want of priests he has consented to the archbishop sending priests there: the bishop requests an allowance of 15 rupees per month on account of each of those small chapels, for keeping them in order, and an addition of 10 rupees per month to the allowance of the chaplains attached to them

The senior magistrates of the police states that there are 12 Roman Catholic churches on the Island of Bombay, but in regard to the number of Priests, &c., he refers Government to the Bishop of Antipholi, and the Archbishop's Vicar General in Bombay, as he has no means himself of furnishing information thereon.

The Collector of Ahmedabad reports that there are no Roman Catholic churches within his collectorate, and that the whole number of persons of that religion residing within his jurisdiction does not amount to above 40 souls.

The Collector of Broach reports that there is only one Roman Catholic church and one Priest in his Zillah: that the church was built by subscription, and the Priest receives a monthly allowance of 30 rupees for his support. That the annual repairs of the church, and other monthly contingent expenses thereof, such as clerks, pay, &c. are borne by subscription lately made by some Roman Catholics residing there.

The Collector of Kaira reports that there are two Roman Catholic churches in his Zillah, to which but one Priest is attached: that both churches are in the vicinity of Kaira, one close to the head cutchery in the suburbs of the town of Kaira, for performing the duty of which the Priest is allowed 40 rupees per month from the Government: the other is situated in the camp, for performing the duty of which the Priest receives private voluntary contributions.

The Collector of Surat reports that there are two Roman Catholic Churches at Surat—the first was erected in 1624, a Sunnud was granted in the year 1729, by the Emperor of Delhi, and the Nawaub of Surat paid monthly a sum of rupees 126 2 0 in support of it: this was continued until the date of its coming into the possession of the Hon. Company, when it ceased; it is now supported by the rent of three houses, yielding, when occupied, an aggregate monthly sum of 45 rupees. At present they have fallen much into decay, and two are without tenants, these belong to the church. The second church is supported by Government, the Priest receives a monthly sum of 40 rupeees, besides the subscriptions obtained occasionally from private individuals; it is said to be in a flourishing condition. The number of Roman Catholics who attend these two churches does not exceed 120 persons. There are few Roman Catholics, and no churches in any other part of his Zillah.

The Collector in the Southern Concan reports that there are six churches in his Zillah, viz.:—one at Malwan, estimated annual expense 557 Rs. of which Government contributes 540 Rs.; one at Vingoorla, estimated annual expense, 58 Rs.; one at Viziadroog; one at Rutnagherry, estimated annual expense, 540 rupees contributed by Government. This church was built in 1822 by the Portuguese inhabitants, with the assistance of 200 Rs. from Government; one at Hurnee; one at Korli, to which Government contributes 237 Rs.

Mr. Reid states that the number of Roman Catholics is very inconsiderable, and consists principally of a floating population from Goa and Bombay. At Korli, opposite the Fort of Reodunda, and at Viziadroog and Hurnee, few old Portuguese residents are to be found. To Malwa, Vingoorla and Rutnagherry they have been attracted since the establishment of the British Government, and consist of English writers and their families, farmers of the Government, Liquor Farms, and a few stone cutters and mechanics; the total number does not exceed 1,000 souls.

The Collector of Ahmednuggur states that there are no churches nor any established Priest in any town in his collectorate. That the Roman Catholics of Ahmednuggur, about 50 persons, met in a place of worship on Sundays and other days, and have been contemplating building a church, inviting a clergyman, and requesting ground from Government for the site of a church and burial place, and the Collector expresses a hope that when such application is made, we will afford them suitable assistance.

The principal Collector of Dharwar reports that there are 11 churches in his collectorate, viz: one at each of the following places, Rhanapoor, Nundagurh, Shawpore, Belgaum, Kittoor, Beedee, Machgurh, Darwur, Azrah, (in the Kolapoor territory) Hallkurnee, and Bellgoondee. That there are three Priests to those churches, one senior and two junior, all na-

tives of Goa. That the four first mentioned churches are under charge of the senior Priest, to whom the other two Priests are required to report proceedings; the next four under one of the junior Priests, and the remaining three under the other, the whole are subject to the Archbishop of Goa. They derive their principal support from the Portuguese Government, the senior Priest is allowed a salary of 300 Goa rupees per annum, and the two junior Priests 250 rupees each; they also receive fees for baptisms, marriages, funerals, &c. for little more than a year and a half the senior Priest, who officiates at Belgaum, received an allowance of 25 Rs. per month from the British Government, but this has been discontinued since the removal of the 1st Bombay European regiment. The members of the four churches under the immediate superintendence of the senior Priest, amount, including men, women, and children, to 1,300 souls; those of the other four churches to about 600; the remaining three churches to about 700; making together 2,600.

The whole of these are descendants of a body of Roman Catholics, who, about a century ago, removed from below the Ghauts and settled there. Their chief employment is distillation of spirits; besides the above there are at present at Belgaum, in her Majesty's 41st regiment of foot, 279 men, 43 women, and 44 children, Roman Catholics, and 2,500 (sepoys, pioneers, drummers, fifers, and camp followers) among the native troops, besides some of the same description, under the junior Priests at Dhauwar and Kelapoor.

The acting Collector of Poona reports that there is one church and two Priests under his collectorate, and that the only Catholic inhabitants there, are a few servants and followers attached to the Camp at Poona. He does not report the sources from which they derive their support, but from the Accountant-general's statement it appears, that one of them receives an allowance from Government of 50 Rs. per month, and the other 25 Rs.

The Collector of Khandesh reports that there are two small churches in his collectorate, one at Malligaum and the other at Dhoolia; there is only one Priest in Khandesh who resides at Dhoolia; he proceeds to Malligaum once in six or seven weeks to perform mass, he receives 30 Rs. per month from the Government, which is considered as a salary for performing mass on public days; in addition to this, he is generally paid by individuals one rupee for each baptism, and one for each burial, and five rupees for each marriage; but these are not established fees, they are dispensed with, when the parties are in low circumstances; for all extra masses on account of individuals for their departed friends, or other purposes, half a rupee is paid; the amount of those fees may average about 12 rupees per mensem. The priest in Khandesh is not at all content with his allowances, as he could obtain more than double the sum in Bombay, but, he understands, he has been sent up to Khandesh much against his inclination. There are about 200 Roman Catholics in Khandesh, some of whom are very respectable men, and who serve the Government as accountants, English writers, &c.; others are personal servants and cooks of European gentlemen. An addition of 10 Rs. per month has lately been granted to him to defray the expense of his proceeding to Malligaum.

The Collector in the Northern Concan has handed up a statement, shewing the number of Roman Catholic churches, the number of the Priests belonging to them, the sources whence they derive their support, and the number of the Roman Catholic houses and subjects in his district, to which we beg to draw your Honourable Court's attention.

That the Roman Catholic faith is rapidly losing ground in his Zillah, there can be little doubt. Upwards of 1,200 families, Coolies, left the church during the raging of the cholera, and returned to the worship of their forefathers; from what he has observed, however, the change was merely in name, the greater number calling themselves Christians are in fact idolaters; some, it is said, worship the Hindoo gods secretly in their houses, although they attend the church, and almost all conceive the images of the saints as gods, and worship them in that light.

Few, very few of the Christians, resident in his Zillah, are descended from the Portuguese families, they are generally converted Koombies, Bundarees, Coolies, and a few Brahmins; and the most extraordinary circumstance is, that most of them still adhere to the former prejudices of caste, and rarely intermarry, and in some parts will not eat together, notwithstanding which they are considered as brethren of the Church of Christ.

The cause of this ignorance must originate in the extremely depressed state of the clergy, and this is caused by the wretched pittance obtainable in each parish, no families of respectability would think of educating any member for such a station. The vicars of Salsette, in their petition to government, dated in December, 1836, stated that the churches are almost "all in great decay, and going to ruin; and there is nothing left for their repairs. The parishioners are so very poor and miserable that they can scarcely maintain themselves and families." Some of the churches are little better than a heap of ruins.

Considering the description of the Priests generally, the collector hardly knows whether the want of them in many places is a disadvantage or not, if men of education and character could by any means be appointed, the advantage would be certain. The statement now forwarded shews 13 Priests officiating over 24 churches or parishes, in the Island of Salsette, the Priest at Tannah having the charge of four churches. The Priest of Agasee in the Mahim Talooka has charge of the churches of Tarapoor and Dahnoo, or rather parishes (for the church at the latter place is completely destroyed), a distance of 20 coss, but at present there are not many Christians in those two parishes.

Heretofore the Roman Catholics were in ecclesiastical matters subject to the rule of the Portuguese Bishop at Goa, and ministered to by an uneducated clergy. Now there are two Vicars Apostolic at Bengal and Madras (one an Englishman and the other an Irishman), subject to the Pope in religious matters. They have several European priests officiating under them, and are recognized by Government. There are, it is said, a large number of Roman Catholics in the Madras territories; and one-half of the European soldiers are of that persuasion.

Statement shewing the number of Roman Catholic churches at Madras, St. Thomas's Mount, Pulicat, Covelong, and Periapalliam, the extent of their respective congregations, and the mode in which they are supported.

Name and Situation, and Congregations—all classes.	Under what Jurisdiction.	How supported, and to what amount.	Remarks.
Blessed Virgin Mary, in Madras Black Town, about 12,000.	Capuchin Mission.	By its own fund to the amount of 57,000 pagodas & two houses, besides other sums, forming an aggregate of about 90,000 pagodas, allotted for certain specific objects.	Built in 1785 by public contributions; the fund exclusively belonging to the church was originally acquired by the compensation of 15,000 pagodas, made by Government on account of the demolition of a church in the fort which the Portuguese inhabitants built, and the rest by legacies, donations, &c., for the maintenance of the priests, charity, schools, &c.
St. John, in Madras Black Town, about 1,500.	See, St. Thomé.	By the estate of the late Mr. John D'Monte. The Priest receives 10 pagodas per mensem from the rents of several houses appropriated to charitable purposes.	This church was established at the particular instance of a large body of Roman Catholics, who, annoyed at the conduct of the Capuchin friars, petitioned Government and founded it in 1815 under the auspices of the See of St. Thomé. A range of bazars belongs to the church, the rent of which goes towards the liquidation of a debt contracted for its benefit, to the amount of 2,500 rupees.
Blessed Virgin Mary, in Parcherry, about 10,000.	Ditto.	By the See of St. Thomé.	Built by the headmen and other christian pariahs of the place, and the assistance of one Thomas D'Souza, Esq., an opulent Portuguese merchant.
St. Peter, in Royapooram, about 10,000.	Ditto.	By its own fund, about 40,000 rupees.	Built by the christian boatmen from funds raised by their own contributions, &c. The original amount of these contributions was about 70,000 rupees, 30,000 of which went towards the building of the church.
Mater Doloroza, in Royapooram, about 1,000.	Capuchin Mission.	By the Capuchin Mission.	Built lately by the Capuchins.
St. Roche & Lazaro, near the Monegar Choultry, about 200.	Ditto.	Ditto ditto	Built by the Capuchins having their burying ground there.
St. Andrew, in Vepery, about 4,000.	Ditto.	By its own fund.	Built by Father Felix, a Capuchin friar, from his own funds.
St. George, in Madeveram, about 100.	Ditto.	No fund or priest.	A small chapel, built by public contributions from the Catholics who have landed property at Madeveram. Foundation laid for a larger building.
St. Thomas's Cathedral, in St. Thomé,	See St. Thomé.	By its own fund.	Erected by the King of Portugal when the See of St. Thomé was established. Fund about 20,000 pagodas, besides four houses and two gardens, partly the endowment of the King of Portugal, and the rest from legacies, &c. The See is under the immediate patronage of that Monarch.
St. Rita, in St. Thomé,	Ditto.	By its own fund, about 1,200 pagodas.	No Minister attached to it. Service is occasionally performed.
St. Domingo, in St. Thomé, about 15,000.	Ditto.	By the rent of two houses belonging to the church.	
Madre de Deos, in St. Thomé,	Ditto.	By its own fund 500 pagodas, and the rent of a garden.	
St. Lazaro, in St. Thomé,	Ditto.	By the bishoprick. A garden belongs to the church.	On Tuesdays this church is opened, and divine service performed, when charitable donations, in candles, oil, and other commodities, are obtained to a considerable amount, adequate to the support of the church, &c.
Blessed Virgin Mary, in Luz, about 1,500.	Ditto.	By its own fund about 500 pagodas, and a house and garden belonging to the church.	
Blessed Virgin Mary, near Moubray Gardens, about 500.	Ditto.	By the estate of the late Mr. John De Monte.	
Blessed Virgin Mary, in Little Mount, about 100.	Ditto.	By the rent of Paddy Fields, &c. belonging to the church.	No Minister is attached to it. Service is occasionally performed.
Blessed Virgin Mary, in St. Thomas's Mount,	Ditto.	By its own fund about 2,500 pagodas, and two houses belonging to the church.	An allowance is also granted by Government on account of the European troops in the cantonment.
Blessed Virgin Mary, in St. Thomas's Mount, about 5,000.	Ditto.	No. fund.	Built by public contributions. Service is occasionally performed.
St. Francis Havier, in St. Thomas's Mount,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto ditto
Blessed Virgin Mary, in Covelong, about 500.	Ditto.	By its own fund about 64,000 rupees, bequeathed by the late Mr. John D'Monte.	A Portuguese seminary is also supported at Covelong out of the interest arising from the same fund.
St. Anthony, in Poonamallie, about 1,500.	Ditto.	By its own fund about 2,500 pagodas, bequeathed by the late Mr. J. D'Monte.	
Blessed Virgin Mary, in Pulicat, about 2,000.	Ditto.	No fund.	Built by the catholic inhabitants of the place. Service is occasionally performed.
Blessed Virgin Mary, in Wallajahpettah, about 500.	Capuchin Mission.	Ditto.	Built by public contributions. Service is occasionally performed.
Blessed Virgin Mary, in Periapalliam, about 100.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto ditto

N.B. As some of the churches derive support from the rents of houses and lands belonging to the estate of the late Mr. D'Monte, the amount allowed to each depends upon the actual receipts realized from time to time.

The controul of the Capuchin Friars in and about Madras, is as follows: The church situated in Armenian St. called Queen of Angels. The chapel situated at Royapooram, called Mother of Affliction. The chapel situated at Wallajapettah, near Triplicane, called Lady of Purification. The church situated at Vipery, called St. Andrew. The chapel situated near Monigar Chultry, called St. Roque and St. Lazar. The chapel situated at Big Parcherry, near the mint, called Lady of Assumption, formerly under the controul of the Capuchins, is from 1824, under the controul of the acting Bishop of St. Thomé. The church situated at Royapooram called St. Peter, formerly under the controul of the Capuchins, is from 1826 under the controul of the said acting bishop. The chapel situated near the market, erected in 1815, now called St. John's church, by order of the then acting Bishop of St. Thomé for the use and benefit of the Rev. Father Eustaquio, a Capuchin Friar, stands under the controul of the present acting bishop. The funds which the Capuchin Friars possess amount to about 180,000 rupees, most of which is the acquirement of their predecessors, and the rest legacies by will of several testators, to which the superior for the time being of the said Capuchin church, situated in Armenian-street, is the executor. The interest of these funds are for the support and maintenance of the Capuchin Friars, charitable purposes, pious works, and decorum of the said church, situated in Armenian-street, under the superintendence of the said superior. The chapel of the Mother of Affliction is supported by the Capuchins; the chapel of the Lady of Purification by the revenues thereof, and by alms of the public. The church of St. Andrew by the revenues thereof, and from rent of the houses belonging to that church. The chapel of St. Roque and Lazar by the Capuchins. The chapel of the Lady of Assumption by the revenues thereof, and by alms of the public. The church of St. Peter by the funds thereof, which are under the controul of the Marine Board, acquired by boat people, and the church of St. John by the funds of the late Mr. John de Monte, who was a benefactor of the said church, and from revenues thereof.

As to the number of Europeans or their descendants who attend these churches and chapels on Sunday and other festival days, I cannot exactly say; but to the best of my knowledge and belief I think they may be in all, including the soldiers of the garrison of Fort St. George, to about 700, including country-born, Malabar, Pariahs, and boat people, who may be about 10,000; but since a division of Roman Catholics has taken place in 1815, among the country born, a part of these, to about 400 or 500, frequent the church of St. John, and the rest to the Capuchin church to a greater number. The Pariahs of Parcherry and boat people to their own churches, where a small body of country born to about 200, in Parcherry, frequent the Chapel of Assumption; and about 100 in the Church St. Peter. The Pariahs of Wallajapettah in their own chapel, where a small body of country born to about 50, frequent there, and at Vipery about 200, among country born, excluding Malabar Sepoys and Pariahs, who may be about 2,000.

Statement of the Roman Catholic churches, their vicars, and their respective funds.—Cathedral of St. Thomé, the Acting Bishop Fr. Manuel da Ave Maria; about 20,000 pagodas, four houses to be rented, and two gardens. Church of Santa Rita at do. under do.; about 1,200 pagodas, and a house to be rented. Church of St. Domingos, do. no vicar; two houses to be rented. Church of Madre de Deos, do. Rd. Manuel S. de Jesus; a garden and 500 pagodas. Church of Lazarus, do. do.; a cocoa-nut tree garden. Church of Discanço, Rd. Antonio F. dor Arcanjos; supported by the estate of the late Mr. J. de Monte. Church of Luz, Rd. Fr. Francisco das Dores: about 500 pagodas, a house to be rented, and a garden. Church of Little Mount, no Vicar; a garden of paddy fields. Church of St. Thomas's Mount, Rd. Antonio Rozario Cardozas; about 2,500 pagodas, and two houses to be rented. Church of Covelong, Rd. Luis Rubeiro; about 64,000 rupees, but there is a seminary to be supported also with the same fund. Church of Poonmalay, Rd. Antonio Joze Pires; pagodas 2,500. Church of Pulicat, no vicar; no fund. Church of Vepery, Rd. Fr. Felix; no fund; at present in charge of Rd. Muhille. Church of Periapauleum, no vicar; no fund. Church of Madaverum, no vicar; no fund. Church of Wallajawpettah, no vicar; no fund. Church of Capuchins, of Madras, Rd. Fr. John Baptista; about 30,000 pagodas, and two houses. Church of St. John at Madras, Rd. Domingos J. A. Pereira; supported by the estate of Mr. J. De Monte. Church of Parchery at Madras, Rd. Jannario Saldanha; no fund, but is supported by the Cathedral fund. Church of Royaporam, no vicar; about 20,000 pagodas (boatmens' funds). Church another, at Madras, no vicar: supported by the Capuchins.

The Roman Catholic establishments which now enjoy the protection and support of the E. I. Company, include *four* apostolical vicars, with authority direct from the Pope; nominated by the Society *De Propaganda Fide*, and stationed at *Pondicherry*, *Verapoly*, *Bombay*, and *Agra*. There is also a prefect of the Romish mission at Nepaul. These apostolic vicars have under them in their several dioceses a number of priests; most of whom are natives of India, and have been educated in Indian seminaries by European ecclesiastics.

There are also *two* archbishops and *two* bishops, presented by the *King of Portugal*. The archbishops are of *Goa*, who is the Metropolitan and Primate of the Orient; and of *Cranganore*, in *Malabar*. The bishops are, of *Cochin in Malabar*, and *St. Thomas at Madras*. The latter includes *Calcutta* in his diocese; where he has a legate, who has under his superintendence 14 priests and 10 churches, viz. in Calcutta, one; in Serampore, one; in Chinsurrah, one; in Bandel, one; in Cosimbazar, one; three at Chittagong; in Backergunge, one; and in Bowal, one.

The priests and churches under the presidencies of Madras and Bombay are very numerous, exclusive of those which were formerly Syrian churches, and have been, as already mentioned, incorporated with that of Rome.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, who, with his Vicar-general, resided on the island, has under his jurisdiction there five churches, inclusive of a new church on the island of Colabar, and two chapels. There are connected with these establishments 13 priests, exclusive of the bishop and his vicar. All the churches, except Colabar, have sufficient endowments for their support and that of their priests.

The principal church, which is dedicated to N. S. da Esperança, formerly stood on the Esplanade; but in the year 1804 it was removed at the company's expense, and a new one erected by Salliah Mahomed Fuzeel. This building cost about 4,000*l*. In 1831 it was discovered that the work had been badly executed, and the church was then ready to fall, in consequence

of which the company made a further grant of 14,000 rupees, nearly 2,000*l*., towards its repair.

At Surat there are two churches under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Bombay. The oldest was erected in the year 1624; and it is a remarkable circumstance that for many years this church enjoyed a monthly income of 126 rupees, 2 anas paid by the Nabob of Surat, by virtue of a Sunnud from the Emperor at Delhi. This endowment ceased to be paid when Surat came entirely under the controul of the company; but the church is still in possession of freehold property, yielding a monthly sum sufficient for its support. The second church is wholly supported by the company, who pay the priest his monthly stipend of 40 rupees. The stated worshippers in these two churches somewhat exceed 100.

The other Roman Catholic churches under the Presidency of Bombay are as follow: one in Broach, which was erected and is still supported by voluntary subscription, excepting a monthly stipend of 30 rupees to the priest, paid by the company; one at Baroda, supported in the same way; the church of N. S. los Remedios at Bassein, to the re-edification of which, in the year 1832, the company contributed liberally; a church at Poonah, with two priests, who enjoy stipends paid by the company; one at Malwa; one at Vingorla; one at Viziadroog; one at Rutnagherry, erected in 1822, with the aid of a grant from the company, and one at Hurree.

The following statement exhibits the several missionary stations formed by the London, Baptist, and Wesleyan Societies, with the date of the year when the mission was established at each station, and the number of missionaries resident at each.

London Society.—Calcutta, A. D. 1816, missionaries, 4; Chinsurah, 1813, 1; Berhampore, 1824, 2; Benares, 1820, 4; Madras, 1805, 4; Tripassore, 1826, superintended by the Madras missionaries; Vizagapatam, 1805, 2; Cuddapah, 1822, 1; Chittoor, 1827, 1; Belgaum, 1820, 2; Bellary, 1810, 4; Bangalore, 1820, 2; Salem, 1827, 1; Combaconum, 1825, 1; Coimbatoor, 1830, 1; Nagercoil, 1806, 2; Neyoor, 1828, 2; Quilon, 1821, 1; Surat, 1815, 3; Darwar, 1829, superintended by the Belgaum missionaries.

Baptist Society.—Calcutta, 1801, missionaries, 7; Patna, 1832, 1; Digar, 1809, 1; Monghyr, 1816, 2; Sewry, 1807, 1; Cutwa, 1804, 1; Luckyantipore, 1831, 1; Khane, 1831, 1; Bonstollah, 1829, 1. The above is exclusive of the mission family at Serampore, which is in the Danish territory.

Wesleyan Society.—Madras, four Europeans, with native assistants; Bangalore, 4; Negapatam and Melnattam, 1.

VIII. It was stipulated at the last renewal but one of the E. I. Charter, that 10,000*l*. should be annually devoted from the *surplus* territorial revenue of India, to the purpose of education; by the following extract from a parliamentary return in 1832, it will be seen that the company have doubled, and in some years trebled the amount laid down in the act, although there was no surplus revenue in India:—

In 1824, 21,884*l*.; 1825, 66,563*l*.; 1826, 27,412*l*.; 1827, 45,313*l*.; 1828, 35,841*l*.; 1829, 38,076*l*.; 1830, 44,330*l*.

As an instance of the efforts making for the diffusion of intelligence throughout the British dominions, I may quote the testimony before Parliament of the Hon. Holt Mackenzie, who states that since the renewal of the last Charter, the Bengal Government have established a college at Calcutta for the Hindoos, and reformed very much the old Moslem College; that colleges have been established at Delhi and Agra, for both Hindoos and Moslems; the Hindoo College at Benares has been reformed; at the several institutions it has been the object of Government to extend the study of the English language, and good books have been supplied, &c.; that seminaries have been established in different parts of the country, and schools established by individuals who have been aided by Government. The Calcutta School Book Society, from 1824-25 up to the 30th April, 1833, printed 13,000 copies of 24 Sanscrit works; 5,000 copies of seven Arabic works; 2,500 do, of five Persian authors; 2,000 do. of four Hindu do., and several other works were then in the press. The printing charges of the Society for the foregoing period was 105,425 rupees.

The late Colonel Mackenzie received from the East India Company 10,000*l*. for his collections on the history of the Hindoos of the Southern Peninsula. The money paid by the East India Company for Dr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, was 12,000*l*. sterling!

With respect to Bombay, Major-General Sir Lionel Smith, a veteran and distinguished King's officer, observes in his evidence before Parliament (6th Oct. 1831), 'Education is in such extensive progress, that I hardly think it could be more extended—education is also going on in the Deckan; the encouragement given by Government consists in a very liberal establishment, under the direction of an officer of very great attainments in the native languages, Captain Jarvis.'

For the army, also, the Company have established schools, and libraries have been sent out to India for the use of the troops; and it is in frequent evidence before Parliament, that great pains are taken with the native regimental seminaries. I might quote similar testimony with respect to Madras, but perhaps the best proof that I could adduce is the statement made by that indefatigable friend of India, Sir Alexander Johnson, in his late able Report laid before the Royal Asiatic Society, namely, that in Madras, 'the proportion of the inhabitants who have been taught reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic, in their own language, amount to *one in five*.'

Progress of Education in Bengal.—The Calcutta Madrissa, or Mahomedan College was founded in 1781, by Warren Hastings, who provided a building for it at his own expense, amounting to 57,745 rupees, but which was afterwards charged to the Company. The Bengal Government also, at the recommendation of Mr. Hastings, assigned lands at the estimated value of 29,000 rupees per annum, for the support of the institution, to promote the study of the Arabic and Persian languages, and of the Mahomedan law, with a view, more especially, to the production of well qualified officers for the courts of justice.

In 1791, the government of the College was placed in the hands of a Committee of Superintendence, consisting of the acting president of the Board of Revenue, the Persian Translator to Government, and the preparer of reports.

The students are divided into classes, and the following sciences to be taught:—Natural Philosophy, Theology, Law, Astronomy, Geometry, Arithmetic, Logic, Rhetoric, Oratory, Grammar.

Not more than two months' vacation allowed to the students in one year. Every Friday to be set apart for purifications and religious worship. The salaries of the preceptors and officers to be—Head Preceptor, 400 rupees per month; first Assistant, 100; second ditto, 80, third ditto, 60; fourth ditto, 30.

Each student in the five classes to receive an allowance of 15, 10, 8, 7, or 6 rupees per month, according to his class. The number of students to be regulated by the committee, and all surplus funds to be employed in the purchase of books.

In a voluminous report in 1819, of a retrospective view of the resources and expenditure of the institution, the latter amounted, from the year 1794 to the year 1818, a period of 25 years, to the sum of 4,94,197 rupees. 30,000 rupees per annum, is now granted to the College out of the public treasury, instead of the institution depending upon the uncertain produce of the lands which were originally granted to it as an endowment. The public examinations which take place every year, demonstrate the progress of the College.

In 1827, the study of Arabic, Mahomedan Law, and Mathematics was extended, and a Medical class instituted. The examinations were in Arabic, Logic, Rhetoric, Philosophy, Euclid, Arithmetic, Algebra and Medicine. In 1828, an English Class was established; Skeletons and Anatomical Models and Surgical works provided. All applications for Law offices under Government were to be accompanied by certificates from the College, and a preference given to those who had acquired the English language and produced testimonials of good conduct in the College. In 1830, No. of Students 99; examined 85.

Benares Hindoo Sanscrit College, established by Jonathan Duncan, Esq., the resident at Benares in 1791, as a means of employing, beneficially for the country, some part of a surplus which the public revenues yielded over their estimated amount. The expense for the first year was limited to 14,000 Rs. In the following year it was augmented to 20,000 Rs.; at which amount it has been continued down to the present time. The object of this institution was the preservation and cultivation of the laws, literature and religion of the Hindoos, (and more particularly of their laws) in their sacred city; a measure which it was conceived would be equally advantageous to the natives, and honourable to the British Government among them.

The establishment originally consisted of a head pundit or rector; eight professors; nine students who enjoyed salaries; with book-keepers, writers, peons, &c. The Governor-General was constituted visitor, and the resident his deputy. Besides the scholars on the foundation, and a certain number of poor children who were to receive instruction gratis, the institution was open to all persons who were willing to pay for instruction: the teachers and students to hold their places during the pleasure of the visitor. All the professors, except the professor of Medicine, to be Brahmins. The Brahmins to have preference in succession to the office of rector, or to professorships. Four examinations in the year to be held before the resident. Each professor to compose annually for the use of his students, a lecture on his respective science. Examinations into the most sacred branches of knowledge to be made by a committee of Brahmins. Courses of study to be prepared by the professors. The internal discipline to be in all respects conformable to the Dherma Shastra, in the chapter on education.

The prescribed course of studies in this college to comprehend,

Theology, Ritual, Medicine including Botany, &c., Music, Mechanic Arts, Grammar, Prosody, and Sacred Lexicography, Mathematics, Metaphysics, Logic, Law, History, Ethics, Philosophy, and Poetry.

The Calcutta Hindoo Sanscrit College, dates its establishment from 1821. For the support of this institution, the annual sum of 30,000 rupees has been allowed by Government, and 1,20,000 rupees has also been allotted for the erection of a college. The establishment consists of 14 Pundits, a Librarian and servants, 100 scholars on the foundation, and a Secretary.

The sum of 1,200 rupees is reserved for distribution in prizes at the public examination, and a school for Hindoo children is connected with the college.

In 1823, the Bengal Government formed a *General Committee of Public Instruction at Calcutta*, for the promoting of education and of the improvement of the morals of the natives of India.

The annual sum of one lac of rupees, which, by the 53 Geo. III., c. 155, was appropriated to the purposes of education, was placed at their disposal. The schools at Chinsurah, Rajpootana, and Bhaugulpore, were placed under the controul of this committee, and the separate grants which had been made to those schools, amounting together to 16,800 rupees per annum, were discontinued from the 1st January, 1824.

The total amount placed at the disposal of the General Committee of Public Instruction in the years from 1821–22 to 1825–6 was, S.R. 4,78,400.

Agra College.—In 1822, the Governor-General in Council sanctioned the institution of a college at Agra; the sum of 42,501 Rs. was for the erection of the college; an expenditure of 15,420 Rs. authorised, and the number of students in the college was, in 1826, 117; 1827, 210; in 1830, 203; of whom 73 received stipendiary allowances.

Delhi College, similar to the foregoing by its adaptation to useful instruction. In 1827, the number of students was 204; in 1828, 199; and in 1829, 152; the reduction being owing to a discouragement of pecuniary or stipendiary grants to pupils.

Vidalaya or Anglo-Indian College.—"This highly interesting and promising institution," it is stated, "owes its origin to the intelligence and public spirit of some of the opulent native gentlemen of Calcutta, who associated together in 1816, and subscribed a capital sum of Rs. 1,13,179, to found a seminary for the instruction of the sons of Hindoos in the European and Asiatic languages and sciences." It was placed under the superintendence of the General Committee, as the condition of pecuniary aid, to the amount of 300 rupees per month, for house-rent, afforded to it out of the Education Fund. This institution has a growing popularity and decided superiority, on its present footing, over any other affording tuition to the natives in the English language; a select library of books has been sent from England, and some additional philosophical apparatus. The number of scholars, all male, is stated at 200; and so long, the committee add, as such a number, all respectably connected, "can be trained, in useful knowledge and the English language, a great improvement may be confidently anticipated in the intellectual character of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta." In order to secure the continued attendance of the more promising pupils, and to enable them to complete their course of study, a limited number of scholarships has been endowed by the Government. The number of pupils were in January, 1826, 196; in 1827, 372; July, 1826, 280; 1828, 437 (of whom 100 received gratuitous education). The number is still on the increase.

English College.—The Government sanctioned the establishment of a distinct *English College*, for the

admission of a certain number of the more advanced pupils from the Hindoo and Mahommedan colleges, for gratuitous instruction in literature and science, by means of the English language; for which purpose the Education fund could afford an income of Rs. 24,000 per annum.

The Bishop's College, near Calcutta.—A grant of land, of about 20 acres, was made by the Government in India for the purposes of the College, to which a farther grant has since been made. It stands about three miles below Calcutta, in a fine situation, on the opposite bank of the river Hooghly, which is there much wider than the Thames at London. The spot is peculiarly favourable for privacy and retirement; and "the scenery is such," Bishop Middleton observes, "as to gratify and soothe the mind."

The foundation stone of the college was laid, on the 15th of December, 1820, by Bishop Middleton. The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, transmitted to Dr. Middleton the sum of 5,000*l.* to enable him to commence the work; 5,000*l.* were contributed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; 5,000*l.* more were voted by the Church Missionary Society; and the British and Foreign Bible Society had added 5,000*l.* This sum of 20,000*l.* was augmented by collections in all the churches in England and Wales, in consequence of a "King's Letter," which amounted to 45,000*l.*, with which the building has been completed.

The college consists of three piles of buildings, in the plain Gothic style. These buildings form three sides of a quadrangle; the fourth, or south side, being open to the river, which in that part flows nearly from E. to W. The pile which fronts the river consists of the chapel college to the E., divided by a tower from the hall and library on the W. The buildings on the E. and W. sides of the quadrangle contain the apartments for a principal and two professors, with lecture rooms and rooms for the students. The whole is formed on the plan of combining comfort and convenience with an elegant simplicity.

Bishop's College is under the immediate direction of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; but the statutes are so framed as to afford opportunity both to the Government in India and to the religious societies connected with the Church of England, of obtaining, under certain regulations, the benefits of the college for such students as they may place there.

For the regular supply of students, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has adopted the measure stated in the following extract from a late report:—"Ten theological scholarships and ten lay scholarships have been formed by the society for native or European youths educated in the principles of Christianity; and the sum of 1,000*l.* per annum has been appropriated to this special purpose. The ordinary age of admission is 14.

The Christian Knowledge Society assists in this plan of scholarship; having placed the sum of 6,000*l.* at the disposal of the Gospel Propagation Society for the purpose of endowing five scholarships, to be called, in memory of the founder of the college, "Bishop Middleton's Scholarships." This grant is also intended to provide a salary for a Tamul teacher in the college, that being the language chiefly used in the society's missions.

The Church Missionary Society voted a grant of 1,000*l.* per annum for several years, on account of the importance of the institution, and of the co-operation it afforded to their department of labour in India.

In 1830, the Directors of Bishop's College had upwards of 50,000*l.* in the 3½ per cents., as a fund towards the support of that institution. There are upon that foundation a principal, two professors, eight missionaries, two catechists, and a printer.

The College Council consists of three professors and attached to the college are four European missionaries.

The foregoing abstract of the colleges in Bengal is sufficient to convey an idea of the good intentions of the Government in furthering education. There are various primary and elementary schools; viz. at Chinsurah, where there are 1,200 scholars; at Ajmeer, in which school there are 200 boys; Boglipoor school, 134 pupils; Cawnpore, 75 scholars; Allahabad, ditto (it is proposed to establish an English college at Allahabad); Dacca, 25 schools and 1,414 pupils; Mynpoory College, Etawah, 40; Bareilly, 131 schools, 300 seminaries, with 3,000 pupils; and an established college, with 50 students. The following statement respecting Bareilly is full of interest:—

In 1827, the local agents in Bareilly, Messrs. S. M. Boulderson, J. Davidson, and C. Bradford, were required to report "what schools, colleges, or seminaries of any description whatever, existed in the towns or villages" of that district. In reply, they informed the Education Committee, that in the town of Bareilly there were 101 schools in which Persian was taught, and 20 in which the children of the Malinjims were taught accounts; besides which there were 11 persons who taught Arabic, and two who taught the science of medicine; that in the villages round about Bareilly there were nine Hindu schools and 13 Persian; and in other parts of the district 108 Persian and 1[illegible] Hindu schools.

"In these schools," the local agents observe, "science of any sort is rarely studied. Works in the Persian language, such as the Bostan, Golistan, Zalicka, Madhooram Aboolfuzul, Secundernameh, Tusha Kheeleefa, Bahardanisli, are read with a view to facility in writing Persian; besides this, the scholars are instructed in the simplest rules of arithmetic. In the colleges, the works read are in the Arabic language. The course of study includes Surf, Neho, Mautick, Laws of Composition, Fikha Kikmut, under which are included medicine, mathematics, and natural philosophy, the Buddus, and the explanations of the Khoran; besides these, there are schools in which the children of Mahajans and those intended for putwarries are taught accounts; those who study the Hindoo sciences read the Vedas, the Shastres, the Poorans, Beakam Jotish, Chelum Naryul, Ojoosh Bed, Memansa, Neari. We have not heard that there are any establishments for such scholars in the villages.

"In the schools in which Persian is taught, the boys read manuscript copies of the different books, and learn to write on boards.

"Hindoos and Mussulmans have no scruples about reading together. The teachers are almost always Syeds, Sheiks, Moguls, Patans or Kaits.

"The teachers are paid from three to seven rupees a month by the person at whose house they sit; they also get their meals twice a day; and surance, that is, a kubba, razaee, toshak and bolaposh. Kubba and razee are regularly given every year, whether the old one be worn out or not; the tushak and bolaposh are sometimes given, sometimes not. Summer clothing is also sometimes given, but rarely. Those who do not pay a teacher for attending at their own houses, send their children to the houses of those who entertain one, and pay the teacher from four anas to one rupee

monthly, according to their means; besides this, the master gets other perquisites, such as 'jummajee' offerings, presented on Thursday evenings by each boy, from four gundahs to one and five anas; 'ghazee' offerings, presented on beginning a new book, from five anas to one and a half rupee; 'edic,' presented on holidays, from one ana to one rupee. The boys begin to study at six years of age sometimes, but seldom till 20; in the colleges, from 14 to 25, sometimes 30, sometimes much less, it depending upon the talents and inclination of the students. Those who learn Persian, viz. boys till the age of 14 and 15, never remain under the roof of the master; on the contrary, he generally attends at the house of some person or other, where he instructs the children of the master of the house, and those of others. Schools in which accounts are taught differ in no material respect from Persian ones. Those who teach Arabic have sometimes pupils who come from a distance residing under their roof; but those who live in the same town remain in their parents' house. It is considered improper to take any thing from Arabic students, unless from necessity. The schools in the towns are well attended in comparison with those of the villages. We have heard of no schools supported by public grants." In Delhi district there are about ·· elementary schools, in several of which the preceptors receive no pay, but teach "*gratis, in hope of heaven.*"

There are a great variety of other colleges and schools at Kidderpore, Burdwan, Moorshedabad, Hooghly, Dacca, Rajishaye, Calcutta Benevolent Schools (250 pupils of both sexes); infant schools in various districts, under the Committee of Management at Calcutta; Sylhet, Chittagong, Beaspoor, &c., independent of regular schools, and private or missionary seminaries. The missionary societies maintain schools at their respective stations. The following are maintained by them under this Presidency:—

By the *London Society*.—At *Calcutta* and out-stations, Bengallee schools, for boys, 11; for girls, 4;—15. At *Chinsurah*, Bengallee, for boys, 2. At *Berhampore*, Bengallee, for boys, 1; for girls, 1;—2. At *Benares*, Hindu, for boys, 4. By the *Baptist Society*: at *Calcutta* and out-stations, for boys, 2; for girls, 22;—24. At *Cutwa*, for girls, 4. At *Sewry*, for boys, 4; for girls, 4;—8.

The following is an abstract from a Report of the General Committee of Public Instruction of the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, for the year 1836.

Agra College.—No. of pupils, 223; viz. 33 Christians, 31 Mahommedans, and 159 Hindus.

Ajmere.—No. of scholars, 218; viz. 206 Hindus, 9 Mahommedans, and 3 Christians.

Allahabad.—No. of scholars, 122; viz. 85 Hindus, 28 Mahommedans, and 9 Christians.

Bareilly.—At present nothing taught but English. No. of scholars, 60; viz. 9 Mahommedans, and 51 Hindus.

Benares English College.—No. of pupils, 142; viz. 131 Hindus, 10 Mahommedans, and 1 Christian. Total cost of building new college, 14,156 rupees, of which ···· were contributed by the General Committee, and the rest by subscription.

Benares Sanscrit College.—No. of scholars, 222.

Bhaugulpoor Hill School.—No. of scholars, 79.

CALCUTTA.—*Medical College*.—Stipendiary students, 49.

Hindu College.—Total No. of pupils, 469; 392 of whom are provided for by the parents, and the remainder by the college.

Muhammedan College.—In 1837, there were 42 paid, and 72 unpaid students.

Sanskrit College.—Present No. of scholars, 122; of whom 57 are pay scholars, receiving a monthly pay of 5 or 8 rupees; and 65 out-students, getting no stipend from Government.

Dacca School.—There are in this seminary 149 pupils, of whom 134 are Hindus, 8 Mahommedans, and 7 Christians.

Delhi Oriental College.—Arabic students, 45; Persian students, 64; Sanskrit department, 35.

Ferruckabad School.—No. of scholars, 30; of whom 28 are Hindus, and the other 2 Mahommedans.

Delhi English College.—No. of scholars 108; viz. 74 Hindus, 27 Mahommedans, and 7 Christians.

Gawahatti School.—There are 136 pupils in this school, of whom 91 are Hindus, 43 Mahommedans, and 2 Christians.

Ghazeepoor School.—There are 57 scholars in this institution, of whom 5 are Christians, 10 Mahommedans, and 42 Hindoos.

Goruckpoor.—There are 53 pupils, of whom 25 are Hindoos, 21 Mahommedans, and seven Christians.

Mohammed Muhsin's College, Hoogy.—There are 1,013 students belonging to the English department of the College, of whom 31 are Mahommedans, 34 Christians, and the rest Hindoos. In the Arabic and Persian Classes, there are 197 students, of whom 138 are Mahommedans, and 81 Hindoos.

Hoshungabad.—There are 20 pupils, of whom four are Mahommedans, one a Christian, and the rest Hindoos.

Tubbulpore.—There are 17 pupils in the English department, and 64 in the Hindoo class.

Maulmein.—There are 107 pupils, of whom 42 are Christians, 40 Buddhists, seven Hindoos, and one Mahommedan, and the religion of the remainder is not known.

Meerut.—There are at present in this school, 21 Christians, 33 Mahommedans, and 52 Hindoos.

Midnapoor.—There are now 55 students in this school.

Murshedabad College.—There are 80 students in the English department, of whom 58 are Mahommedans, 21 Hindoos, and one Christian. In the oriental department, there are 88 pupils, of whom 82 are Mahommedans, and the rest Hindoos. Monthly income of the College, 1,666 rupees.

Patna.—There are 102 pupils in this seminary, of whom 15 are Christians, 16 Mahommedans, and 71 Hindoos.

Bajohahi.—There are at present 98 receiving instruction.

Saugor.—There are 205 Hindoos, and 11 Mahommedans in this school.

It is worthy of remark, that when the pupils of the different schools, have to pay for their own books, they are much more regular in their attendance, than if they had them gratis.

A medical college at Calcutta (the project and plan of which was laid by me before Lord W. Bentinck, in 1828, but rejected at the time by the Supreme Government, lest Hindoo prejudices should be offended) is now in full operation, and producing much good.

State of Education at Madras. The reports in detail from this Presidency are not numerous, but to compensate in some measure, we have a more complete return than from any other Presidencies relative to the males and females at each school, distinguishing the Hindoo from the Mussulman scholars as follows:

State of Education under the Madras Presidency, distinguishing the number of Colleges and Schools; the Hindoo from the Mussulman Scholars, and the Male from the Female Pupils.
(From Government Returns in 1836).

Districts.	Schools and Colleges.	Hindoo Scholars.			Mussulman Scholars.			Total.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Ganjam ..	Schools 256	2938	12	2950	27	—	27	2965	12	2977
	Colleges .. .. none									
Vizagapatam	Schools 914	9315	303	9618	97	—	97	9412	303	9715
	Colleges .. .. none									
Rajahmundry	Schools 291	2569	37	2606	52	—	52	2621	37	2658
	Colleges 279	1454		1454	—	—	—	1454	—	1454
Masulipatam	Schools 484	4775	31	4806	275	2	277	5050	33	5083
	Colleges 49	199		199	—	—	—	199	—	199
Guntoor ..	Schools 574	7365	99	7464	257	3	260	7622	102	7724
	Colleges .. .. none									
Nellore ..	Schools 804	6946	55	7000	617	3	620	7563	58	7621
	Colleges .. .. none									
Bellary ..	Schools 533	6338	60	6398	343	—	343	6681	60	6741
	Colleges .. .. none									
Cuddapah ..	Schools 494	5551	107	5658	341	1	342	5892	108	6000
	Colleges .. .. none									
Chingleput ..	Schools 508	6941	116	7057	186	—	186	7127	116	7243
	Sanscrit 51									
Arcot, N. Div.	Schools 630	7140	41	7181	552	11	563	7692	52	7744
	Colleges 69									
Arcot, S. Div.	Schools 875	10167	104	10271	252	—	252	10419	104	10523
	Colleges .. .. none									
Salem ..	Schools 386	4160	31	4191	432	27	459	4592	58	4650
	Colleges .. .. none									
Tanjore ..	Schools 884	16495	154	16649	933	—	933	17428	154	17582
	Colleges 109	769	—	769	—	—	—	769	—	769
Trichinopoly	Schools 790	9501	84	9585	690	56	746	10191	140	10331
	Colleges 9	131	—	131	—	—	—	131	—	131
Madura ..	Schools 684	12592	105	12630	1147	—	1147	13676	105	13781
	Colleges .. .. none									
Tinnevelly ..	Schools 607	8462	115	8579	796	2	798	9258	119	9377
	Colleges .. .. none									
Coimbatore ..	Schools 673	7812	82	7894	312	—	312	8124	82	8206
	Colleges 173	724	—	724	—	—	—	724	—	724
Canara .	No statement of the No. of Schools.									
Malabar ..	Schools 759	8767	1068	9835	3196	1122	4318	11963	2190	14153
	Colleges 1	75	—	75	—	—	—	75	—	75
Seringapatam	Schools 41	527	14	541	86	—	86	613	14	627
	Colleges .. .. none									
Madras ..	Schools 305	4966	127	5093	143	—	143	5109	127	5236
	Charity ditto .. 17	404	49	453	10	—	10	414	49	463
	Children rec. priv. tuition at home	24756	517	25273	1690	—	1690	26446	517	26963
	Total Schools .. 12498									
	Total Scholars......	171776	3313	175089	12334	1227	13561	184110	4540	188650

A summary of the report states, that the schools are for the most part supported by the people who send their children to them for instruction, the rate of payment for each scholar varying in different districts, and, according to the circumstances of the parents of the pupils, viz. from one ana (three-half-pence) to four rupees (eight shillings) a month, the ordinary rate of the poorer classes being generally four anas, and seldom exceeding eight anas. There are endowed schools, or teachers, in the following districts:—

Rajamundry.—69 teachers of the sciences, endowed with land, and 13 receiving allowances in money.

Nellore.—Several Brahmins and Mussulmans receiving 1,467 rupees *per annum* for teaching the Vedas, Arabic, and Persian.

Arcot.—28 colleges and six Persian schools.

Salem.—20 teachers of Theology, and one Mussulman school.

Tanjore.—77 colleges and 44 schools, supported by His Highness the Rajah.

Trichinopoly. – Seven schools.

Malabar.—One college.

Endowments for purposes of education in other districts have unfortunately been appropriated to other purposes.

The Missionary Societies maintain the following schools, under the Presidency:—

The *London Society.*—At *Madras*, and out stations. Tamil, for boys, 14; girls, 2; boys and girls, 2—18. *Tripassoor*—Tamil. boys and girls, 2; English, boys and girls, 2—4. *Vizagapatam*—Teloogoo, boys and girls, 11. *Cuddapah*—Teloogoo, boys and girls, 8. *Chittoor*—Teloogoo and Tamil, for boys, 7; girls, 1—8. *Belgaum*, and out stations — Mahratta and Tamil, for boys, 7; for girls, 1—8. *Bellary*—Canarese and Tamil, for boys, 12; for girls, 1—13. *Bangalore*, with out stations—Canarese, Mahratta, Teloogoo, and Tamil, for boys, with a few girls, 7. *Salem*—Tamil, Teloogoo, and English, boys, 7. *Comboconum*—Tamil, for boys, 12; for girls, 1—13. *Coimbatoor*—Tamil, for boys, 5. *Nagercoil*, with out sta-

tions—Tamil, for boys, 46; for girls, 4—50. *Neyoor*, with out stations — Tamil, for boys, 50; for girls, 1—51. *Quilon*—Malayalim, for boys, 14; for girls, 10—24. The *Wesleyan Missionary Society*,—At *Madras*, 14. *Bangalore*, 6. *Negapattam* and *Melnattam*, 8.

A committee of public instruction has been formed at Madras on the model of that of Bengal, and much good has already been affected by the same.

State of Education at Bombay.—The Government of this Presidency has not been behind hand in promoting the blessing of education. In July, 1828, a circular letter was issued to the several collectors under the Bombay Government, calling upon them to report annually to the Foujdarry Adawlut the No. of schools in their collectorates, the number of boys attending each, and the mode in which education was conducted, also the mode in which printed tracts were sought after and disposed of. In October, 1829, these reports having been received, the Registrar of the Adawlut was instructed to forward to the Government a general report of the state of education in the provinces of the Bombay Presidency, framed from the information conveyed in the statements of the several collectors, and suggesting the means which, in the opinion of the Judges, were most likely to promote and improve the education of the natives of India.

1st. By a gradual extension of schools on an improved principle, either by affording the patronage of Government to native schoolmasters, on condition of their improving their system, or by the establishment of new schools in populous places at the expense of Government; and

2nd. By the gratuitous distribution of useful books such as 'books of arithmetic, short histories, moral tales (distinct from their own false legends), natural history, and some short voyages and travels.'

Periodical examinations the judges recommend to be held with caution, as likely to excite alarm, and when voluntarily submitted to by the schoolmasters, to be accompanied by liberal rewards to the scholars for proficiency, 'as shewing the interest the Government takes in the proceedings, and as a mode of encouragement which would seem upon common principles likely to be attended with a good result.'

This report is accompanied by the following 'Statement of the Schools and Scholars in the different Collectorships.'

Native Education Society.—The committee of this noble institution (voluntarily formed in 1815, and composed in nearly equal proportions of Europeans and natives) at a meeting, 12th April, 1831, stated that its aggregate receipts and disbursements within the year amounted to between 70,000 and 80,000 rupees; that it has constantly on sale more than 40 publications in the native languages, many of them the produce of the Bombay lithographic and other presses, of which former mode of printing favourable specimens are appended to the reports: and that it has under its controul and management the several schools and establishments described in the following paragraphs:—

"In the central school 250 boys have been through a course of study in the English language: 50 have left it with a competent knowledge of the language, consisting of an acquaintance with geography, mathematics, and geometry. In Bombay, the boys in the Mahratta school have amounted to 954, and in Guzzerattee to 427. At present, there are altogether 56 of the society's schools, each containing about 60 boys, amounting in the whole to 3,000 boys under a course of education."

This report contains the following further particulars:—

"Your committee observe that the boys who have made the greatest progress in the English schools are the Hindoos; they are left longer in the schools by their parents than other boys, who, though equally intelligent and quick, are more irregular in their attendance. Few or no Mahomedan boys ever enter the schools."

In 1826, there were in the Society's school at Bombay 367 boys *boarders*, and 228 girls ditto; and there were of day scholars, 268 Christians and 472 natives. In Surat school 3 Christians and 48 natives, and the regular schools 183 pupils.

There is a Hindoo college at Poona, at which premiums are awarded to the most deserving students. An admirable Engineer College has been formed at Bombay, at which, according to the latest return, there were 86 students entertained and instructed.

Schools and Scholars at Bombay.

Districts.		Schools.*	No. of Scholars.	Village Schools.	No. of Scholars.	Total Schools.	Total Scholars.
Deccan.	Poona	5	266	304	4651	309	4917
	Ahmednuggur	4	232	164	2906	168	3138
	Candeish......	2	59	112	1610	114	1669
Guzzerat	Surat	2	96	188	4068	190	4164
	Broach........	2	75	24	967	26	1042
	Kaira	2	157	82	3024	84	3181
	Ahmedabad ..	3	127	88	3226	91	3353
Concan.	North. Concan	2	188	135	2490	137	2678
	Southern ditto	1	21	285	6700	282	6721
	Darwar	2	94	302	4196	304	4290
		25	1315	1680	33838	1705	35153

* Master paid by government.

In May, 1830, the Education Society reported 25 schoolmasters (11 Mahrattas and 14 Guzzerattees), ready to commence their duties as teachers in the various schools in the Deccan, in Guzzerat, and in the two Concans. They had acquired an accurate knowledge of their own languages, and were so far acquainted with the higher branches of the mathematics as to entitle them to be considered teachers of the second order. Stations were proposed for them by the Society, to which they were sent by the Government.

In 1829, there were 44 students quitting the institution to enter on professional employment, of whom there were—Europeans, 7; Mahratta, 32; Guzzerattee, 5. Mathematical instruments, &c., are supplied by the E. I. Company.

The following very condensed abstract, relative to the number of the schools under the Bombay Presidency (according to circular queries in 1825) and the mode in which the teacher is remunerated, will be perused with much interest.

[*The reader desirous of further information on the state of education in India, will find many details in vol. i., second edition, of my "History of the British Colonies," and in my "Colonial Library."* Some returns have been ordered to be prepared by Parliament, which will be found in the Appendix.]

Official Returns (Abstract) of the Schools under the Bombay Presidency.

Districts.	Number of Schools and Scholars. Schools.	Scholars.	Allowances to Schoolmasters, and from what Source derived.
Ahmedabad..	City . . . 21 Villages . 63 .. 84 ..	Brahmins . 2 Ditto . . 408 Wannees 1080 Kombees 524 17 other castes 480 In Goga . 157 Total 2651	..The manner of remunerating teachers is exceedingly various, each village having a mode peculiar to itself. The more general practice is for each boy to present daily about a handful of flour. A sum of from one to five rupees is also usually paid on his leaving school. The parents also pay about one rupee and a half on the boy being perfect in the first 15 lessons. A similar sum on his acquiring a perfect knowledge of the alphabet, and another similar sum when he is able to write, to cast up accounts, and to draw out bills of exchange. The office of schoolmaster is generally hereditary.
Concan	86 (58 in private dwellings, and 28 in temples).	1500 of all castes including 567 Brahmins and no girls.	.. Pecuniary payments, amounting to about four rupees a month upon an average (a salary which is stated to be perfectly inadequate for efficient instruction); it is also customary in Hindoo schools, for each child to give two nutwars of rice per month, and the shewoo pice, or two pice, to the teachers on every great Hindoo holiday; but this custom is not invariably observed.
Kaira Dist. ..	139 badly conducted.	seldom more than 100 boys in each school, in general much less.	..The boys daily, when they quit the school in the evening, present a handful of grain, seldom exceeding a quarter of a seer; and, when they finally leave the school, make the master a present of two or three rupees. Boys of respectable familes also give half a rupee on first entering the school, and on days of ceremony send him a meal of grain and ghee. They also sometimes beg for him from respectable visitors. Total of income between 40 and 100 rupees.
Kaira Sudder Station ..	2 The education does not extend beyond the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic.	230 average number of all classes.	..The office confined in Brahmins, though not hereditary. They receive generally seven seers of grain monthly from the parents of each boy, and five rupees in cast when he is withdrawn from school.
Concan	9 Government 1 Charitable . 2 Hindoo . . 3 Mahom . . 3	390 120 90 100 } 80 }	Fixed pay from Government per month . . Rs. 60 Ditto from American Missionary Society . . 26 Various allowances from Parents between per month, Rs. 40 and 3. 3.
Surat Zillah. (exclusive of alienated villages).	139	average about 3000.	..Total Emoluments: Flour . . . . Rrs. 915 1 61 Cash . . . . . 4,122 19 to 5,052 2 19 Service lands . . . . 135 3 0 Total Rs. . 5,163 2 80 to 6,103 2 80
Zurat Town..	Hindoo . . 42 Pundits . 18 Mahom . . 20 Moollas . . 56	2222 66 471 287	.. Each master receives about 60 rupees per annum, for 50 boys in grain and money.
Broach Zillah	In Cusbas . 13 Villages . 85	Not stated.	.. In the townships they receive their recompense chiefly from the parents. There are, in some cases, fixed allowances of from 30 to 70 rupees. In others a daily present of one quarter of a seer of grain, and payments in money upon the scholars attaining to a certain state of proficiency. In the villages the mode of remuneration is usually similar to that adopted in the townships; but the fixed annual allowances are as low as 20 rupees, and scarcely ever exceed 50 rupees.
Broach Town	16	373	..The schoolmaster's allowances are derived from the parents of the children, and consist of a small quantity of grain daily presented by the pupil. A few pice in the course of the month, half a rupee or a rupee at the different stages of advancement. The income of a schoolmaster never averages more than from 3 to 5 rupees monthly, and is precarious.

Districts.	Number of Schools and Scholars.		Allowances to Schoolmasters, and from what Source derived.
	Schools.	Scholars.	
Kandeish....	Hindoo Elementary 95 Superior . 75 —— 170 Mahom . . 19 —— Total . 189	2022 (being in the proportion of 1 to 18, the number of male inhabitants being 36881.)	..The schoolmaster's allowances are all derived from the scholars, and supposed to average not more than 36 rupees per annum for each school.

Under this Presidency the London Missionary Society maintains the following schools: at *Surat*, Goojratee, for boys, 4; girls, 1—5. At *Darwan*, Tamil, 2.

The following is an abstract of the proceedings of the Bombay Native Education Society in 1838:—English Central School, containing 408 scholars; Murathee, 3 ditto, 331; Goojratee, three schools, 412; Hindoostanee, New Cazees-street school, 36.

Government Schools in the Murathee Districts, at Poona, 7 schools, containing 484 scholars; Sholapoor, ditto, 374; Ahmednuggur, 4 ditto, 316; Ahmednuggur, 2 ditto, 151; Nassiek, 2 ditto, 133; Dharwar, 4 ditto, 383 ditto; Candeish, 2 ditto, 107; Rutnagerry, 7 ditto, 626; Ditto, 4 ditto, 221; total, 37 schools, containing 2,795 scholars.

Government Schools in the District of Goojrat.—At Surat, 2 schools, containing 147 scholars; Ahmedabad, 2 ditto, 124; Broach, 2 ditto, 204; in the district, 21 ditto, 883; total, 27 schools, containing [illegible] scholars.

Abstract.—On the Island of Bombay, supported by the Society, 4 schools, containing 1,087 pupils; Murathee District Government Schools 37, 2,795; Goojrat District ditto, 27, 1,358; total, 68 schools, containing 5,240 scholars.

The Calcutta Education Press (now the Baptist Mission Press) has been productive of much good; between July 1824 and February 1830, the number of native works produced at this press were,—Sanscrit, [illegible] finished, 3 in hand; Arabic, 2 finished, 5 in hand; [illegible], 3 finished; Persian 4 finished, 1 in hand.

The total value of the works was Rs. 58,890.

The *Calcutta School Book Society* had published 38 volumes on important subjects, in the several Indian languages, as follows:—In Sanscrit 3; Bengallee 9; [illegible] 3; Arabic 2; Persian 5; Hindostanee 1; Anglo-Bengallee 3; Anglo-Hindee 1; Anglo-Persian [illegible] Anglo-Hindostanee 2; English 6; total, 38.

Of the foregoing elementary and standard volumes, there were 28,671 copies circulated in 1828 and in [illegible], as follows:—Of reports, 651; Sanscrit Books, [illegible]; Bengallee, 10,074; Hindee, 2,452; Ooriya, 200; Arabic, 117; Persian, 1,907; Hindostanee, 1,173; English, 9,616; Anglo-Asiatic, 2,304; total, 28,671.

The Serampore Missionaries have 27 missionary stations, containing 47 missionaries, spread over an immense extent of country.

It is stated in the Serampore account, that since [illegible], from 40,000 to 50,000 *volumes* or pamphlets (not *copies* of them) have been thrown into circulation by the native press! The English language is making rapid strides in every part of India.

IX. Intimately connected with the education and [illegible] of a people is the state of crime in the country. The official returns on the subject are few, not the latest, and consequently, most favourable period, and relating principally to the Bengal Presidency—such as they are, however, they demonstrate the improved condition of the people and the beneficent nature of their government: for assuredly whatever elevates a nation in morality and temporal happiness, well deserves the appellation of beneficent. To begin with the highest class of offences for examination:—

Number of Persons Sentenced to Death, and to Transportation or Imprisonment for Life, by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut of Bengal, from 1816 to 1827.

First Period.	Death Sentences.	Transportation or Imprisonment for Life.	Second Period.	Death Sentences.	Transportation or Imprisonment for Life.
1816..	115	292	1822..	50	165
1817..	114	268	1823..	77	118
1818..	54	261	1824..	51	145
1819..	94	345	1825..	66	128
1820..	55	324	1826..	67	171
1821..	58	278	1827..	55	153
Total	490	1758	Total	366	880

Decrease of death sentences on first period, 124; ditto of life transportation or imprisonment, 878; total decrease on six years, 1,002.

The decrease which the foregoing table exhibits will delight every friend of humanity; on death sentences there was a decrease during the first period of 124, and comparing the two last with the two first years, after an interval of ten years, the difference will be more strikingly observed:—in 1816 and 1817, death sentences, 229; in 1826 and 1827 ditto, 122; decrease on two years, 107.

Number of Death-sentences in England and in India for Five Years.

Years.	Sentences and Population.	
	England, 12,000,000	India. 60,000,000
1823 . .	968	77
1824 . .	1066	51
1825 . .	1036	66
1826 . .	1203	67
1827 . .	1529	55
Total in both Countries	5802	316

Thus, while those of India decreased 22 between the first and last year, those of England increased 561.

Let it be remembered that sentences of death in

India are not merely *sentences*, they are in general fulfilled, unless when extraordinary circumstances intervene; the decrease shows, therefore, an actual decrease in crime, not, as would be the case in England, only a decrease of the nominal severity of the law, which in fact is actually taking place from year to year, not only by means of legislative enactments, but also by the unwillingness of jurors to find judgments involving deaths.

Sir R. Rice, in his evidence before the Lords in 1830, says that among a population of 150,000 persons in Bombay, during three years, there was but one execution, and that was of an English serjeant.

The last table gave the returns of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut; the following are those of the Courts of Circuit, specifying the nature of the crimes:—

No. 1.—Sentences for Offences against the Person, passed by the Courts of Circuit in Bengal, at Two Periods.

Offences.	No. of Persons Sentenced.	
	1822 to 1824.	1825 to 1827.
Adultery	51	20
Affray	1917	1136
Assault	212	174
Manslaughter	421	250
Rape	3	2
Shooting wounding or poisoning	251	199
Sodomy	5	6
Felony and Misdemeanor	189	107
Perjury	147	66
Total	3196	1960

Sentences of the first period, No. 3,196
Ditto of the second ditto.... 1,960

Decrease of crime. . 1,236

No. 2.—Sentences for Offences against Property, passed by the Courts of Circuit in Bengal, at Two Periods.

Offences.	No. of Persons Sentenced.	
	1822 to 1824.	1825 to 1827.
Arson	66	47
Burglary	1195	1036
Cattle stealing	85	31
Child stealing	107	57
Counterfeiting & uttering counterfeit coin	47	21
Embezzlement	108	49
Forgery and uttering	71	60
Larceny	491	223
Total	2170	1524

Sentences of the first period, No. 2,170
Ditto of the last ditto.... 1,524

Decrease of crime, . . 646

This is a very great decrease on two years, and if looking at the years preceding those given in the first table, the diminution is yet more gratifying to behold. For instance, adulteries were, from 1816 to 1818, in number 95; felony and misdemeanour, in the same years, 376; shewing a decrease on the former of 75 cases; and on the latter of 269. In the second table there is also a marked improvement in the country.

Burglary.—In 1816 to 1818, 2,853; 1825 to 1827, 1,036; decrease, 1817.

Embezzlement.—In 1816 to 1818, 150; 1825 to 1827, 49; decrease, 101.

Cattle Stealing.—In 1816 to 1818, 203; 1825 to 1827, 31; decrease, 172.

Larceny.—In 1815 to 1818, 1,516; 1825 to 1827, 223; decrease, 1,293.

But if the foregoing Circuit Court returns be most cheering and honourable to the British Government, those of the Magistrates' Courts for the Lower and Western provinces of Bengal are much more so, for the decrease of crime is yet more extraordinary, whether as regards offences arising from revenge, from destitution, from blood-thirstiness, or from immorality. The following shew the sentences of two years; if we had them of a more recent date, I am convinced we should observe a still greater diminution.

Comparative Statement of Offences against Property and against the Person, on which the Magistrates passed Sentence in the Lower and Western Provinces of Bengal, during the Years 1826 and 1827.

Crimes.	Number Sentenced.		Decrease of Crime.
	1826.	1827.	
Against Property:			
Arson	154	31	[illegible]
Burglary	2433	1995	[illegible]
Frauds and other offences	6161	[illegible]	[illegible]
Larceny	8301	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plundering	768	97	[illegible]
Total	17817	13352	[illegible]
Against the Person:			
Assault and battery	6535	3965	[illegible]
Manslaughter	44	11	[illegible]
Riot	2259	700	[illegible]
Total	8838	4676	[illegible]
Various Offences:			
Bribery	289	76	[illegible]
Escape from custody	149	72	[illegible]
False complaint	1728	652	[illegible]
Neglect of duty	10332	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perjury	178	41	[illegible]
Resistance of process	1010	533	[illegible]
Vagrancy	183	55	[illegible]
Total	13869	8075	[illegible]

Decrease of offences against property in one year, 4,465
Decrease of offences against persons in one year.. 4,16[illegible]
Decrease of various other offences in one year.... 5,5[illegible]

Total decrease of crime in one year.. 14,21[illegible]

In arson, burglary, fraud, larceny, bloodshed, perjury, &c., we see a rapid decrease, amounting altogether in one year to upwards of 14,000!

In India, offences decreased one-half in one year; in England they increased in five years at the enormous rate of upwards of 1,000 per annum! The evidence of Mr. Mangles (Lords, 4th March, 1830), is confirmatory of this assumption:—"*Q.* Is the police efficient for the prevention of crimes? *A.* I believe it to be so.—*Q.* Is it improved? *A.* Greatly,

rtainly.—*Q.* Are there still robberies to any consi-rable extent on the navigable rivers? *A.* Not at ll to the extent they were formerly.—*Q.* Is there a er police? *A.* There is, I think, near Calcutta and ar Dacca, and in other parts, but not very gene-y. The improvement in the police can be proved ond all doubt, from the great dimunition in the umber of crimes.—*Q.* Is that the case in the pro-nces where dacoity prevailed? *A.* Very greatly.— Can you state in what proportion the number of es has diminished? *A.* I think in the lower vinces the average of dacoities of late years is t as one and a fraction to seven, as compared th the state of things 25 or 30 years ago." Mr. ks adds, "In the district of Kishnagur, formerly ost notorious for dacoities, that crime has decreased, from an average in former years of 250 or 300, to 18 or 20!"

When commencing these tables, I have shewn the number of persons sentenced to death and transportation, or imprisoned for life, by the Nizamut Adawlut. Exile or incarceration sentences for seven years have thus decreased before this court:—In 1825, 334; in 1826, 137; and in 1827, 65. A decrease, after one year's interval, of 269 sentences.

Another method exists for testing the efficacy of the police and of the laws, which is by looking at the returns of the higher classes of crime, whether murder or robbery with violence. I have, therefore, prepared this table to exhibit the result of the two periods of two years each.

State of Crime in the Lower and Western Provinces of Bengal, at Two Periods of Two Years each.

CRIMES.	Lower Provinces: No. of Sentences.		Decrease of Crime.	Western Provinces: No. of Sentences.		Decrease of Crime.	Total Decrease in Lower and Western Provinces.
	1824 and 1826.	1827 and 1828.		1824 and 1826.	1827 and 1828.		
edations with murder	165	96	69	460	271	189	258
to with torture or wounding	283	194	89	901	512	389	478
to with open violence, but without personal injury	330	221	109	83	34	49	158
urder without depredation	358	196	102	311	255	56	218
micide not amounting to murder.. ..	303	248	55	311	185	126	181
frays with loss of life	86	47	39	180	118	62	101
Total	1525	1002	523	2246	1375	871	1394

nder a mild and equitable system, *murders* with nd without depredation decreased 576 in two years! e number of persons charged with shooting at, bbing, and poisoning with intent to kill, in England, ve thus lamentably increased:—In 1826, 47; in 1827, 82; in 1828, 72; total, 201. In 1830, 80; in 1831, 104; in 1832, 132; total, 316.

Western Provinces.—The number of murders with- depredation were, in 1818 and 1820, 496; in 1827 nd 1828, 255; decrease, 241. Affrays with loss of . in 1821 and 1823, 232; in 1827 and 1828, 118; crease, 114. Homicides: in 1818 and 1820, 377; n 1827 and 1828, 185; decrease, 192. Depredations ccompanied by torture and wounding: in 1818 and 1820, 1,000; in 1827 and 1828, 512; decrease, 488. In the Lower Provinces the same offences were, in 1818 and 1820, 319; in 1827 and 1828, 194; decrease, 125. Depredations with open violence: in 1818 and 1820, 545; in 1827 and 1828, 221; decrease, 324.

Mr. Robertson gives, in his pamphlet on the Civil Government of India, published in 1829, several tables to shew the decrease of crime:—Gang-robberies were, in 1807, 1,481; in 1824, 234; decrease, 1,247. Wilful murders: in 1807, 406; in 1824, 30; decrease, 376. Violent affrays: in 1807, 482; in 1824, 33; decrease, 449. Gang-robberies in the district of Kishnagur were, in 1808, 329; in 1824, 10; decrease, 319.

An analytical comparison of crime in England and in the Lower and Western Provinces of Bengal, is exhibited in the following parliamentary table:—

ime in England and Wales, Lower Bengal, and the Western Provinces. Sentenced to Death, Transportation, and Imprisonment for Life, in Six Years, ending 1827 (the Population of England and Wales, 13,000,000; of Lower Bengal, 40,000,000; the Western Provinces, 20,000,000).

SENTENCES.	Total Sentences and Executions from 1822 to 1827.			Yearly Averages.			Yearly Averages in proportion to the Population.		
	England and Wales.	Lower Provinces.	Western Provinces.	England and Wales.	Lower Provinces.	Western Provinces.	England and Wales.	Lower Provinces.	Western Provinces.
To death	6815	168	198	1135	28	33	1 in 11445	1 in 1428571	1 in 606000
Transportation or imprisonment for life	822	465	415	120	77	69	1 in 108033	1 in 516129	1 in 289159
Executions ..	377	168	198	62	28	33	1 in 206897	1 in 1428571	1 in 606060

While the executions in England are, in proportion the population, 1 in 200,000, those in the Lower ces of Bengal are not more than 1 in 1,500,000; while all sentenced to death in India experienced punishment awarded them, in England not the eighteenth of those sentenced to die suffered. Yet has crime augmented in the latter, and diminished in the former country.

Comparison of crime in the Company's Bengal territories (the only place whence we have returns) with offences in England, in Ireland, and in France, with reference to the yearly averages, and the proportion to the population:—

Averages of Sentences, and Comparison with the Amount of Population, in England and Wales, in France, and in Bengal.

Sentences.	Yearly Averages.				Proportion of Yearly Averages to Population.			
	England, for 4 years.	Ireland, for 7 years.	France, 1 yr. (1829.)	Bengal, for 4 years.	England: Population 13,000,000.	Ireland: Population 7 to 8,000,000	France: Population 30,000,000.	Bengal: Population 60,000,000.
To death	1232¾	270	89	59¾	1 in 10547	1 in 25840	1 in 237078	1 in 100418[illegible]
Transportation or imprisonment for life	193¼	55¾	273	149¼	1 in 67173	1 in 126289	1 in 109890	1 in 402010
Ditto for 7 years..	279¾	81	1033	357	1 in 43610	1 in 86419	1 in 29041	1 in 167060

The following extract from the Supreme Court's Reports of Calcutta, for February, 1833, adds a further gratifying instance of the decrease of crime in India:—

		1830.	1831.	1832.
Number of offences	..	2,330	1,304	1,329
Persons apprehended	..	3,556	1,956	2,023
——— convicted	..	625	675	718
Property stolen ..	Rs.	1,36,383	1,23,714	62,981
——— recovered	..	4,854	33,828	6,793

X. The Government of the British possessions on the continent of Asia is vested at home in two powers with co-ordinate authority—viz. the E. I. Company, and a Ministerial Board, termed His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India, the latter being devised by Mr. Pitt as a check upon the political proceedings of the former.

The Court of Directors.—The more immediate governing power of British India, and consequently the patronage attached thereto, is vested in the Court of Directors, or executive body of the E. I. Company. The capital stock of this Company is 6,000,000*l.* sterling, which is divided, according to a recent calculation, among 3,579 proprietors, of whom 53 have four votes; 54, three; 347, two; 1,454, one; and 221 hold only 500*l.* stock, and are not qualified to vote, but merely to debate on any question; 396 proprietors hold stock under 500*l.* and are not qualified to vote or speak, and 220 have not held their stock a sufficient time to enable them to vote. A proprietor of not less than 1,000*l.* has one vote; of 3,000*l.*, two; of 6,000*l.*, three; and of 10,000*l.* and upwards, no more than four votes. The stock must be bonâ fide in the proprietor's possession for 12 months, to enable him or her to vote; a regulation adopted to prevent collusive transfers of stock for particular occasions. The total number of *voters* is estimated at 2,000, and of the *votes* about 1,500 are comprised within four miles of the General Post Office. Women as well as men, foreigners as well as Englishmen, if holding stock sufficient, are empowered to vote and debate. A late classification of the votes gave of gentry, bankers, merchants, traders, shipowners, shopkeepers, &c. 1,836; of women (married, widows, and spinsters), 43; of officers in the King's and E. I. Company's Army, 222; of the clergy, 86; of officers in the Royal Navy, 28; of medical men, 19; of the nobility, 20. The following is said to be the state of the votes of the Court of Proprietors in 1832:—Peers, 20; Members of Parliament, 10; Directors, 50; clergymen, 86; medical men, 19; military officers, 222; naval ditto, 28; minor, 1; other gentlemen, 1,775; male votes, 2,211; female ditto, 372; total, 2,583. The Proprietors meet as a Court *regularly* every quarter, and specially when convened to discuss particular business. The number of quarterly and special Courts held from 1814 to 1830–31, was 212. The powers vested in this Court are—the election of qualified proprietors as their delegates, or representatives, to form a Court of Directors; to frame bye-laws for the regulation of the Company, provided they do not interfere with Acts of Parliament; to controul salaries or pensions exceeding 200*l.* a year, or gratuities above 600*l.* It may confer pecuniary rewards on any eastern statesman or warrior, above the latter named sum, subject, however, to the confirmation of the Board of Controul; it can demand copies of public documents to be laid before it for discussion and consideration, but it is prevented interfering with any order of the Court of Directors, *after* the same shall have received the approval of the Board of Controul. The Court of Proprietors did interfere, *and with effect*, in the case of the maritime compensations, on the ground that their concurrence had not been obtained previously to the application of the Board. The Chairman of the Court of Directors is *ex-officio* Chairman of the Court of Proprietors. Debates are regulated as in the House of Commons, and all questions and elections are decided by the ballot.

The Court of Directors or Representatives of the foregoing body of Proprietors, consist of 24 persons, qualified according to an Act of Parliament, which provides that each must be a natural born or naturalized subject of Great Britain: possessed of 2,000*l.* stock, (no matter for what previous period) he must not be a Director of the Bank of England, or the South Sea Company; and, by a bye-law of the Company, he shall be liable to be removed if he should promote his own, or the elevation of any other Director, by promises of reward, collusive transfer of stock, or payment of travelling expenses, receive any pecuniary or other remuneration whatever, for any appointment in his gift or patronage as a Director. Six Directors retire annually by rotation, and are re-eligible after 12 months absence, the Proprietors have a review of every Director in the course of four years, and can of course remove if they think fit such as they may deem not fit for the duty which they ought to fulfil. (Nineteen contested elections for Directors took place from 1814 to 1831.) The Court of Directors elect from their own body a Chairman and Deputy Chairman annually, meet once a week, not less than 13 form a Court, and all questions are decided by ballot. The Court in general consists of men of various habits, views, and interests; by a recent analysis there were ten retired civil and law officers of the company; four military ditto of ditto; four maritime ditto of ditto; three private Indian merchants; and nine London merchants and bankers;

of these 15 were under 10 years standing from the first election; 11 from 10 to 20 ditto; two from 20 to 30, and two from 30 upwards. The Court of Directors enjoy full initiatory authority over all matters at home and abroad relating to the political, financial, judicial, and military affairs of the company. But its proceedings are subject to certain Acts of Parliament; to the superintendence of the Board of Control, and in several matters to the approval of the Court of Proprietors.

For the despatch of business the Directors are divided into three Committees; Finance and Home, eight Directors; Political and Military, seven; Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative, seven; the duty of each is partly defined by the title, but there is a committee of secrecy, forming the cabinet council of the Company, and consisting of the Chairman, deputy ditto, and senior Director; its functions are defined by Parliament. In reference to the business done by the Court of Directors as compared with the Board of Control, the Select Committee of the House of Commons thus reports in 1832:

As to the proportions of general administration resting on the Board of Control, and the East India Company, its Courts and its Officers respectively, it has been asserted, that, of all the reflections, suggestions and instructions bearing upon the policy of the Indian Governments, contained in the public despatches, nine-tenths, if not a larger proportion originate with the India House, though whatever regards the more important transactions with other States, and whatever is done in England, may be said to be mainly done by the Board of Commissioners. Considering the multifarious nature of the Company's relations and transactions, it is to be expected that the correspondence should be voluminous and complicated, comprehending, as it does, not only all that is originated in England, and transmitted to India, but the record of the proceedings and correspondence of all the Boards at the several Presidencies, with duplicates of the documents relating thereto in India, necessary to put the authorities at home in complete possession of all their acts. The correspondence comes home in despatches, and the explanatory matter in books or volumes. The total number of folio volumes received from 1793 to 1813, 21 years, was 9,094; and from 1814 to 1829, a period of 16 years, 12.414.

From the establishment of the Board in 1784 to 1814, the number of letters received from the Court by the Board of Commissioners was, 1,791: the No. sent from them to the Court was, 1,195. From 1814 to 1831, 1,967 letters have been written to, and 2,642 received from, the board. The number of drafts sent up to the board from 1793 to 1813, were 3,958; from 1814 to 1833, 7,962, making an increase 4,004; in addition, there have been references, connected with servants, civil and military, and others, in this country, amounting between the years 1814 and 1830, to 50,146. Reports made to the Court by its Committees, apart from details and researches made in framing such Reports, 32,902. From 1813 to the present time, nearly 800 Parliamentary Orders have been served on the Court, requiring returns of vast extent.

By the new East India charter the Company have agreed to place their Commercial rights in abeyance while they hold the political government and patronage of India, which is extended by charter to the 30th April, 1854, and in consideration of assigning over all their commercial assets (upwards of 21,000,000*l.* sterling) for the benefit of the Indian territory, the present dividend of ten and a half per cent. (630,000*l.*) on the Company's capital stock, is secured on the Indian revenue for 40 years, at the expiration of which period the capital of 6,000,000*l.* will be paid off at the rate of 100*l.* for every 5*l.* 5*s.* of annuity. As a guarantee fund for the proprietors in case of the surplus Indian revenues being unable in any one year to pay the dividends, and in order to provide for the ultimate liquidation of the principal, the sum of 2,000,000*l.* is to be set apart out of the commercial assets, to be invested in the three and a half per cents, there to accumulate as a security fund until it reaches the sum of 12,000,000*l.*

The business relating to the Indian Government is transacted in England, between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, as follows: — (Evidence before Parliament in 1832.)

All communications, of whatever nature, and whether received from abroad or from parties in this country, come, in the first instance, to the Secretary's Office at the East India House, and are laid by the Chairman before the first Court that meets after their receipt. Despatches of importance are generally read to the Court at length. The despatches, when read or laid before the Court, are considered under reference to the respective Committees, and the Officers whose duty it is to prepare answers, take the directions of the Chairs upon points connected with them; the draft is prepared upon an examination of all the documents to which the substance has reference, and submitted to the Chairs; it is then brought before the Committee, to whose province the subject more particularly relates, to be approved or altered by them, and, on being passed, is laid before the Court of Directors. After it has passed the Court of Directors, the draft goes to the Board of Control, who are empowered to make any alterations, but required to return it within a limited time, and with reasons assigned for the alterations they have made. Previously, however, to the draft being laid before either Committee by the Chairs, experience has suggested the convenience of submitting it to the President of the Board, in the shape of what is called a previous communication. This is done in communication between the President and the Chairs, in which stage alterations, containing the original views of the President, are made. The draft being returned to the Chairman, is laid by him, either with or without the alterations, as he may see fit, before the Committee. The draft, when approved of by the Committee, is submitted to the Court, and there altered or approved, as the Court may see fit. It is then officially sent to the Board, who make such alterations as they judge expedient, and return it to the Court, with their reasons at large for the same. Against these alterations the Court may make a representation to the Board, who have not unfrequently modified the alterations on such representation; but if the Board decline to do so, they state the same to the Court and desire the draft may be framed into a despatch, and sent out to India, agreeably to the terms of the Act of Parliament. In the event of a refusal, three Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench finally decided as to the legality of the Board's order.

By the Act of 1784 and of 1833, the Directors are charged with appointing a Secret Committee, whose province is to forward to India all despatches which, in the opinion of the Board of Control, should be secret, and the subject-matter of which can only be divulged by permission of the Board. The Committee

consists of three Members of the Court of Directors, chosen by the Court generally, viz. the Chairman, Deputy Chair, and most frequently Senior Member, who take the oath of secresy, as prescribed by the Act. Their officers are also sworn to secresy; and no one is employed in transcribing secret despatches without the permission of the Board. The Board are empowered by law to issue, through the Secret Committee, orders and instructions on all matters relating to war, peace, or negociations of treaties with the States of India, and the Secret Committee are bound to transmit such order to India without delay. The Secret Committee have no legal power to remonstrate against such orders, provided they have relation to the subjects above stated. The Committee have had communication, upon matters stated in secret despatches, with the Board, and at their suggestions alterations have been made; but they have not the same power with regard to despatches sent down in the Secret Department that they have with regard to other despatches; they are not empowered to make representations thereon to the Board, whose orders are in fact conclusive on the Committee. The signatures of the Committee are necessary to ensure obedience to the orders conveyed by them to the Company's servants, with whom the Board of Commissioners have no direct correspondence.

It has been stated that there is another class of subjects not provided for in the Act which establishes the Secret Committee, but which have been necessarily treated through the Committee, and upon which its orders have been more punctually obeyed than in other cases, namely, negociations with European States having settlements in India, and generally all matters connected with war in Europe, which can in any way affect our Indian interests. (Provided for by the Act of 1833, section xxxvi.)

When either war against a Native State, or the carrying forward an expedition against any of the Eastern Islands, has been in contemplation, and the finances of India at these periods exceedingly pressed, or requiring aid from this country, the Secret Committee, in communication with the Board of Commissioners, have taken upon themselves to provide the requisite funds, without intimating the same to the Court at the time. Thus despatches relating to subjects purely financial and commercial, such as the transmission of bullion, and the nature and amount of the Company's investments, have gone through the Secret Committee.

The Board of Control.—The E. I. Company's Home Government, thus briefly described, has been controlled by a ministerial authority since 1784, which is termed the 'Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India,' or more generally the *Board of Control*; it consists of such members of the Privy Council as his Majesty may be pleased to appoint, of whom the two principal Secretaries of State and the Chancellor of the Exchequer shall always *ex officio* form three. The President is also nominated by the Crown, is usually a cabinet minister, and in all changes of Administration retires from office together with the salaried Commissioners and Secretary. The oath which the Commissioners take imposes on them the responsible duty of governing India to the best of their ability and judgment, as much and as completely as if there were no Executive Court or Administrative power. The *controlling* functions of the Board are exercised in revising *all* despatches prepared by the Court of Directors, and addressed to the Governments in India; the *originating*, in requiring the Court to prepare despatches on any named subject, and in altering or revising such despatch as it may deem fit. The Board is divided into six departments, viz. Accounts, Revenue, Judicial, Military, Secret and Political, and Foreign and Public; the duties of which are thus defined. (Evidence before Parliament in 1832.)

1. *The Accountant's Department.* — To examine the accounts of the finances at home and abroad: control the correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Indian Governments, in the departments of Finance, and Mints, and Coinage: also, occasional correspondence in most of the other departments of the Company's affairs requiring calculation, or bearing a financial character.

2. *The Revenue Department.*— Principally revision of despatches proposed to be sent to the several Governments of India, reviewing the detailed proceedings of those Governments, and of all the subordinate revenue authorities, in connexion with the adjustment of the land assessments, the realization of the revenue so assessed, and the general operation of the revenue regulations on the condition of the people, and the improvement of the country. Besides the land revenue, the detailed proceedings of the local authorities in the salt, opium, and custom departments, come under periodical revision.

3. *The Judicial Department.* — Examination of all correspondence beteen the Court of Directors and the local Governments, on subjects connected with the administration of civil and criminal justice and police in the interior of India, such as, the constitution of the various courts, the state of business in them, the conduct and proceedings of the judges, and all proposals and suggestions which from time to time come under discussion, with the view of applying remedies to acknowledged defects.

The King's Courts at the three Presidencies, are not subject to the authority of the Court of Directors, or of the Board of Control; but, any correspondence which takes place in relation to the appointment or retirement of the judges of those courts, or to their proceedings (including papers sent home for submission to the King in Council, recommendations of pardon, &c.), passes through this department.

4. *The Military Department.* — Attention to any alterations which may be made in the allowances, organization, or numbers of the Indian army at the three Presidencies; to the rules and regulations affecting the different branches of the service; to the general staff, comprehending the adjutant and quartermaster general's department; the commissariat (both army and ordnance); the pay, building, surveying, and clothing departments; and, in fact, to every branch of Indian administration connected with the Company's army It also embraces so much of the proceedings, with respect to the King's troops, as relate to the charge of their maintenance in India, recruiting them from this country, and the periodical reliefs of regiments.

5. *The Secret, Political, and Foreign Department.*— Examines all communications from or to the local Governments, respecting their relations with the native chiefs or States of India, or with foreign Europeans, or Americans. It is divided into the following branches:—

i. The *Secret* department containing the correspondence between the Indian Governments and the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors. Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, such confidential communications as in the opinion of the local

governments require secresy, are addressed by them to the Secret Committee. Any directions, also, to the local governments, relating to war or negotiation, which, in the judgment of the Board of Control, require secresy, are signed by the Secret Committee; and the local governments are bound to obey those directions in the same manner as if they were signed by the whole body of Directors.

ii. The *Political* department, comprising all correspondence not addressed to the Secret Committee, or sent through that Committee to the local Governments, respecting the native chiefs or states, with whom those governments are in alliance or communication, or whose affairs are under their political superintendence, or who are in the receipt of pecuniary stipends in lieu of territory.

iii. The *Foreign* department, including all correspondence relating to communications between the local governments and the several foreign Europeans who have settlements in India or the Eastern Islands; and embracing, in fact, all the proceedings of the local governments in relation to foreign Europeans or Americans, resorting to India.

The proceeding of the local governments, with respect to their residents and political agents, and to any other officers and their respective establishments, through whom communications with native states and chiefs, or with foreigners, may be maintained, are also reported in the several departments in which those officers are respectively employed.

6. *The Public Department.*—The business of this department comprises the examination of all despatches to and from India upon *Commercial* or *Ecclesiastical* subjects, and of those which, being of a miscellaneous character, are distinguished by the general appellation of "Public." The commercial and ecclesiastical despatches, which are considered as forming two branches of correspondence distinct from the "Public," are united with the latter in the same department, only on account of the convenience of that arrangement, with reference to the distribution of business in the establishment of the Board of Control.

The *Public* correspondence comprises all those despatches which do not belong specifically to any of the branches of correspondence hitherto enumerated. They relate to the education of the natives and of the civil servants; to the appointment of writers and of the civil service generally, and to their allowances; to the several compassionate funds; to the grant of licenses to reside in India; to the press; to public buildings; to the Indian navy and the marine department; to the affairs of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, Malacca, and St. Helena; and to various miscellaneous subjects. Some of these being closely connected with the business of other departments, are reported upon in them, although the whole pass through and are recorded in the public department.

The *Ecclesiastical* despatches contain every thing relating to the appointment of chaplains, archdeacons, and bishops; to their allowances; to their conduct; to the building and repair of churches, or other places used for public worship; and to all questions respecting the affairs of the churches of England and Scotland in India, or that of Rome, so far as public provision is made for its maintenance.

Any papers treating of ecclesiastical or miscellaneous topics, though they are not despatches to or from India, are likewise recorded and reported upon in this department.

The cost of the Board of Control is about 30,000*l.* a year. The salary of the President of the Board is 3,500*l.* per annum; of each of the paid Commissioners, 1,200*l.*; and of the Secretary 1,500*l.*, to be raised to 1,800*l.* after three years' service. The Charter of 1833, authorizes two Secretaries for the Board.

The Domestic Government of India—is divided into three Presidencies, viz. Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and a Lieutenancy at Agra, or rather at Allahabad; the Chief at each Presidency is assisted and partly controlled by a Council of two of the Company's senior civil servants, and the Commander-in-Chief of the army. The government of Bengal is termed the Supreme Government, and the head thereof is styled the Governor-General of India; he is necessarily possessed of much local independence, exercising some of the most important rights of sovereignty, such as declaring war, making peace, framing treaties, to a certain extent forgiving criminals and enacting laws.

The Governor-General's Council consists of five Councillors, three to be servants of the Company of ten years standing, and to be appointed by the Directors; the fourth to be appointed by the Directors also, subject to the approbation of the King, but not from among the East India Company's servants, and with power to sit and vote in Council only at meetings for making laws and regulations. The Commander-in-Chief forms the fifth member, with precedence after the Governor-General.

On all questions of state policy, excepting in a judicial capacity, the Governor-General is independent of his Council; if the Council are dissentient, the Members record in their minutes the cause, which being submitted to the Governor-General, and he still remaining of his original opinion, the discussion is adjourned for 48 hours, when the Governor-General may proceed to execution, first assigning his reasons for dissenting from the Council. The whole of the documents relative to the difference are then instantly transmitted to the Court of Directors and Board of Control; and the Court have the power, should they deem fit, of appointing new Members of Council to succeed the dissentient ones, or of recalling the Governor-General.

The Governor General, in virtue of his commission as Captain-General, may head the military operations in any part of India. He has also the power of suspending the Governors of the other Presidencies, or of proceeding thither and taking the supreme authority in their Councils, in the execution of any of which acts he is subject to the vigilant supervision of the home authorities. The Governors of Madras and Bombay are in a similar manner independent of local control, but for the sake of obtaining unity in foreign transactions, on matters of general and internal policy, or in expending money, they are subject to the authority of the Governor-General, who, on proceeding to either of the Presidencies, may assemble his Council there and sit as President.

Regulations for the good government of the British possessions in India, are passed by the Governor-Gen. in Council; they immediately become effective, but are transmitted home and subject to the revision of the Court of Directors and Board of Control; heretofore ordinances for the good government of the Presidency capitals were not valid until publicly exposed for 14 days, then registered by the Supreme (King's) Court; put in force, but subject to a further ordeal at home: by the new Charter, these checks on the Governor-General are removed, and that authority in council can now make laws for the regulation of even

her Majesty's supreme courts. Such is the legislative department of the Government, the executive is generally exercised by means of Boards, of which in Bengal there are five, (1. Revenue; 2. Customs, salt and opium; 3. Trade; 4. Military; 5. Medical;) at Madras three, (1. Revenue; 2. Military; 3. Medical;) and at Bombay one. Any of these Boards make suggestions or present drafts of regulations in their respective departments to Government; the Boards also receive from their subordinates suggestions, either for their own information or for transmission to the Governor-General in Council; by this means the local knowledge of the inferior officers is brought under the knowledge of the chief executive, and their talents and industry appreciated: indeed, a leading feature in the duties of the Indian Governments is that of noting down every transaction, whether as individual chiefs of departments or as Boards: thus habits of business are generated, combined with a moral check of supervision, no matter what distance a servant may be from the Presidency, or what period of time may elapse, should an enquiry be necessary. All minutes of the Boards' proceedings are laid before the Government monthly, and then transmitted home. The objection alleged to this is that it creates delay; but, as correctly observed by the Court of Directors, in their Letter to the Board of Control, 27th August 1829, the Government of India may in one word be described as a *Government of Checks.* The Court thus judiciously remark:—' Now whatever may be the advantage of checks, it must always be purchased at the expense of delay, and the amount of delay will generally be in proportion to the number and efficiency of checks. The correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Governments of India, is conducted with a comprehensiveness and in a detail quite unexampled; every, the minutest proceedings of the local governments, including the whole correspondence respecting it which passes between them and their subordinate functionaries, is placed on record, and complete copies of the Indian records are sent annually to England for the use of the home authorities. The despatches from India are indexes to those records, or what a table of contents is to a book, not merely communicating on matters of high interest, or soliciting instructions on important measures in contemplation, but containing summary narratives of all the proceedings of the respective governments, with particular references to the correspondence and consultations thereon, whether in the political, revenue, judicial, military, financial, ecclesiastical or miscellaneous departments. In the ordinary course of Indian administration much must always be left to the discretion of local governments; and unless upon questions of general policy and personal cases, it rarely occurs that instructions from hence can reach India before the time for acting upon them is gone by. This is a necessary consequence of the great distance between the two countries, the rapid succession of events in India, which are seldom long foreseen, even by those who are on the spot, and the importance of the ruling authorities there, acting with promptitude and decision, and adopting their measures, on their own responsibility, to the varying exigencies of the hour. These circumstances unavoidably regulate, but do not exclude the controlling authority of the Court of Directors. Without defeating the intentions of Parliament, they point out the best and indeed the only mode in which these intentions can be practically fulfilled. Although, with the exceptions above adverted to, a specific line of conduct cannot often be prescribed to the Indian governments, yet it seems to indicate any other rather than a state of irresponsibility, that the proceedings of those governments are reported with fidelity, examined with care, and commented upon with freedom by the home authorities; nor can the judgements passed by the Court be deemed useless whilst, though they have immediate reference to past transactions, they serve ultimately as rules for the future guidance of their servants abroad. The knowledge, on the part of the local governments, that their proceedings will always undergo this revision, operates as a salutary check upon its conduct in India, and the practice of replying to letters from thence, paragraph by paragraph, is a security against habitual remissness or accidental oversight on the part of the Court, or their servants at home. From a perusal of the Indian records, the Court also obtain an insight into the conduct and qualifications of their servants, which enables them to judge of their respective merits, and to make a proper selection of members of Council.'

The duties of the British functionary in India may be gathered from the following detail of the chief stations and offices of the civil servants in Bengal. [Evidence before Parliament in 1832.] ' The duties of Territorial Secretary, in one branch, correspond in a great measure with those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in this country; he manages the whole financial business of the Government, in concert with the Accountant-general; but the Secretary is the chief officer of the Government in that department; moreover, he has the management of the territorial revenue, and the revenue derived from salt and opium, and he conducts the correspondence of government with the three Boards of Revenue in the upper, lower, and central provinces respectively.

' In relation to the board of revenue, he is merely the ministerial officer of the Government; he is not a responsible officer, and has no direct power over the Board of Revenue.

' If any increase of charge were proposed by any of the Boards of Revenue, or by any person acting under them, that proposal for increase is submitted to the Territorial Secretary before it is acquiesced in and sanctioned by Government—he is the person always addressed. The Boards of Revenue have the power of writing directly to the Governor-General in Council; but that is a mere matter of form, for such letter goes equally through the office of the Territorial Secretary, and is submitted by him to the Governor-General in Council.

' The Territorial Secretary offers his opinion upon the admissibility of any new charge proposed. He has no right or power to do so, but he is generally called upon to do so. The Secretaries are in the habit of giving in papers called memoranda. As the Governor-General or Members of Council lay minutes before the Council Board, so the Secretaries, whenever they have any suggestion to make, submit what are called memoranda.

' One of the Members of the Council is nominally President of the Board of Revenue, he performs no duties.

' The duties of the territorial and judicial departments as regard the judicial department are quite distinct departments. There are two Secretaries; the Judicial Secretary is quite independent of the Territorial; he conducts the correspondence of the Government with the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; they are the chief criminal and civil courts.

' The police is under his direction, at least all the

correspondence of Government on the subject of the police is conducted by him. Like the Territorial Secretary, he is not a substantive officer, only a ministerial functionary of the government. He writes always in the name of the government; his letters always begin with words to this effect, 'I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to inform you?' and this holds good with regard to all other Secretaries.

'The business of a Collector in the lower provinces is the receipt of revenue; the conduct of public sales, in the event of any defalcation on the part of any landed proprietor who is responsible for any portion of the revenue.

'There being a permanent settlement of the land revenue in those provinces, he has not much to do directly with the collection of the revenue; but he has a great number of other duties, as the management of wards' estates (minors' estates); for the Board of Revenue is also a Court of Wards.

'He exercises judicial functions in what are called summary suits, arising from disputes between landlord and tenant, between zemindar and ryot. That is, in disputes connected with the administration of the revenue.

'With reference to the extent in which he decides suits. The suits are summary suits; they are not conducted with the formality of regular suits; they are instituted originally in the courts of law, and are referred by the Judge to the Collector for decision; they are of a particular description; they are not conducted with the formality of regular law suits; there is a particular process laid down by the regulations for them.

'It is indirectly in the nature of a reference; it is a claim of the zemindar on the ryot for rent which the ryot disputes or denies; and it is referred to the Collector, as a summary suit, under particular regulations.

All the instances in which he exercises judicial power are referred to him by the court, as far as regards the summary suits referred to; but there are also investigations which partake largely of judicial inquiries, which he conducts independently of the courts, as, for instance, where landholders in coparceny have petitioned to have their estates divided, and to become separately responsible to Government. Such divisions are called Butwarahs.

'The revenue collected remains in the custody of a native Treasurer, who gives heavy security, and who is to a great degree independent of the Collector. Security is given to the Government through the Collector; but the Board of Revenue see that it is sufficient, and the Collector is also responsible.'

Judicial.—We may now proceed to examine briefly the mode in which the administration of justice is carried on. The civil law is administered according to the religious code of the party, whether Hindoo or Mahomedan. A commission is now being issued to examine into the variety of the civil laws existing in the various provinces, and to endeavour to codify them into a general system. The criminal law in India is the Mahomedan code, in which mutilations of the limbs and flagellations to death are not unfrequently ordained; these are commuted by us for imprisonment, &c., and it will be seen in the section on gaols how crime has been diminished in India. There are in the Company's Courts three grades of *European* Judges, the District, the Provincial, and the Judges of the Sudder Court (there are also Magistrates, who exercise civil jurisdiction under special appointments, and the Registrars try and decide causes referred to them by the Judge of the district.) The native Judges are divided into two classes. 1st, *Moonsiffs*, of whom there are several stationed in the interior of every district; and 2ndly, *Sudder Aumeems*, established at the same station with the European Judge. Native Judges of any sect can try causes as far as 1,000 rupees, and the amount may be increased at the recommendation of the European Judge to 5,000 rupees; this permission has been granted in very many cases, and the decisions have been extremely satisfactory. An appeal lies from the District Native Judges to the District European Judge, from the latter to the High Court of Sudder Adawlut at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, and from thence to the King in Council in England.

In the Bengal Presidency, for instance, there is first a high court of Appeal, termed the "Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut," or chief civil and criminal court. The functions of this court are cognizance of civil, criminal, and police matters; the remission or mitigation of punishment when the sentence of the law officers is unduly severe, co-revision previous to the execution of any sentence of death, transportation, or perpetual imprisonment, arbitration where the provincial judges differ from their law officers; revisions of the proceedings of any of the courts, with power to suspend provincial judges; it may direct suits for property exceeding 5,000*l*. in value, to be originally tried before it; it may admit second or special appeals from the inferior courts, and its construction of the government regulations is final. The Chief Justice has 6,000*l*. a year, and the three Puisne Judges 5,000*l*. each.

The second degree of Courts are the Provincial Courts of Appeal (of which there are six for Bengal), with a Chief and Puisne Judge to each. They have no criminal jurisdiction; try suits exceeding 5,000 rupees in value, if the plaintiff desire their decision (he may prefer it before the Zillah Judge, if the value do not exceed 10,000 rupees), appeals lie from the Zillah Courts, and are final unless in cases of special appeal.

For the Bengal Presidency there are 20 Commissioners of Circuit, who combine revenue with judicial functions. They hold sessions of gaol delivery at least twice in each year at the different Zillah and City stations. The direction and controul of the Magistrates, Revenue Officers and Police are vested in them. The salary of each Commissioner is 4000*l*. a year.

The Zillah Courts of Bengal amount to 49; some have a judge, magistrate, and registrar; in others less extensive, the duties of judge and magistrate are conjoined, or the duties of magistrate and registrar. The population and extent of a Zillah is various; in Bengal, the average population is about 2,000,000. The total salaries of the European covenanted servants of a Zillah Court range from 30,000 to 44,000 S.R. a year.

These courts have cognizance of affrays, thefts, burglaries, &c., when not of an aggravated character, and power to the extent of two years' imprisonment; commit persons charged with heinous offences for trial before the Commissioners of Circuit; try original suits to the value of 20,000 rupees; decide appeals from registrars (*i. e.* causes not exceeding 500 rupees in value), Sudder Aumeems (native judges) and Moonsiffs; and by a regulation of 1832 (for the expedition of criminal justice), three Zillah judges may be invested with power by the Governor-General to hold sessions and goal delivery.

These Courts have authority over the Police, and the judges are enjoined to visit the goals at least once a week.

Another and extensive set of Zillah and City Courts have been established last year with native judges of every class, caste, or persuasion, found qualified for the duties enjoined them, to whom liberal salaries have been granted; and by a more recent regulation, native assessors sit on the bench with the European judges.

A plan of judicature similar to the foregoing is in force at Madras and Bombay, and in the N. W. provinces, modified by local usages; in some parts there are Punchayets (native juries) of arbitration and of civil and criminal procedure; in others, native assessors, in civil and criminal matters.

In the administration of civil justice the objects of the Company's Government have been to render it pure in source, speedy in execution, and cheap in practice; in the administration of criminal justice the aim has been first to prevent crime, and secondly to promote the reformation of the offender. The judges are well paid, in order to secure the purity of justice; the courts are numerous, in order that it may be speedily rendered, and the authorized fees are light (particularly in trifling cases) for the cheap attainment of right. In criminal matters, offences are quickly punished,—the death sentences (which are inflicted but for very few crimes) are almost sure to be carried into effect, and it is in evidence before Parliament (in 1832) that prisoners are brought to trial without delay, that the punishments awarded are mild and well proportioned to the offence; that abundant care is taken against unjust convictions, and that extraordinary care is paid to the health and comfort of the prisoners in the goals; the effect of the system is seen in the extraordinary diminution of crime. Measures have been taken for the promulgation of a knowledge of the old as well as new laws.

Laws and Regulations.—In pursuance of the direction, and by virtue of the powers given by the 47th section of the Act of the 3rd and 4th William IV. chap. 85, the Court of Directors of the East India Company, with the approbation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, ordain as follow:—

1. Copies of all laws and regulations shall be communicated to the several Functionaries appointed to carry them into effect, and shall be preserved in all Courts of Justice, and there be open to the inspection of all persons.

2. All laws and regulations shall be translated into the several native languages most commonly spoken, and printed and sold at a low price.

3. The Governments of the several presidencies will make such a distribution of copies of the laws and regulations so to be sold as may bring them most conveniently within the reach of all persons, and will notify in a public manner where such copies may be procured.

4. The Governments will likewise, on the passing of any law and regulation, publish the title of it, and an abstract of its contents in the Gazettes and such other newspapers as are most generally circulated.

Authentification of Laws and Regulations.—1. The original copy of all laws and regulations shall be signed by the Members of the Legislative Council by whom they shall be passed, and such copy shall be preserved in the archives of the Government of India.

2. Such copies only of the several laws and regulations hereafter passed as shall be printed at the Government Press shall be admitted as evidence in Courts of Justice. Such copies so printed shall bear in the title page fac-similes of the signatures of the Members of Council by whom the several laws and regulations may have been respectively passed."

There is a Supreme or King's Court at each Presidency, with a Chief and two Puisne Judges at Calcutta, and a Chief and one Puisne Judge at each of the other Presidencies. A Master in Equity, Registrar, an established number of Attornies and Barristers, at the discretion of the Judges, and at Calcutta there is a Hindoo and a Mahomedan law officer attached to the court. The jurisdiction of this Court extends over the local boundaries of the Presidency, with certain exceptions not well defined, and the Courts claim jurisdiction in certain cases beyond the Presidency; such claims have, however, been viewed with alarm, and the extension of the jurisdiction of the King's Court at the present period deprecated. The salaries of the Supreme Court Judges at the three Presidencies are, *Bengal*, Chief, 8,000*l.* Puisne, 6,000*l.* *Madras*, Chief, 60,000 rupees; Puisne 50,000 rupees. *Bombay*, ditto ditto. Since 1807 there have been six Chief Justices at Bengal, and since 1805 seven Puisne. At Madras since 1815, four Chief and since 1809, ten Puisne; at Bombay, since 1823 three Chief and five Puisne Judges. The *fixed* charges were, in 1829, as follow: Bengal, S. R. 383,120; Madras, 378,056; Bombay, 293,874; total, S. R. 955,050, being an excess over 1823 of S. R. 205,826. The salaries and contingent expenses of the Supreme Court at Calcutta annually are 879.000 rupees, and the emoluments of Barristers and Attornies about 771,000 rupees. The same items at Madras and Bombay are—for the first, 650,000 rupees; and for the second, 950,000 rupees; total of Supreme Courts, 3,250,000 rupees. Trial by jury in criminal matters, not in civil; natives are eligible as petty and grand jurors; proceedings are in English, with the aid of interpreters, and in general the civil laws of England are applied. There are at Calcutta and Bombay Courts of Requests, for the recovery of small debts, the Recorders of which are Europeans.

The Police in Bengal, for instance, are divided into stations with a native officer, native registrar, petty officer, and from 20 to 30 policemen well armed. In each district there are from 15 to 20 stations, making altogether in lower Bengal about 500, and in the upper or western Provinces 400. Every village has also its own watchman, armed and paid by the village, and as there are 163,673 villages in lower Bengal, there is a further force of 160,000 men added to the Government establishment. In some Provinces of central India, each village has also a petty officer, whose duty it is to track thieves, and when he traces them to a village, to hand over the search to the trackers of that village.

The head officer at each station receives criminal charges, holds inquests, forwards accused persons with their prosecutors and witnesses to the Zillah Magistrate, uses every exertion for the apprehension of criminals and the preservation of the peace in his district, and regularly reports all proceedings to the European Magistrate from whom he receives orders. The village police, together with the village corporation officers (such as the barber, schoolmaster, accountant, waterman, measurer, &c.), land agents, Zemindars, &c. are all required to give immediate information of crime committed within their limits, and to aid in the apprehension of offenders. There is a mounted police officered by natives, and a river police conducted also by natives.

The police officers are furnished with precise and useful manuals of instructions, and the abuses which prevailed are being rapidly removed; what was good in the native laws has been retained, and what was evil obliterated, and an excellent system still open to improvement has been the result. The general system of police in India, and its gradations of ranks is thus detailed in the recent evidence before Parliament. 'The lowest police officer is the village watcher. There are several in the village who perform the lower duties. They are under the control of the head of the village; the head of the village is under the control of the Tehsildar, who is a native collector of revenue; the Tehsildar is under the Magistrate, who is the collector. The village watchers are remunerated by a small quantity of grain from the produce of the village, and from certain fees from the inhabitants; and the head of the village has also similar allowances, to a greater extent. The Tehsildar is a stipendiary officer of the Government, employed in the collection of the revenue. There are police officers appointed to towns, called Aumeems of police, who have a jurisdiction also beyond those towns; and there are officers called Cutwals, a kind of high constables, resident chiefly in market towns. There are, in some districts, paid police; and there were formerly various classes of native peons, under different denominations, many of whom have of late years been dismissed as unnecessary.'

The strength of the civil service at each Presidency, according to the Bengal Finance Committee, is as follows:—

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
Senior Merchants*	272	133	56	461
Junior, ditto	25	11	26	62
Factors	41	16	30	87
Writers	177	34	36	247
Total....	515	194	148	857
Number of annuitants retiring Annually	9	4	3	16
Casualties at Two and a half per Cent	10	4	2	16
Annually Required	19	8	5	32

* The terms here given have been continued ever since the E. I. Company were a mere trading company, new denominations are necessary.

Indian Patronage.—The Directors of the East India Company have the nomination of Writers, Cadets, and Assistant Surgeons for the Indian service, this with a salary of 300*l.* a year is the sole reward which they receive for their services, for by their oath they are bound to accept no pecuniary consideration for any appointment whatever. The number of writers, cadets, and assistant surgeons required for the year being made known, the number is divided into 30 shares, of which the Chairman and Deputy Chairman have each two, the President of the Board of Control two, and each Director one. His Majesty's Ministers, through the Board of Control, have the appointment of judges, bishops, officers of the King's army, and a negative of the Court of Directors' nomination of the Governor General, Governors, and Commanders in Chief.

Number of Civil Servants appointed to the Bengal Civil Service since 1790, and the Deaths and Retirements incident to the same.*

Years.	No. in the Service.	Appoints. each Year.	Total.	Deaths.	Retirements.
1790	—	19	19	—	—
1791	19	19	38	—	—
1792	38	19	57	—	—
1793	57	12	69	—	—
1794	68	27	95	1	1
1795	93	30	123	—	1
1796	122	24	146	1	—
1797	145	20	165	—	2
1798	163	32	195	—	2
1799	193	17	210	3	1
1800	206	21	227	3	—
1801	224	20	244	4	3
1802	237	24	261	5	2
1803	254	26	280	5	2
1804	273	17	290	3	3
1805	284	32	316	5	7
1806	304	16	320	3	1
1807	316	17	333	7	2
1808	324	20	344	9	1
1809	334	13	347	5	2
1810	340	17	357	5	—
1811	352	24	376	6	2
1812	368	21	389	5	5
1813	379	21	400	8	1
1814	391	30	421	4	1
1815	416	9	425	10	6
1816	409	26	425	5	6
1817	414	18	432	7	8
1818	417	17	434	16	5
1819	413	19	432	10	10
1820	412	17	429	13	6
1821	410	17	427	12	5
1822	410	13	423	10	5
1823	418	13	431	9	7
1824	415	22	437	13	1
1825	423	21	444	12	—
1826	432	33	465	9	—
1827	456	50	506	12	1
1828	493	41	534	11	2
1829	521	44	565	8	1
1830	556	13	569	10	—
1831	543	23	566	22	8
1832	514	12	526	9	4
1833	521	9	530	19	5
1834	504	8	512	11	6
1835	497	23	520	16	4
1836	493	28	521	9	21
1837	472	14	486	5	9

* This table from 1790 to 1830, was, I believe, prepared in India, by or for the Bengal Finance Committee; I have compared some of the latter years with the College books at the India House, and find a discrepancy as to the number of appointments: this table and also the succeeding one are given as data to shew the progressive increase or decrease in the civil and military services. It would be advisable to have the Madras and Bombay civil services return as complete as that of Bengal.

Appointments of Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons in each year, from 1796.

Years.	Cadets including Seminary Appointments.				Assistant Surgeons.	Total.	Casualties (including retirements, amongst the European Commissioned Officers of the Company's Army.			
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.			Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
1796	33	55	26	114	32	146				
1797	44	54	34	132	29	161				
1798	183	167	58	408	36	444				
1799	116	75	30	219	27	246				
1800	164	201	109	474	27	501				
1801	13	18	12	43	28	71				
1802	65	190	36	291	31	322				
1803	196	125	171	492	28	529				
1804	198	138	21	357	42	399				
1805	198	230	11	439	51	490	No Returns prepared.			
1806	110	211	19	340	36	376				
1807	140	113	28	281	48	329				
1808	152	55	56	263	24	287				
1809	59	36	19	114	28	142				
1810	81	74	39	194	27	221				
1811	44	42	27	113	14	127				
1812	18	28	7	53	28	81				
1813	19	19	14	52	55	107	53	82	34	169
1814	36	13	7	56	40	96	71	53	30	154
1815	10	12	4	26	33	59	80	57	22	159
1816	12	8	5	25	38	63	63	62	18	143
1817	35	32	19	86	29	115	46	80	24	150
1818	122	85	83	290	33	323	92	89	22	203
1819	178	145	86	409	46	455	78	81	39	198
1820	142	234	84	460	62	522	78	50	39	167
1821	131	170	116	417	66	483	71	78	45	194
1822	115	107	36	258	59	317	75	59	30	164
1823	95	56	56	207	48	255	174	67	27	168
1824	206	99	63	368	39	407	196	121	43	260
1825	209	121	37	367	53	420	107	94	32	233
1826	187	210	69	466	74	540	100	95	49	244
1827	126	136	96	358	61	419	92	89	52	233
1828	188	89	77	354	59	413	87	41	35	163
1829	117	53	39	209	57	266	93	63	37	193
1830	42	35	16	93	42	135	86	87	31	204
1831	26	24	11	61	49	110	126	117	41	284
1832	5	11	5	21	6	27	116	91	58	265
1833	34	49	19	102	29	121	153	126	31	310
1834	52	73	21	146	22	168	101	90	51	242
1835	78	61	39	178	17	195	100	80	48	228
1836	63	63	28	154	39	193	94	95	28	217
1837	95	86	43	224	36	260	114	99	32	245

The patronage of *appointment* rests only with the home authorities, that of *promotion* is thus managed. A writer on proving his qualifications in India, is allowed to fix on any branch of the service, (revenue, judicial, or political,) and the principle of succession to office is regulated partly by seniority, and partly by merit, blended so well together, as effectually to destroy favouritism, while a succession of offices is still left open for the encouragement of talent and industry. An Act of Parliament, provides that all situations exceeding in total value 500*l.* per annum, must be held by a civil servant of three years residence in India; ditto, exceeding 1,500*l.* a year, by one of six years standing; ditto, exceeding 3,000*l.* by one of nine years, and of 4,000*l.* and upwards, by a servant of twelve years sojourn in the East. Thus, for vacancies under each classification, there are a certain number of candidates of the required local experience when the selection depends on the government, but every care is taken to make merit the sole ground for eligibility and success. The salaries of the whole Civil Service are now undergoing reduction and modifications, which it is thought will tend to stimulate the faculties of the functionaries employed.

The Company's civil servants are educated at the East India College of Haileybury, where each student

must enter before he is 20 years of age, and pay 105*l.* per annum towards defraying the expensive and elaborate education which he receives in every essential branch of oriental and western literature, philology and science, under the superintendance of a College Council, and the most learned professors in England. The test of examinations for a writership is severe. The nominations during the last five years from the College, consisted of sons of noblemen three; of baronets eight; of clergymen fourteen; of East India Directors eight; of Company's civil servants thirty; of ditto, military ditto, twenty-two; of ditto, naval ditto, forty-two; of His Majesty's military and naval officers, twenty-seven; and of merchants, bankers, and private gentlemen, one hundred and ten. The net expenditure of the College of Haileybury, from 1805 to 1830, was 363,427*l.*, of which 96,359*l.* was for the building; 33,553*l.* for books, and philosophical instruments, &c.; the salaries paid to professors, amount to 220,730*l.* and the number of students educated was 1,978.

The following are the Rules and Regulations to be observed with respect to the Examination of Candidates for admission to the East India College at Haileybury.

India Board, 16 August 1837.

The Commissioners for the Affairs of India, by authority of an Act passed in the first year of Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to suspend the subsisting Enactments concerning the fourfold system of Nomination of Candidates for the East India Company's College at Haileybury, and for providing, during such suspension, for the Examination of Candidates for the said College," constitute and appoint the Rev. J. A. Giles, late fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, the Rev. J. Isaacson, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Thomas Hewitt Key, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be Examiners for the purposes of the said Act; and the Examiners are hereby instructed to examine Candidates for admission to the East India College at Haileybury, and to decide whether or not they are duly qualified for such admission.

Each candidate shall produce testimonials of good moral conduct, under the hand of the principal or superior authority of the college or public institution in which he may have been educated, or under the hand of the private instructor to whose care he may have been confided; and the said testimonials shall have reference to his conduct during the two years immediately preceding his presentation for admission.

Each candidate shall be examined in the Greek Testament, and shall not be deemed duly qualified for admission to Haileybury College, unless he be found to possess a competent knowledge thereof; nor unless he be able to render into English some portion of the works of one of the following Greek authors: Homer, Herodotus, Xenophon, Thucydides, Sophocles and Euripides; nor unless he can render into English some portion of the works of one of the following Latin authors: Livy, Terence, Cicero, Tacitus, Virgil and Horace; and this part of the examination will include questions in ancient history, geography and philosophy.

Each candidate shall also be examined in modern history and geography, and in the elements of mathematical science, including the common rules of arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the first four books of Euclid. He shall also be examined in moral philosophy, and in the evidences of the Christian religion as set forth in the works of Paley.

It is however to be understood that superior attainments in one of the departments of literature or science, comprised in the foregoing plan of examination, shall, at the discretion of the examiners, be considered to compensate for comparative deficiency in other qualifications; and also that the examination shall be so conducted as to give to each candidate reasonable time to prepare himself for the said examination.

The examiners as above appointed are instructed to meet forthwith, and to divide the duties herein assigned to them amongst themselves in such manner as to give to each examiner some department or branch of examination; but although the examiners are to examine each in his own department, separately, they are to decide collectively, and after due consultation, on the claims of each candidate, and are to certify, under the hands of all and each of them, their decision for his admission to the College of Haileybury, or his rejection, as the case may be.

(signed) *John Hobhouse.*

The manner in which the patronage exercised in India is controlled by the Home Government of the East India Company, was ably explained by the secretary to the East India Company, in his lucid evidence before the Select Committees of Parliament in 1832, relative to Indian affairs:—

"The records, as now sent home from India, contain the most minute description of the services, the character, and conduct of every individual in the civil establishment. Perhaps I may exemplify it by stating, that when members of council for India are appointed by the Court of Directors, a list of civil servants within a given period of the standing of those servants, from whence it is proposed to select members of council, is laid before the Court of Directors, which list contains a complete statement of the whole course of a servant's progress, from his arrival in India as a writer, to the date at which it is proposed to appoint him to a seat in council. So it is with regard to every other civil servant in the establishment; and, if it would not be troubling the Committee too much, I will take the liberty of reading a letter, which has particular reference to the course now observed with regard to the patronage in India, and the scrutiny which is exercised by the authorities here, or rather the knowledge which they possess of the course pursued by the government abroad. It is an extract of a letter from the chairman and deputy of the Court of Directors to Lord Ellenborough, dated November 1829: 'The Legislature has placed the local governments in subordination to the government at home, it has exacted from them obedience to the orders issued by the constituted authorities in this country. The Legislature has provided, that all the Company's servants in India, civil and military, under the rank of Governor-General and Governor, shall, in the first instance, receive their appointments from the Court of Directors; that the members of council shall, excepting in particular cases, be nominated by the Court, and that the Governor-General and Governors shall likewise be appointed by the Court, with the approbation of the King. The Legislature has empowered the Court of Directors to recall the Governor-General and other Governors, and to remove from office or dismiss from their service, any of their servants, civil or military, and as a security against excessive lenity or undue indulgence on the part of the court, it has conferred

upon the crown the power, under His Majesty's sign manual, countersigned by the President of the Board of Commissioners, of vacating appointments and commissions, and of recalling any of the Company's servants, civil or military, from the Governor-General downward. By these provisions, the fortune of every servant of the Company in India is made dependant on the home authorities; and as long as the powers with which the latter are thus entrusted continue to be properly and seasonably exercised, there appears to us to be little ground for apprehension that the Indian functionaries will forget they are accountable agents, and still less that this forgetfulness will be generated by so adequate a cause as an occasional delay here, not in issuing necessary instructions, nor in replying to special references, but in reviewing their past proceedings.

"The Legislature having thus provided sufficient sureties against the independence and irresponsibility of the governments in India, has with a just appreciation of the distance and all the extraordinary circumstances attending the connexion between the two countries, not only left to the governments there the distribution and disposal of all the Company's establishments, civil and military, and the power of suspending from the service such individuals as may be guilty of misconduct, but has delegated to them powers of legislation, and to the Governor-general, individually and temporally, some of the most important rights of sovereignty, such as declaring war, making peace, and concluding treaties with foreign states; and while it has enacted, that the wilful disobeying, or the wilfully omitting, forbearing or neglecting to execute the orders of the Court of Directors by the local functionaries, shall be deemed a misdemeanor at law, and made it punishable as such, the enactment is qualified with the exception of cases of necessity, the burthen of the proof of which necessity lies on the party so disobeying, &c.

"Nor do the powers thus conferred (large as they are) exceed the exigencies of the case. It would be superfluous in addressing your Lordships to enlarge on the magnitude of the trust reposed in the local governments, and the difficulties with which it is encompassed, difficulties so many and so great, as to be almost insuperable, if experience had not shewn that to a great extent at least they may be surmounted. The imposition of the various checks with which the system abounds presupposes the grant of a liberal confidence in those to whom power is delegated. The individuals selected for members of the different councils of government are usually men of mature experience, who have distinguished themselves in the several gradations of the service. At the head of the two subordinate govērnments are generally placed persons who have recommended themselves to the home authorities by their eminent attainments, extensive local knowledge, tried habits of business, and useful services in India, or persons sent from this country, who, without exactly the same recommendations, are on other grounds supposed to possess equal qualifications. The office of Governor-General has usually been filled by noblemen of elevated rank and character, who in some instances have held high offices of state in England, and who in going to India with the qualities of British statesmen, have there the means of acquiring a personal knowledge of the country and the people whom they are sent to govern; and the allowances of the Governor-General, other governors and members, as well of the supreme as of the subordinate governments, are fixed on a more liberal scale, suitable not to the character of mere executive agents, but to the greatness of discretionary trusts and the weight of their responsibility.

"It is by no means our intention, in submitting the foregoing considerations, to apologize for any want of promptitude or regularity on the part of the local governments in reporting their proceedings to the Court from the obligation of carefully revising those proceedings, and communicating their sentiments thereupon within a reasonable time, and above all of enforcing strict obedience to their orders where no sufficient reason is given for suspending or modifying them: all that we mean to infer is, that when the relative characters, position and powers of the constituted authorities at home and abroad are duly considered, a minute interference in the details of Indian administration was not contemplated by the Legislature, and that as long as a general supervision is watchfully exercised, and no proceedings of importance are kept back from observation, overlooked, or neglected, its intentions are not necessarily defeated by an arrear of correspondence on matters of minor moment.

"It is doubtless indispensable that the home authorities shall exercise the utmost caution and circumspection in the selection of their Indian governors, and in the choice of fit persons for the councils of government; that they shall constantly and vigilantly inspect the proceedings of those governments, as they may affect the interests of the State as well as the characters and prospects of individuals: that commendation and censure be impartially distributed, and that in cases of manifest incompetence or gross misconduct, the extreme measure of removal from office be resorted to. It is incumbent on them to take care that, in our political relations with foreign powers, justice and moderation are uniformly observed, that the discipline and general efficiency of the army are maintained, and that in the business of internal administration, the welfare of the native population is sedulously consulted. It is obligatory on them narrowly to scrutinize and control the public expenditure, to keep a watchful eye over all their servants, to see that distinguished merit is adequately encouraged and rewarded, that the undeserving are not promoted by favour, and that evil doers are not improperly shielded from the punishment due to delinquency. It is also within their provinces to convey to the local governments such instructions as may from time to time be deemed expedient with a view to these or other objects, and to enforce obedience to their orders when transgressed or imperfectly executed without valid reason."

Ecclesiastical.—The Episcopal clerical establishment in India is stated before Parliament, in 1832, (by Mr. Lushington) to be adequate to its purposes; the number of European chaplains in 1817, were, 39; in 1827, 51; and in 1831, they were increased to 76, of whom 38 were at Bengal, 23 at Madras, and 15 at Bombay. The clergy are under the charge of a Diocesan at Calcutta, with 5,000*l.* a year, and two Bishops (one at each Presidency) with 2,500*l.* per annum each. The total charge of the establishment in 1827, was 66,943*l.* sterling. The latest statistical return (for 1827) gives the number of chaplains, stations, and ecclesiastical charges, as follows:—

Presidency.	Stations.	Chaplains.	Charge
Bengal	18	27	£40,625
Madras	18	22	20,199
Bombay	2	2	6,119

Since this period the number of stations and chaplains has been increased, and consequently the charges also.

In 1830–31, the salaries and allowances paid by the Indian Government, at each Presidency, for the support of the clergy and places of worship, was—Bengal Episcopal sa. rs. 4,25,876; Scotch Church. 20,451; Roman Catholic, 4,000; total, 4,50,327. Madras Episcopal, Mad. rs. 2,06,976; Scotch Church, 11,760; Roman Catholic, 5,346: total, 2,24,082. Bombay Episcopal, Bomb. rs. 1,78,578; Scotch Church, 20,862: Roman Catholic, 820: total, 2,00,280. Grand total, 8,74,669 rupees, or about 85,000*l.* The cost of building St. George's Church at Madras, has been, 1,83,949 rupees, of St. Andrew's at Madras, 2,21,761, and of St. James's, Calcutta, 63,006 rupees. (See section on Religion.)

XI. *Military Establishment.*—Each Presidency has its separate army, commander-in-chief, staff, &c.; but the commander-in-chief of the Supreme Government has a general authority over all the Presidencies. The total armed force in British India is about 194,000 men: it may be said to consist of three branches, viz. King's cavalry and infantry; E. I. Company's *European* engineers, artillery, and infantry; and the Company's *Native* artillery, cavalry, and infantry.

The European officers serving in British India are at present in number and distribution as follows:

Corps.		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Hon. Company's Engineers....		56	37	42	135
Artillery.	European Horse ..	53	35	24	112
	Ditto Foot	68	56	26	150
	Native Horse......	12	..	..	12
	Ditto Foot	17	18	18	53
Cavalry.	His Majesty's Regt.	50	29	30	109
	Hon Comp.'s Regs.	140	107	48	198
	Ditto Irregulars	23	..	3	26
Infantry.	His Majesty's Regs.	223	229	135	587
	H. C. Europ. Ditto	29	28	33	80
	Do. Nat. Regulrs.	1070	692	425	2187
	Do. Irregulars.	35	..	..	35
Staff..		94	94	80	188
Medical Department		194	128	72	394
Commissariat Ditto		25	25	13	63
Warrant officers of Artillery ..		58	57	43	158
Total		2147	1535	992	4487

The total number of European officers, it will be observed, is 4,487, of whom 752 are in the King's military service. The complement of officers to each regiment is, of *Europeans*, 1 colonel, 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 8 lieutenants, 4 cornets or ensigns; of *native* commissioned officers there are a subadar and jemadar with each troop or company. The command of stations is given to brigadiers, of whom there are in Bengal 16, in Madras 12, and in Bombay 7. The divisional commands, under general officers, are — Bengal, King's, 2; E. I. Company, 5; Madras, King's, 2; E. I. Company, 3; Bombay, King's, 1; E. I. Company, 2. Total, King's, 5; E. I. Company, 10. On the Bengal establishment there are *ninety-nine* corps; namely, 3 of horse artillery, 7 of foot artillery; a corps of engineers equal to 3 others in the strength of its officers; 10 of native cavalry; 2 of European infantry; and 74 of native infantry. In each of these the European commissioned officers consist of 1 colonel, 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 8 lieutenants, and 4 second lieutenants, cornets, or ensigns. The total establishment thus is 1,980; or 99 colonels, the same of lieut.-colonels and of majors, 495 captains, 792 lieutenants, 396 ensigns, and about 180 supernumeraries of the junior rank, awaiting the process of absorption.

The average number of European officers in Bengal, annually for the last 18 years, has been, 1,754; of casualties 80 per annum, or 1 in 22; of deaths 54, or 1 in 32; and of retirement, &c., 26, or 1 in 67. In Madras, total number of officers, 1,346; of casualties 75, or 1 in 18; of deaths 52, or 1 in 26; and of retirements, &c. 23, or 1 in 58. In Bombay, total number of officers, 624; of casualties 34, or 1 in 18; of deaths 26, or 1 in 24; of retirements, &c. 8, or 1 in 78. (For tables of each department of the service, pay, allowances, &c. see *Appendix*.)

The total casualties of commissioned officers in the E. I. Company's army at the three Presidencies, from 1813 to 1833, has been yearly, 169, 154, 159, 143, 150, 203, 198, 167, 194, 164, 168, 260, 233, 244, 233, 163, 193, 204, 244, 227, 228.

In 1835, the number of high-ranked officers of the E. I. Company's service attached to the Indian army establishment was:—

Rank.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Lieutenant-Generals..	6	10	0	16
Major-Generals	9	9	3	21
Colonels	84	51	34	169
	99	70	37	206
In Europe	55	50	29	134
On service..	44	20	8	72

The lieut.-colonels at the same period amounted to 206, majors 206, captains 1,030, and subalterns, 2,472. In the Company's army there is no half-pay list, no sinecures, and no pensioners under 25 years' service; until that period is completed, European commissioned officers are not enabled to retire on the full pay of their rank, which is attained by seniority. A lieut.-colonel, major, or captain, retires on the half-pay of his rank, if his health requires his relinquishing the service, and a lieutenant having served 13, or an ensign 9 years (including 3 years for a furlough), may retire on ill-health certificates, on the half-pay of their rank. There are military funds to which liberal subscriptions are made by the Company's Government; but the charges are principally borne by the officers themselves.

The officers in the Company's service receive commissions from His Majesty corresponding with those which they receive from the E. I. Company; but, westward of the Cape of Good Hope, the Company's officers possess no rank when on service with the King's officers; eastward of it, they take precedence according to date and rank of commission. It is but justice to state, that in no part of the globe can there be found a braver or more gentlemanly community than the officers in the Company's service.

The officers for the East India army are educated at Addiscombe College, and instructed in the oriental languages as well as in military discipline.

Addiscombe Place, near Croydon, was purchased in 1809 of E. H. D. Radcliffe, Esq. for 16,604*l.* 10*s.* It was previously the residence of the Earl of Liverpool, and reputed one of the best red-brick buildings in the

county. The land consists of 63 acres freehold and 24 rent hold.

Previous to its conversion into a military seminary the education of the Company's Cadets was conducted at *Marlow*, at *Woolwich*, or *privately*. The number of cadets at Woolwich was limited to 46, and the average expense was 250*l.* each. The company allowed 200 guineas to each cadet educated privately, and 45 guineas, or half the yearly expense, to each cadet educated at Marlow. The estimated expense for two years of each cadet educated in their own seminary was 188*l.* 16*s.* The seminary was originally confined to the education of officers for the artillery or engineer corps, and the regulations for its establishment were framed in obedience to the 44th clause of the Act of the 53rd George III, cap. 55. The establishment and object of the institution were sanctioned by a resolution of the General Court of the 7th April, 1809. It was placed under the superintendence of Dr. Andrew, who was paid at the rate of 80*l.* each per annum for 60 pupils. When the seminary was first established the cadets' subscriptions were at the rate of 30*l.* a year, and they also found certain articles of military clothing.

The successive augmentations which have taken place, are—1st. April 1821, from 30*l.* to 40*l.* a year, in addition to the sum of 13*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* for clothing. 2nd. March 18, 1829, first year, 65*l.* inclusive of military outfit; second year, 50*l.* On the 16th January, 1828, the seminary was opened for the education of cadets for *general service*, exclusive of *cavalry*. 3rd. On the 14th October, 1835, the Court, considering the payment of the cadets was disproportioned to the value of their education, fixed them at their present rate, which, all expenses included, may be taken at 61*l.* 18*s.* per term, or about 240*l.* for the two years' residence.

The building of the college cost 82,869*l.*, and the total expense, from 1810 to 1830, was 366,154*l.*; of which 37,136*l.* was for instructing the cadets in trigonometrical surveys, and the engineering, &c.; 18,752*l.* for books, stationery, and mathematical instruments. The rewards to cadets for industry and talent amounted in four years to 1,600*l.*

The annual total expense of the seminary, upon an average of the six years ending Midsummer 1835, may be taken at about 20,000*l.* of which the company's proportion was between 11,000*l.* and 12,000*l.* The number of cadets qualified during this period was—engineers, 58; artillery, 80; infantry, 242.

The plan of this noble institution originated with Mr. W. Abington, of the India House, and by a resolution of the Court of Directors, 11th April, 1809, an honourable tribute was made to his "zeal, attention, and vigilance." The following resolution was passed by the Court of Directors, 22nd November, 1837:—

"That all the time during which cadets actually continue at the military seminary, after attaining the age of 16 and before they pass their public examination (provided they pass within the fixed period of four terms) shall count as a portion of the period which may eventually entitle them to retire upon *full pay* under the regulations as now established."

The following analysis was quoted in the House of Commons by the Right Honourable R. C. Fergusson, on Friday, the 26th July, 1833, on a motion that one fourth of the cadetships be set apart for Sons of Company's Officers. The Right Honourable C.W.W. Wynn's motion was negatived without a division, a satisfactory proof that the Court of Directors had exercised their right of patronage in an unexceptionable manner. The rules and regulations established for the good government of the college are admirable.

Distribution of the Court's Military Patronage, from 1813 to 1833.

Years.	No. of Cadets appointed.	Sons of King's Military Officers	Sons of King's Naval Officers.	Sons of Company's Civil Servants.	Sons of Officers in the Company's Army	Sons of Company's Maritime Officers.	Sons of Clergymen.	Orphans and Sons of Widows.
1813	59	2	..	2	6	1	4	10
1814	47	2	2	2	4	..	4	5
1815	65	1	2	3	9	..	2	3
1816		2	2				2	12
1817	85	2	..	5	11	..	1	25
1818	336	29	6	14	26	2	13	90
1819	527	32	8	25	37	1	28	111
1820	499	46	7	20	30	7	42	90
1821	403	29	11	18	17	3	33	100
1822	314	23	4	18	20	4	21	73
1823	211	15	10	10	12	3	19	49
1824	383	44	9	13	26	4	30	62
1825	353	29	17	17	36	3	50	87
1826	509	45	16	19	42	2	31	105
1827	359	37	7	14	33	2	32	108
1828	358	23	4	11	34	3	28	83
1829	183	23	4	5	10	1	26	40
1830	117	9	5	5	19	..	11	29
1831	139	6	3	4	5	1	2	17
1832	96	7	6	12	15	3	8	16
1833	49	3	1	7	9	..	3	1
	5092	409	124	224	401	40	390	1119

[I am indebted for the foregoing information to Mr. T. R. Clarke, of the College Office, E. I. House.]

The following table will show the scale of studies pursued. There are professors of various departments of knowledge, including chemistry, geology, &c.

Arrangement of Studies, East India Company's Military Seminary, January, 1838.

Sum. / Win.	Classes.	7 to 8 A.M. / 7½ to 8½ A.M.	9 to 11.	11 to 1.	2 to 3½.	7½ to 9½ P.M. / 7 to 9 P.M.
Monday.	1	Mathematics.	Math.	Fortifi.	Hindus.	Latin.
	2		Math.	Hindus.	Fortifi.	Library.
	3		Hindus.	Fortifi.	Fortifi.	Mathema.
	4		Math.	Math.	Hindus.	Hindus.
	5		Fortifi.	Mil. Dr.	Math.	Latin.
Tuesday.	1	Mathematics.	Math.	Mil. Dr.	Mil. Dr.	Library.
	2		Civil Dr.	Civil Dr.	Civil Dr.	Mathema.
	3		Math.	Math.	French.	French.
	4		Math.	Fortifi.	Fortifi.	Library.
	5		Math.	French.	Math.	Library.
Wednesday.	1	Mathematics.	Math.	Math.	Hindus.	Latin.
	2		Math.	Fortifi.	Fortifi.	Mathema.
	3		Math.	Hindus.	Math.	Library.
	4		Math.	Civil Dr	Civil Dr.	Library.
	5		Civil Dr.	Hindus.	Hindus.	Library.
Thursday.	1	Mathematics.	Math.	Fortifi.	Fortifi.	French.
	2		Fortifi.	Hindus.	Latin.	Mathema.
	3		Hindus.	Mil. Dr.	Mil. Dr.	Mathema.
	4		Math.	Fortifi.	Hindus.	Hindus.
	5		Math.	Hindus.	Fortifi.	Latin.
Friday.	1	Mathematics.	Math.	Hindus.	Fortifi.	Library.
	2		Math.	Fortifi.	Hindus.	French.
	3		Math.	Fortifi.	Fortifi.	Latin.
	4		Fortifi.	Mil. Dr.	Mil. Dr.	Mathema.
	5		Math.	French.	French.	Mathema.
Saturday.	1	Mathematics.	Civil Dr.	Civil Dr.	Civil Dr.	French.
	2		Math.	Mil. Dr.	Mil. Dr.	Library.
	3		Civil Dr.	Civil Dr.	Civil Dr.	Library.
	4		Math.	French.	French.	Hindus.
	5		Math.	Hindus.	Hindus.	Latin.

The following table shews the number of European non-commissioned officers and rank and file in India, and the corps and presidencies to which they belong:

Corps.		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Hon. Company's Engineers..		24	23	30	77
Artillery	European Horse	998	458	471	1927
	Ditto Foot..	2076	1431	847	4354
	Native Horse....	6	12	..	18
	Ditto Foot	8	2	2	12
Cavalry	H. M. Regiments	1202	659	664	2525
	Hon. Co.'s ditto	30	18	9	57
Infantry	H. M. European	6043	5135	2701	13879
	Hon Co.'s ditto	933	756	782	2471
	Do. N. Regulars	146	104	11	261
	Do. Irregulars	17	..	..	17
Staff		98	87	30	205
Invalids ditto		177	266	32	475
Total		1758	8951	5649	26277

The total number of European troops in India (exclusive of commissioned officers) is 30,975, of whom 19,540 belong to His Majesty's cavalry and infantry regiments. The number of King's troops serving in India from 1813 to 1830, has been annually as follows: 21,490, 20,049, 19,828, 20,432, 18,709, [illegible], 17,680, 16,743, 16,290, 15,876, 16,652, [illegible], 16,683, 16,832, 18,249, 19,612, 20,132, [illegible]. The cost of these troops (*defrayed by the [illegible] of India*, not by the British public) varied from [illegible]00,000*l.* to 1,000,000*l.* a year, independent of charges at home—(viz. 60,000*l* a year for half pay, &c.) The E. I. Company are authorized by Parliament to raise annually, in the United Kingdom, a certain number of men for the supply of their Indian Army; and in virtue of this authority, they have recruited and sent abroad during the last 11 years, [illegible] men, of whom 800 were dispatched to the St. Helena regiments. Their depôt is at Chatham, under the command of a few staff officers; the service is a favourite one with the public, and the finest young men in the country annually engage in it; if steady and intelligent, they obtain rank as warrant officers, deputy commissaries, conductors of stores, &c.

Native commissioned officers in the Indian Army according to the latest returns.

Corps.		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
Engineers		28	13	19	40
Artillery	Horse.. ..	6	7	..	13
	Foot	48	22	24	94
	Irregulars	..	..	..	..
Cavalry	Regulars ..	130	121	53	304
	Irregulars	130	..	10	140
Infantry	Regulars ..	1187	684	397	2268
	Irregulars	165	..	12	177
Native Doctors		219	100	68	387
Total....		1913	950	583	3416

The native officers are in fair proportion to the Europeans. The total number of native officers is 3,416, of whom 387 are native doctors, carefully educated in the European principles of medicine and chirurgery. The native officers are raised from the ranks according to their merit, and are a most exemplary body of men, grey in years and experience, they are well calculated to be the intermediate link between the European and the Sepoy soldier. Their steadiness of character and dashing bravery in the field (whether Hindoo or Moslem) has been previously shewn, and it is regretted that they are not enabled to attain a higher rank than subordinate to the youngest European Ensign. Killadars or Commandants of forts should be allotted for the veterans—and every General Officer should have one or two native Aide-de-Camps.

The number of native non-commissioned officers and rank and file in India, and the corps to which they belong, are—

Corps.		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
Hon. Comp's. Engineers		1621	1068	809	3498
Artillery.	European Horse ..	..	..	100	100
	Do. Foot..	..	..	..	..
	Native Horse.. ..	344	478	*	822
	Do. Foot Regulars	1917	643	601	3161
	Do. Irregulars....	..	..	..	..
	Gun Lascars	1248	532	851	2731
	Ordnance Drivers..	755	637	..	1392
Cavalry	Regulars ..	4980	3910	1355	10245
	Irregulars	3448	..	836	4284
Infantry	Regulars..	54201	38238	18547	110986
	Irregulars	9593	..	912	10505
Invalids..		..	1878	912	2790
Total		78107	47384	24923	150514

* No separate corps of horse artillery.

These troops are composed of Hindoos and Mussulmans, &c. mixed in every regiment, in a greater or less proportion; and in discipline, cleanliness, sobriety, and bravery, they are unsurpassed by any body of men. The native artillery make it a point of honour never to desert their guns, and wherever a British officer will lead, it has rarely or never been found that his sepoys will not follow. The native cavalry are excellent and fearless riders, superior to Europeans, and good swordsmen; they are exceedingly fond of their horses, and take the best care of them: of the whole army, it may be observed that no men are more alive to emulation; a medal is as highly prized by a sepoy as by a British soldier, and hundreds of instances of heroism have been related of them which would do honour to Greek or Roman story. The Bengal army is considered to possess the highest caste men, being principally Rajpoots; the Bombay sepoy is more a man of all-work, and the Madrasites are, perhaps, the hardiest race, but all are extremely tenacious of their rights, and adhere punctiliously to the customs which their religion ordains; any violation of either, particularly of the latter, has ever been attended with serious consequences.

Distribution of the Indian army according to recent returns.

Divisions of the Army.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.
BENGAL.			
Calcutta	3472	14448	17912
Dinapore..	1164	4594	5758
Buxar Fort	51	..	51
Benares	932	4248	5180
Allahabad Fort	33	1500	1533
Cawnpore	2144	11837	13981
Meerut	3306	16105	19411
Sirhind	1407	6797	8204
Saugoor	198	6258	6456
Rajpootanah F. F. ..	192	4375	4567
Meywar Do.	84	4395	4479
Malwa Do.	281	4124	4405
Total.. ..	13254	68673	90937

Distribution of the Indian army according to recent returns.

Divisions of the Army.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.
MADRAS.			
Centre Division	2394	8981	11375
Mysore Division	1766	8202	9968
Malabar and Kanara ..	764	2312	3076
Northern Division.. ..	510	7555	8065
Southern Do...	1026	5877	6903
Ceded Districts	981	1495	2476
Hyderabad Sub. F. ..	1080	5719	6799
Nagpore Do.	1139	3951	5090
Tennasserim Provinces	154	766	920
Pr. Wales Island &c. ..	87	1704	1791
Total.. ..	9901	46562	56493
BOMBAY.*			
Bombay Garrison.. ..	978	2896	3874
Southern Division.. ..	1080	5936	7016
Poonah Do.	3012	6559	6871
Northern Do...	1157	9760	10917
Sattarah Subsidiary ..	14	745	759
Asseergurh Fortress ..	11	742	753
Total.. ..	6252	26638	30190

* European Commissioned Officers on staff, employ, and leave, beyond the limits of this Presidency, not included; European and Native Veterans are included in European and Native Infantry.

The establishment of King's regiments in India is, Bengal, cavalry, 2; infantry, 8. Madras, cavalry, 1; infantry 8. Bombay, cavalry, 1; infantry, 4.

Grand Total of King's and Company's Military Force:

Corps.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
Engineers . .	1729	1681	900	4310
Artillery . .	7614	4288	3090	14992
Cavalry . . .	10133	4844	3008	17985
Infantry . . .	73642	45866	23952	143460
Medical Department .	413	228	140	781
Commissariat .	25	25	13	63
Staff . . .	192	181	110	483
Invalids . . .	177	2144	944	3266
Total . .	93925	59257	32157	185339

The subsidiary Indian forces and contingents, where they are specified in treaties with the East India Company, are as follows:—*Subsidiary*. Oude not less 10,000 men; the Nizam, two regiments cavalry and eight battalions of infantry; the Guicowar, two regiments of cavalry and 4,000 sepoys; Nagpore not stipulated; Mulhar Rao Holkar, the strength judged adequate by the British Government; Travancore, three battalions of infantry; Cochin, one battalion ditto, Mysore and Cutch not specified. *Contingents* of native chiefs; the Nizam, 10 cavalry and 12,000 infantry; Guicowar, 3,000 cavalry; Nagpore, 1,000 ditto; Holkar, 3,000 ditto; Mysore, 4,000 ditto (central India); Joudpore, 1,500 ditto; Ghuffoorkan, 600 ditto; Bhopaul, 600 cavalry and 400 infantry; and Dowlah and Purtumbghur, 50 cavalry and 200 infantry; and Dewap 100 cavalry 100 infantry. The following chiefs, not included in the preceding list, are pledged to bring forward troops to the extent of their means when required by the Company's Government: Rajahs of Bhurtpore and Machery; most of the Boondela chiefs; chiefs of Rajpootana and Malwa not enumerated above, and the Rajah of Sattarah. The military force of the Rajpoot States is 7,676 cavalry and 27,788 infantry, of which Kotah alone has 20,700 infantry and 4,200 cavalry. Sindia's army amounts to 10,000 cavalry and 20,000 infantry; Holkar's force, 3,456 cavalry and 2,000 infantry; the Rajah of Sattarah has 300 cavalry and 5,000 infantry; Runjeet Sing's formidable force as given in the Meerut Observer, is as follows.

The Seick army of the Punjaub was, so late as the commencement of the present century, a mere military confederacy of predatory horse, and that gallant but unfortunate adventurer, George Thomas, considered them the most contemptible troops in Hindostan. The talent of Runjeet Sing, has within the last twenty-five years established the military reputation of the Seicks, and this prince now possesses a regular army, accustomed to war, full of ardour, and jealous of renown; the Seicks possess many qualities which admirably fit them for a military life; they are individually brave and athletic, and are free from those prejudices of caste, which detracts from the military classes of the native soldiery of British India. A Seick will eat of any thing but *beef*; his religion never requires him to undress at his meals, nor does it prescribe fasts, or inculcate any thing to interfere with the duties of a soldier; like the soldier of Europe, the Seicks are however not averse to the use of fermented liquors, and their Sirdars are notoriously addicted to the vice of drunkenness.

The foreigners or Hindoostanies of the Seick army are men from the provinces of British India, and receive a stipulated monthly pay; many of the Seick soldiers receive rations of grain, besides their pay.

General Abstract of the Seick Army.—Guns in different forts, 108; Ditto Horse Artillery, 58, Ditto Foot Artillery, 142; total guns, 308. Mortars, 6; Jamboorans on Camels, 305; Cavalry regular, 5,200; Ditto irregular, 43,300; total Cavalry, 48,500. Infantry regular, 6,000; Ditto irregular, 17,000; total Infantry, 23,000. Golundaze, 1,500; grand total Army, 73,000. The horse artillery of Runjeet's army, consist of guns of small calibre, and their field equipment resemble that of our late foot batteries; and consequently such artillery would be utterly unable to cope with our horse artillery; still, as these guns are drawn by horses, their fire would be always available, which is not the case with bullock artillery.

In 1798, Tippoo Sultan's field army was estimated at 47,470 fighting men; and his revenues at one Crore of Rupees; Runjeet Sing's army amounts to 73,000 men, and his revenues to one Crore and eighty lakhs of rupees.

The Hydrabad subsidiary force, stationed in His Highness the Nizam's dominions, is furnished from the Madras Presidency, and consists of the following troops: one battalion foot artillery; two troops of horse artillery; a park of heavy guns; two regiments native cavalry; one regiment of Europeans, and seven regiments of native infantry.

The Nizam's regular and irregular troops under the command of British officers are under the immediate control of the supreme Government, and consist as follows: four independent companies of artillery, with large establishments of field pieces and heavy guns; one regiment of engineers; eight regiments of regular infantry; one garrison battalion; one invalid battalion; a body of invalids at Ellichapoor; and five regiments of irregular cavalry.

The payment of the Company's Hydrabad Subsidiary Force is provided for by treaty, and they are paid direct from the British treasuries through the military paymaster. As to the Nizam's troops, they are paid direct by the Nizam's Government, the total expense of which, it is said, amounts to about 42 or 43 lacs per annum.

The general servitude of the officers in the Company's army is thus shewn:—

Abstract Statement of the Dates of Promotion and Periods of Service of the Field Officers, Captains, and Senior Subalterns of the Armies of the Three Presidencies, on the 1st January, 1835.

NATIVE CAVALRY.

RANK.		Gained their present Rank. Under 10 years.	From 10 to 15 years.	From 15 to 20 years.	From 20 to 25 years.	From 25 to 30 years.	From 30 to 35 years.	From 35 and upwards.	Average period in gaining their present rank.	Average present period of service.
Colonels	Bengal	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	33	41
	Madras	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	30	44
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	27	38
Lieut. Colonels	Bengal	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	28	34
	Madras	..	..	..	3	4	1	..	25	33
	Bombay	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	27	33
Majors	Bengal	..	1	..	7	2	..	..	23	27
	Madras	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	23	26
	Bombay	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	25	27
Captains	Bengal	16	20	14	..	..	..	..	12	20
	Madras	11	18	9	2	..	..	..	12	18
	Bombay	3	8	4	..	..	..	..	12	20
Two Senior Lieutenants in each Regmt.*	Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13

NATIVE INFANTRY.

RANK.		Gained their present Rank. Under 10 years.	From 10 to 15 years.	From 15 to 20 years.	From 20 to 25 years.	From 25 to 30 years.	From 30 to 35 years.	From 35 and upwards.	Average period in gaining their present rank.	Average present period of service.
Colonels	Bengal	..	..	..	1	30	26	19	32	42
	Madras	..	..	..	1	5	21	25	33	42
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	3	19	6	32	39
Lieut. Colonels	Bengal	..	..	..	6	69	1	..	26	32
	Madras	..	..	..	6	37	7	..	27	32
	Bombay	..	..	..	11	13	1	..	25	32
Majors	Bengal	..	..	1	25	50	..	..	25	28
	Madras	..	..	4	25	25	..	..	24	26
	Bombay	..	..	4	13	11	..	..	23	27
Captains	Bengal	43	157	170	10	..	..	..	14	20
	Madras	80	137	53	..	..	..	..	11	17
	Bombay	58	71	11	..	..	..	..	10	17
Two Senior Lieutenants in each Regmt.*	Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13

ARTILLERY.

RANK.		Gained their present Rank. Under 10 years.	From 10 to 15 years.	From 15 to 20 years.	From 20 to 25 years.	From 25 to 30 years.	From 30 to 35 years.	From 35 and upwards.	Average period in gaining their present rank.	Average present period of service.
Colonels	Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	36	46
	Madras	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	32	46
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	29	33
Lieut. Colonels	Bengal	..	..	..	5	3	1	..	24	31
	Madras	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	25	31
	Bombay	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	23	25
Majors	Bengal	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	25	29
	Madras	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	22	26
	Bombay	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	22	24
Captains	Bengal	..	18	32	..	..	..	..	15	23
	Madras	11	19	..	..	..	..	..	10	18
	Bombay	7	13	..	..	..	..	..	10	18
Two Senior Lieutenants in each Regmt.*	Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13

ENGINEERS.

RANK.		Gained their present Rank. Under 10 years.	From 10 to 15 years.	From 15 to 20 years.	From 20 to 25 years.	From 25 to 30 years.	From 30 to 35 years.	From 35 and upwards.	Average period in gaining their present rank.	Average present period of service.
Colonels	Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	36	40
	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	36	44
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	39	45
Lieut. Colonels	Bengal	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	24	26
	Madras	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	28	33
	Bombay	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	27	34
Majors	Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	23
	Madras	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	17	25
	Bombay	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	25	28
Captains	Bengal	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	9	16
	Madras	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	16
	Bombay	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	10	16
Two Senior Lieutenants in each Regmt.*	Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

* In the Artillery and Engineers there are two Senior Lieutenants in each Battalion.

Distribution of the Army in 1813 and in 1830.

Distribution.	In 1813.		In 1830.		Increase since 1813.		Decrease since 1813.	
BENGAL TROOPS.	Europ.	Natives.	Europ.	Natives.	Europ.	Natives	Europ.	Natives
Bengal, Bahar and Cuttak	2388	21622	5440	16776	3052	—	—	4846
Country between Bahar and Oude, including Ganges Posts	1494	5885	1362	4633	—	—	132	1252
Oude	155	6309	143	4809	—	—	12	1500
Dooab and Territory between Ganges and Jumna.	4521	12975	4795	14124	274	1149	—	—
Rohilcund	47	1943	64	3863	17	1920	—	—
Acquisitions from Nepaul	—	—	41	3552	41	3552	—	—
Country west of the Jumna and north-west of Chumbul	765	19688	2233	15987	1468	—	—	3701
Rajpootana	—	—	357	9102	357	9102	—	—
Ceded Districts in Nerbudda	—	—	246	6167	246	6167	—	—
Bundlecund	144	5488	97	3688	—	—	47	1800
Malwa	—	—	340	4693	340	4693	—	—
Assam, Sylhet, Chittagong and Arracan	18	1103	84	4776	66	3673	—	—
Penang	21	1620	—	—	—	—	21	1620
Total	9553	76633	15202	92170	5861	30256	212	14719
Exclusive of Troops at Java Fort Marlborough; Engineers, Escorts, Ordnance Drivers, Conductors, Staff, &c.	6150	9429	399	4727				
Grand Total	15703	86062	15701	96897				
MADRAS TROOPS.								
Nizam's Dominions	1136	8455	1347	6811	211	—	—	1644
Rajah of Berar's ditto	—	—	816	4001	816	4001	—	—
Northern Circars	594	4753	944	6714	350	1961	—	—
Ceded Districts	1002	7588	1069	4472	67	—	—	3116
Mysore	3403	8891	1779	5682	—	—	1624	3209
Carnatic	4961	12246	3841	19571	—	7325	1120	—
Portuguese Territories	464	2820	—	—	—	—	464	2820
Malabar and Canara	1130	3076	959	2491	—	—	171	585
Travancore	493	2909	169	2455	—	—	324	454
Malay Peninsula	37	18	1141	2772	1104	2754	—	—
Candeish and Surat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poona	20	575	—	—	—	—	20	575
S. Mahratta Country	—	—	75	2456	75	2456	—	—
Total	13240	51331	12140	57425	2623	18497	3723	12403
Exclusive of Engineers, Conductors of Ordnance, Native Invalids and Staff	350	4516	841	324				
Grand Total	13590	55847	12981	57749				
BOMBAY TROOPS.								
Cutch	—	—	116	1135	116	1135	—	—
Kattywar	—	—	32	1208	32	1208	—	—
Guzerat	1053	5890	1260	7938	207	2048	—	—
Candeish and Surat	43	2205	108	5042	65	2837	—	—
Bombay Island	3383	6828	1446	3873	—	—	1937	2955
N. and S. Concan	24	1197	66	3997	42	2800	—	—
Poonah and Sattarah	253	7836	3580	7889	3327	53	—	—
S. Mahratta Country	—	—	861	1196	861	1196	—	—
Malwah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4756	33956	7469	32278	4650	11277	1937	2955
Exclusive of Engineers, Conductors, Staff, &c.	122	35	258	143	Total of Three Presidencies.			
Grand Total	4878	23991	7727	32421	13134	60030	5872	30077

Military force in India, European and Native, for 45 years.

Years.	Force Employed (King's and Company's).						Appointments.		King's & Com.'s	European Commissioned Company's Officers.				
	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.								Charge, £.	
	Europ.	Natives.	Europ.	Nat.	Europ.	Nat.	Cadets.	Assistant Surgeons.	Authorised Establishment	Retired on Full and Half Pay.	On Furlough Pay.	Retired per Mille	Retired.	Furlough
1793..	5440	29482	9981	29914	3347	10265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1794..	5437	29655	9728	30728	3227	10214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1795..	5009	29304	8921	33277	2942	10271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1796..	4842	32104	10020	38474	3094	13654	114	32	—	—	81	—	—	15641
1797..	7511	32812	13274	38910	3148	13346	132	29	2142	9	107	4.1	3129	20537
1798..	7389	40105	11283	36501	3494	14541	408	36	2306	22	115	9.5	6728	23860
1799..	7220	48540	11963	40603	4764	16399	219	27	2592	39	93	15.0	9656	21592
1800..	7719	49322	10301	46050	4812	19928	474	27	2859	51	95	17.8	17696	26183
1801..	7740	51169	13043	72653	2229	9042	43	28	3084	71	100	23.0	23452	27402
1802..	7199	45257	13460	67587	3682	9662	291	31	3174	78	116	24.5	21830	32447
1803..	7627	45226	12765	59513	4538	10472	492	28	3185	93	157	29.2	29040	42175
1804..	7655	71088	12225	69682	3162	14901	357	42	3378	131	177	38.7	39869	43104
1805..	7811	81257	12990	58842	4090	17575	439	51	3614	146	171	40.4	42671	52855
1806..	8857	74305	11709	61299	5879	20817	340	36	3693	157	238	42.4	46050	58919
1807..	8362	72257	12567	59572	5531	21794	281	48	3907	181	209	46.3	42053	52904
1808..	9966	71409	12759	58474	7073	21237	263	24	3907	220	276	56.4	58221	65326
1809..	10132	73468	13176	56766	8079	23883	114	28	3918	240	253	61.2	60515	62124
1810..	10715	77125	16244	55211	4993	24926	194	27	3951	260	229	65.8	67994	61859
1811..	11711	85342	18051	55873	4717	25450	113	14	3951	268	213	67.5	76301	60556
1812..	15232	86387	13890	55463	4713	23772	53	28	3951	298	227	75.4	77719	62781
1813..	15703	86062	13590	55847	4878	23991	52	55	3935	314	237	79.4	83374	65801
1814..	12441	87334	14104	52285	5106	23168	56	40	3935	323	264	82.0	81663	65454
1815..	12617	116925	13963	54741	5031	23906	26	33	6064	332	227	81.6	79968	64915
1816..	13144	117791	14051	56947	5024	23746	25	38	4120	341	234	82.7	83514	61209
1817..	12221	112310	13745	58381	5090	24443	86	29	3285	345	269	105.0	85271	65089
1818..	11582	124546	13739	59778	6840	26755	290	33	3490	353	295	101.1	83666	67085
1819..	11040	121306	12027	64475	6427	30097	409	46	4598	358	292	78.0	86169	75989
1820..	11676	121238	11333	77097	5636	30315	460	62	4628	373	296	86.0	83742	83354
1821..	11725	117262	11537	77181	5652	33625	417	66	4689	375	301	79.8	83092	86205
1822..	11500	117739	11747	65917	5818	32519	258	59	4689	377	340	80.4	82012	92268
1823..	13606	116228	11515	59908	5812	30663	207	48	4920	392	350	79.8	84594	101022
1824.	13565	122531	11884	57562	5136	32749	368	39	5011	402	351	80.2	82595	106104
1825..	14141	144471	10836	65586	5446	36068	367	53	5191	442	385	85.9	89800	115594
1826..	13809	143752	10836	72993	6227	43528	466	74	5356	447	417	83.4	94094	129212
1827..	14358	129943	11787	68260	6528	42739	358	61	5422	477	430	88.0	96099	135305
1828..	15329	120481	12384	63089	6844	40901	354	59	5430	491	492	90.4	101674	150350
1829..	17978	110564	13105	59698	6703	37400	209	57	4833	507	532	104.9	100741	164753
1830..	15701	96897	12981	57749	7727	32421	93	42	4833	520	598	107.5	107395	178005
1831..	14870	82682	11702	55945	8289	30480	61	49	4833	543	639	112.3	115798	179041
1832..	14294	79127	11720	48798	6748	28122	21	6	4833					
1833..	13421	79567	11088	48279	6535	27227	102	29	4833					
1834..	13050	78387	10450	47832	6339	23641	146	22	4833					
1835..	13459	79397	10451	47063	6043	22796	178	17						
1836..	13552	80219	10866	46371	6332	23237	154	39						
1837..	13181	80654	11083	46792	6076	23287	224	36						

***Note.*—This Return includes Provincial Corps; it omits Officers on Furlough to England. In the five years, 1801 until 1805, a portion of the Bombay army is returned as composing the Madras army, because it was employed in the Madras territory.**

The Indian Marine, although at one time very considerable, is of late much diminished; it is attached to the Bombay Presidency, and consists of one frigate; four 18 gun ships; six 10 gun corvettes and brigs; two armed steamers and some surveying vessels. The number of officers may be stated at 12 captains; 14 commanders; 46 lieutenants; 71 junior officers, and about 500 European seamen, (with a proportion of four warrant-officers to each vessel) and a complement of from 600 to 700 native sea-men. The latest

Parliamentary returns of the annual cost of the Marine Establishment at Bombay is—Marine cruizers, &c. S. R. 11,94,573; marine office establishment, &c. 1,51,105; water, luggage, and ferry-boats, 25,831; dry docks, mooring chains, &c. 80,444; building vessels, purchase of timber, &c., 4,24,741; total, S. R. 18,76,894; or in sterling 211,128*l.* During the European wars, the Indian navy on every occasion where an opportunity offered, have shewn themselves in nowise inferior in naval tactics and bravery to His Majesty's service, while the extensive and valuable surveys which the officers have made of the islands, rivers, gulphs and bays in the Indian and China seas display their scientific acquirements in pre-eminent degree, and entitle them to the gratitude of every nation trading to the East. It is understood that measures are now in progress to convert the Bombay Marine into an armed steam flotilla.

At Calcutta there is a marine establishment which, though not of warlike nature, is nevertheless of the utmost importance.—I allude to the pilot service, which has no equal in any country in Europe. The service consists of 12 strong, well-fitted and quick-sailing vessels, of 200 tons burthen, schooner-rigged, and admirably adapted for withstanding the tempestuous weather from April to October, so frequent off the sand-heads at the mouths of the Ganges and Hooghly, where six or eight of the pilot vessels are constantly stationed, either at anchor or cruising about on the look-out for vessels coming up the Bay of Bengal; the moment a ship is seen, the pilot schooner makes towards her, puts a European pilot and a European leadsman on board, and then resumes her search for other ships approaching the port of Calcutta.

The service is one of seniority, from leadsman or volunteers (the lowest) to branch pilot (the highest). The number of Europeans in the pilot service is about 130; they are intelligent, skilful and gentlemanly men, well acquainted, from length of service, with the difficult and dangerous navigation of the Hooghly. There are 12 branch pilots, 24 masters. 24 first mates, 24 second mates, and between 70 and 80 volunteers or leadsmen. The salary of a branch pilot is 70*l.* per month; of a master 27*l.*; of a first mate 15*l.*; and of a second mate and volunteer 6*l.* per month. Each ship going up or coming down from Calcutta (a distance of 150 miles) gives a gratuity of about a 100 rupees to the pilot and the leadsman who have charge of the ship. The yearly cost, according to the latest return before Parliament, is in S. rupees—pilot schooners and buoy vessels, 3,68,585; steam vessels 87,454; light-houses &c. 1,08,505; moorings 86,279; which, with various other items amount to S. R. 13,26,346 = 153,856*l.* sterling per annum. At Madras the marine is small, consisting of 20 Europeans and 265 natives.

The physical or medical branch of the Anglo-Indian service, as regards the number employed in the army and marine is as follows:—

Number and Expense of the Medical Officers (European and Native Doctors) employed at each Presidency, and at Penang and St. Helena, since 1813. N. B. The *Civil* Surgeons in the E. I. Company's Service not included.

Years.	NUMBERS.											EXPENSE.			
	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		Penang, &c.		St. Helena.		Total Europeans and Natives.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.		£.	£.	£.	£.
1813..	156	144	137	176	92	8	4	2	7	1	727	34836	24843	19977	79656
1814..	169	150	142	155	92	7	4	2	7	1	729	42766	25316	21120	89202
1815..	156	181	143	145	95	7	4	2	6	1	740	8775	29438	21835	60048
1816..	174	196	164	161	96	7	4	2	6	1	811	42132	30674	21601	94407
1817..	162	188	152	160	94	6	3	2	6	1	774	42494	29993	21391	93878
1818..	178	211	151	156	99	6	4	2	6	1	814	41858	29692	22387	93937
1819..	165	228	146	154	93	16	4	2	5	1	814	52442	22723	23934	99099
1820..	171	214	173	167	108	7	3	2	5	1	851	51954	22976	25331	100261
1821..	164	207	174	191	107	8	3	1	7	1	863	57952	26367	22916	107235
1822..	169	213	169	199	116	3	4	2	6	1	882	54968	27676	38903	121547
1823..	173	203	192	185	114	62	4	2	6	1	942	58085	31234	40938	130257
1824..	174	215	196	185	108	62	4	2	6	1	953	57034	29687	29059	115780
1825..	183	242	185	206	108	80	4	7	6	1	1022	63443	31314	29059	123816
1826..	192	258	179	227	110	86	3	5	6	1	1067	14225	28267	27217	69709
1827..	198	241	196	222	123	97	4	5	6	1	1093	67015	29507	26355	122877
1828..	239	236	195	269	109	87	3	6	7	1	1152	70442	35074	27518	133034
1829..	235	251	210	236	158	114	5	10	7	1	1227	67538	29323	28493	125354
1830..	222	225	212	232	156	136	5	10	7	1	1266	66772	35134	30952	132858
1831..	234	287	140	231	119	122									
1832..	241	306			118	145									
1833..	256	306	149	233	125	147									
1834..															
1835..															
1836..															
1837..															

The range of Professional talent is of the highest, and the valuable additions which the surgeons in the E. I. Company's service have made to our heretofore limited knowledge of the botany, zoology, geology, meteorology, &c. of the East, entitle them to the most honoured considerations.

In the medical schools, Hindoo, Mussulman, and Anglo Indian youths are taught Anatomy, Surgery, Practice of Physic, &c., and when properly qualified, they receive appointments as Native Doctors in different regiments, and at the principal stations.

XI. The prosperity of a nation is materially dependent on a just system of finance, the leading principles of which are, that every individual shall contribute to the maintenance of a Government in proportion to the property he possesses, in order to protect him from domestic tyranny or foreign aggression, and that every individual contributing his quota shall have a voice in regulating its disbursement. As the comparative advantages of direct and indirect taxation are now deservedly engrossing a large share of public attention, and the financial system of Great Britain and of our possessions in India is materially different, it will be necessary to enter into some detail, in order that the Indian mode of finance may be more thoroughly understood and appreciated.

In India the ancient system of direct taxation has not been changed. The land in India has been from time immemorial the grand fund of supply to the Government, as will be seen by the proportions of the Indian revenue derived from different sources in 1831–2, the latest year in which the returns have been laid before Parliament complete:—

Direct Taxation.—Land revenue, 10,750,218*l.*; house tax, 40,000*l.*; tax on professions, 116,830*l.*; tolls on ferries, 96,242*l.*; territories on Nerbudda, 2[illegible],347*l.*; Burmese cessions, 87,266*l.*; Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin, 342,776*l.*; Nagpore subsidiary, 77,743*l.*; Bhurtpore, 24,881*l.*; Nizam's and Rajpoot Tribute, 78,938*l.*; Cutch subsidiary, 13,332*l.*; miscellaneous, 17,996*l.* Total, 11,885,569*l.*

Indirect Taxation.—Salt sale & licenses, 2,314,982*l.*; customs (sea & land), 1,380,099*l.*; opium, 1,442,570*l.*; post office, 103,501*l.*; tobacco, 63,048*l.*; mint receipts, 60,518*l.*; stamps, 328,300*l.*; judicial fees and fines, 70,469*l.*; Sayer and Abkaree, 764,759*l.*; marine and pilotage, 45,974.; excise (in Calcutta), 19,106*l.* Total, 6,593,326*l.*

Land Revenue of India.—The land-tax of British India is entitled to priority of consideration, no less on account of its financial importance as to amount, than of its influence over the rights and interests of the native inhabitants of the country, and over the general prosperity of the empire. There are three different modes of assessing land in India; and as each has its advocates, and are essentially different in operation, the fairest plan which the Author can adopt in laying a detail of them before the public, will be to give a very brief abstract of the evidence on the subject as laid before Parliament, during the recent discussion on the renewal of the E. I. Company's charter. Thus no favour to any system will be shewn, and the public will be better enabled to form a comparative judgment on their respective merits. The source whence each paragraph is derived *verbatim* is also given. I have only added copulative conjunctions or articles for the purpose of "dovetailing," as it were, the sentiments scattered through a vast mass of evidence. C. P. is Commons' Paper; Lords' is signified by L.; the figure refers to the number of the paper or question.

Principles of the Land Tax.—Three different modes of assessing the land-tax prevail in British India; 1st, a *perpetual* settlement with the proprietors of land; 2nd, a *temporary* settlement with the heads of villages or townships; and 3rd, a definite settlement with each individual occupant or cultivator of the soil (1832, C. P. 2), but the acknowledged basis of every land revenue settlement in India is the right of a Government to a certain share of the *gross* produce of every inch of cultivated land; the share may be alienated entirely or partially, or it may be diminished by grants from Government: it may be commuted for a money payment under engagements more or less extended for a series of years, or even for perpetuity; but the groundworks of the land revenue in India is the right of Government to a share of the *gross* produce of all cultivation (1832, C. P. 29). Land is assessed with reference to the payments of former years, and to the actual state of the cultivation, and of the season. If the cultivation have been increased, the revenue is increased; if land have been thrown up, it is diminished; if it be a bad season, allowances are made for it (1830, L. 2,285); and in case of complaint of over-assessment, it is rectified (1830, L. 1,565), as it is well understood that nothing contributes so essentially to secure the public tranquillity as a low assessment (1831, C. 5,250).

The peculiarity of India in deriving a large proportion of its revenue from the land, is in fact a very great advantage; nine-tenths probably of the revenue of the Government is derived from the rent of land never appropriated to individuals, and always considered to have been the property of Government. This is one of the most fortunate circumstances that can occur in any country; because, in consequence of this, the wants of the state are supplied really and truly without taxation: the wants of Government are supplied without any drain, either upon the produce of the man's labour, or the produce of any man's capital (1831, C. 3,134). But the great difficulty in raising a revenue from the land in India is the difficulty of ascertaining correctly the value of land; approximation is all that can be obtained (1831, C. 3,162). The general proportion taken is extremely uncertain (1830, L. 2,537); because no portion of the *gross* produce of the land can ever be taken as the standard for assessment, for various proportions of the gross produce go as rent, according to all the various qualities of the soil, some lands yielding no rent, others a fourth, others a third, and other portions of the soil of a still more valuable quality, yielding half or more than half of the gross produce as rent (1831, C. 3,886); that is, a surplus of the produce of the soil, after a full remuneration to the cultivator for his labour and stock (C, 3,884). The instruction for many years sent from home, and impressed upon the Governments of India is, that in no case can more be taken than the rent of the land, without both injustice and permanent injury to the country—not only injury to the individual cultivators, but injury to the Government itself; and in all doubtful cases, the instruction has been to take special care to err on the side of lenity rather than on the side of severity; to take less than the rent rather than more (C. 3,162).

The consent of Government is not required for the cultivation of any new land; Government are happy that people should come and take up their abode; they make no enquiry, if there be no objection made by the neighbouring villagers; that is to say, that they do not occupy the land that others are in the possession of; the right of possession remaining, unless disturbed by other claimants, which rarely or never occurs (1830, L. 542 and 543).

The Zemindary or perpetual Settlement of Lord Cornwallis.—One of the most material points for consideration in respect to the land-tax, is the different modes of levying the assessment now in force (1832, C. R. P. 2). To begin with the *Zemindary* Settle-

ment, the most obvious feature of advantage in which is the facility of collection, as it is a much more simple thing to obtain the revenue of a large district from a certain moderate number of Zemindars or contributors, than it is to perform the collection in detail by the officers of Government themselves, and another advantage undoubtedly is, the greater degree of certainty in the result (1831, C. 3,339). The main difference in the mode of collecting the land revenue in different parts of British India, consisting chiefly in the different degrees of summariness, or detail adopted in the collection of the revenue, from the great mass of cultivators who hold land generally in small portions, and who have a right to the perpetual hereditary occupancy of the soil, so long as they continue to pay the revenue demanded by Government.

When the E. I. Company came into possession of the revenues of the Dewanny of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, they found the land revenue collected in the most summary method by the intervention of officers under the Mahommedan Government, who had charge of districts sometimes of more, sometimes of less extent, with various titles, such as Zemindars and Talookdars, and who paid the revenue into the treasury in one sum, for which they were rewarded by the Government, generally with a per centage on their collections; in fact, Zemindars were found managing considerable districts whose obligations consisted in paying a certain annual amount to the Government. Many of them held their districts or estates under this condition hereditarily. (1831, C. 3,114, 3,115, 3,215).

On the East India Company becoming possessed of the Bengal territory, great abuses were found to prevail, and to be practised by the different sorts of people employed in the collection of the revenue. The detail of the business was so great, that it frightened Lord Cornwallis and the Government of the day, and they conceived that no better method for the protection of the Ryots or small cultivators, could be invented, than to create a species of landlords, from whom they expected much benefit to arise; the ground upon which they principally went was this, that those Zemindars, having a permanent interest in the land assigned to them, would have an interest in the prosperity of the Ryots, in the same manner as a landlord in England feels an interest in the prosperity of his tenants. This was expected to produce two good effects, to create a landed aristocracy in the country, and above all to afford protection to the Ryots or small cultivators, from the kind of paternal feeling that was expected to pervade the Zemindars (1831, C. 3,136). With a view to the protection of the whole mass of the agricultural population, and with the best of motives, the Zemindars in 1793, whether cultivators or officers in actual charge of districts, hereditarily or by special appointment, were created landholders of the country by which a property in the soil was vested in them, in nearly as full a sense as it is to the holder of a fee-simple in England; the sum which a Zemindar had been in the habit of paying was ascertained by the observation of a few prior years, the assessment or tax was *fixed for ever*, and an engagement was made that this amount of land revenue should never be raised on him; such is the nature of the settlement known by the name of 'the ZEMINDARY or PERMANENT SETTLEMENT' (1831, C. 3,115, 3,116, 3,136, 3,215; 1832, R. C. P. 21). The countries settled on the permanent Zemindary tenure include under the Bengal Presidency, an extent of 149,782 square miles, embracing the whole of Bengal, Bahar, Benares, and Orissa (Cuttack alone excepted), with a population exclusive of the Benares province of 35,518,645, assessed in 1829-30, at a permanent Jumma or revenue of 32,470,858 sicca rupees. Under the Madras Presidency, the Zemindary settlement includes nearly the whole of the five northern Circars, lying immediately adjacent to the Bengal frontier; rather more than one-third of the Salem, and about one-third of the Chingleput districts included under the head of Madura; and a small portion of the southern division of Arcot, consisting of some of the E. I. Company's ancient lands near Cuddalore; these countries include a territory of 49,607 square miles, with a population of 3,941,021, assessed in 1829-30, at 8,511,009 sicca rupees. The permanent, or Zemindary Settlement has never extended to any portion of the provinces under the Bombay Presidency, which contain 59,438 square miles, with a population estimated at 6,251,546; and 5,500 square miles in the northern Concan, of which the population is unknown; far the greater part of the Madras territories, to the extent of 92,316 square miles, with a population of 9,567,514, has also been exempted from it; as has also been the case in the province of Cuttack, under the Bengal Government, containing 9,040 square miles, and a population of 1,984,620; neither has the Permanent Settlement been extended to the Upper or Western Provinces under the Supreme Government, embracing 66,510 square miles, and a population of 32,206,806; nor to the districts ceded on the Nerbudda, and by the Rajah of Berar in 1826, containing 85,700 square miles, of which the population is unknown; thus of the British territorial possessions on the continent of Asia, including an area of 512,878 square miles, the Permanent or Zemindary Settlement extends over but 199,389 square miles (1832, R. C. P. 21). We may now proceed to the consideration of the VILLAGE SYSTEM.

Village Land Revenue System.—The landed property in Upper India may be said to belong to the community of a village, each village having head men, leaders, or principals, called *Mocuddims*, or *Potails*, who either by descent, or sometimes by their personal influence, obtain a superiority in the village, and the management of its affairs; they are selected by the villagers, and removable at their pleasure.

The lands are let out to men sometimes in the same village, sometimes in the neighbouring village, while certain portions, and certain rights are possessed by the different craftsmen or artizans of the village, such as the schoolmaster, the washerman, the barber, the carpenter, the blacksmith, the watchman, the village accountant, &c. who have each a right to a certain share in the produce of the soil, of which there is also a certain portion set aside for certain recognised expenses of the village, and for defraying its hospitality towards strangers (1830, L. 398, 399, 405, 406, 529). These village communities are little republics, having nearly everything that they want within themselves, and almost independent of any foreign relations. Dynasty after dynasty tumbles down; revolution succeeds to revolution; Hindoo, Patan, Mogul, Mahratta, Seik, English, are all masters in turn, but the village communities remain the same. In times of trouble they arm and fortify themselves; an hostile army passes through the country; the village communities collect their cattle within their walls, and let the enemy pass unprovoked. If plunder and devastation be directed again themselves, and the force employed be irresistible, they flee to friendly villages at a distance, but when the storm

has passed over, they return and resume their occupations. If a country remain for a series of years the scene of continued pillage and massacre, so that the village cannot be inhabited, the scattered villagers nevertheless return whenever the power of peaceable possession revives: a generation may pass away, but the succeeding generation will return: the sons will take the place of their fathers, the same site for the village, the same position for the houses, the same lands will be occupied by the descendants of those who were driven out when the village was depopulated, and it is not a trifling matter that will drive them out, for they will often maintain their post through times of disturbance and convulsion, and acquire strength sufficient to resist pillage and oppression with success. This union of the village communities each one forming a separate little state in itself, has contributed more than any other cause to the preservation of the people of India, through all the revolutions and changes which they have suffered, and is in a high degree conducive to their happiness, and to the enjoyment of a great proportion of freedom and independence. (1832, Commons' Rev. Committee, p. 29.)

It is difficult to state the proportion of the produce of the village paid to Government; the authorities know little of the precise property of any of the proprietors, it is not the interest or the wish of the village that the Government should scrutinize and know their possessions, therefore, if any one of the brotherhood fails to pay his proportion, that is a matter for the village at large to settle, they will then come forward to pay it for him, but those are private arrangements kept to themselves; and the Mokuddim has no power from the Government to enforce the assessment, what each man in the village has to pay is an internal arrangement, which it is desirable for the Government not to interfere in, the villagers settling among themselves what each has to pay, the total assessment being calculated after enquiry into the state of prosperity in the village; what it has hitherto paid; what it is capable of paying; the state of the village lands, and what assessments they ought to bear with reference to the produce; and if the villagers are dissatisfied with their Mokuddim, or head man, they turn him out (1830, L. 401, 402, 404, 528, 583, 584.) Surveys of considerable expense have been made by Government; a minute account taken of the state of the land in each village, the fields examined in the presence of a surveying officer, with all the assistance he can procure, not only from his own servants, but from the village communities, the people themselves interested, and also the ryots and people of the neighbouring villages, who are invited to attend. The exact limits of the village are put down, and even the detail of land within the village, the productions, houses, fruit bearing trees, and so on: the assessment is grounded upon these particulars (1831, C. 3,492). The Upper or Western Provinces of Bengal, the greater part of the Bombay territories, the ceded territories on the Nerbudda and the Province of Tanjore are all assessed in villages. (1831, C. 3119, 3123, 3129, 3130.) The RYOTWAR SYSTEM.—The peculiar principle of the third sort of assessment, termed *Ryotwar*, is to fix a maximum of assessment upon all the lands of the country in perpetuity; (1831, C. 4565) the money rent of each individual cultivator for the fields in his occupation is defined with as much permanency as possible, the aggregate of such rents making the total assessment, which varies each year with the increase or decrease of cultivation. Another main principle of the Ryotwar system is to protect the rights of all ryots or cultivators, as they now exist in every village, from infringement; and to prevent all encroachment upon those rights (1831, C. 5156); thus, in the Ryotwar system, the details of the interest of the respective Ryots are known completely, and not at all in the Zemindary system; and the former effectually does what the latter professes to do, but never has done, and never can do, that is, fix an assessment upon all the lands in the country. Under the Ryotwar system, the assessment goes from detail to the aggregate; it respects property of every class, that of the largest landholder, and that of the smallest; it measures and assesses every portion of an estate, and thus facilitates the transfer of landed property, as the first question when taken into the market is—what is the amount of public demand upon the land? (1831, C. 4565, 4567, 4568.) The Ryotwar system deals with the proprietor; if the Rajah be the complete proprietor, he is the person with whom the Government deals; it does not profess to interfere between him and his tenants, but in order to ascertain what the Rajah is to pay, his lands are first assessed in detail, and then in the aggregate (1831, C. 4570). The Ryotwar settlement is applicable, it is said, in every state of things; where there are proprietors it may be entered into with proprietors; where there are no proprietors it may be concluded with farmers or cultivators; it may be equally made for the largest or for the smallest quantity of land; for millions of acres, or for only a few. The owner of a single field may make his terms directly with the Government, and turn to his cultivation, knowing that he cannot be called on to pay more than a certain sum. The proprietor of the largest district may do the same: for, although the cess under this system varies according to the value of land, difference of soil, population, situation, and other localities; and although inferior land, paying the lower cess, becomes liable when sufficiently improved to pay the higher cess; there is, nevertheless, a *maximum* for the best land, beyond which all produce is for the benefit of the landholder: and there are remissions in cases of urgent distress (1832, C. R. P. No. 29.)

Another advantage which the Ryotwar system possesses over the Zemindary, is in the creation of a great body of independent proprietors, instead of a few who are proprietors only in name; and there is an advantage to the revenue, inasmuch as all the fruits of industry accumulate for the great mass of the people, but in the case of the Zemindary they accumulate for the benefit of the few, while the Ryotwar system tends also in a considerable degree to the accumulation of capital (1831, C. 4577, 4578, 4579).

The following statement shews the amount of land revenue in the N. W. provinces, where the permanent or zemindary settlement does not exist.

Revenue Western Districts. First Division: (Jumma of 1243.) Seharunpore, Rs. 9,25,994; Mozuffernugur, 6,11,404; Meerut, 16,12,942; Boolundshuhur, 8,76,522; Allyghur, 17,04,590.

Second Division: Agra, 16,65,692; Muttra, 16,05,644; Furruckabad, 17,64,394; Mynporee, 18,34,714.

Third Division: Bareilly, 14,07,346; Shajehanpore, 11,15,700; Pelibheet, 4,89,707; Mooradabad, S. D., 9,79,168; Mooradabad, N. D., 14,79,056; Suheswan, 10,14,048; Kumaoon, 2,16,780.

Fourth Division, Allahabad, 20,22,615; Futtehpore, 13,34,425; Cawnpore, 26,83,358; Belah, 6,80,001; Bandah, 18,58,428; Humeerpore, 14,26,177.

Fifth Division: Benares, 10,76,256; Mirzapore, 6,67,943; Jounpore, 11,52,106; Ghazeepore, 12,43,088; Goruckpore, 11,11,551; Azimgurh, 12,82,907.

Delhi Division: Five Districts, 37,15,812.

Saugor and Nerbudda Territories: Three Divisions, 22,28,181.

It will be seen from this statement, that the revenues of the Western Provinces exceed a little those of Bengal and Behar; that they are several lakhs above the revenues of Madras; and more than double the whole revenue of Bombay; as the following figures will show:

	Jumma of 1829-30.	Square Miles.	Population.
Permanently settled,.. Sa. Rs.	3,24,70,853..	149782..	35,518,645
Periodically settled,........	3,76,19,553..	161250..	34,191,426
Bengal......	7,00,90,406..	311032..	69,710,071
Permanently settled, Mdrs.Rs.	85,11,009..	49607..	3,941,02.
Periodically settled,........	2,27,27,005..	92316..	9,567,514
Madras......	3,12,38,014..	141923..	13,508,535
Periodically setted Bombay,......	1,48,19,288..	64938..	6,251,546
Total,....	11,61,47,708..	517893..	69,470,1[illegible]

Sumachar Durpun, Dec. 9, 1837.

Asiatic Journal, May 1838.

A Parliamentary document gives the amount of the land tax *per head* in Bengal, in 1827, at 22 pence *yearly*; in Madras 52 pence, and in Bombay 60 pence, and *per square mile*, Bengal 23 pence, Madras 17 pence, and Bombay 19 pence; the population per square mile in each Presidency being, for Bengal, 244; Madras, 77; and Bombay, 76; in Bengal land is valued at 67 *years' purchase*. Mr. Holt Mackensie gave into Parliament the following

Statement showing the Aggregate Government demand on various Estates within the undermentioned Districts of Bengal, farmed by the Court of Wards, on account of Minor and other disqualified Zemindars, the Rent paid by the Farmer, and the Profit accruing to the Ward.

Districts.	Government Revenue.	Farmer's Rent.	Landlord or Zemindar's Profit.	Each District Comprises.	
	S. Rup	Lacs.	Lacs.	Estates paying about	Rs.
Beerbhoom	14,508	23,871	9,363	458	6,92,000
Bhaugulpore	9,958	14,820	4,862	519	6,50,000
Burdwan	27,360	34,652	7,297	2,559	28,46,000
Dacca	2,248	3,225	977	8,322	4,08,000
Dinagepore	66,562	1,10,041	43,479	688	17,56,000
Jessore	1,10,224	2,25,037	1,14,813	3,958	11,82,000
Jungle Mehals	3,654	19,677	16,023	86	4,38,000
Midnapore	5,045	12,906	7,861	1,701	15,16,000
Moorshedabad	1,01,882	1,89,631	87,749	2,605	11,95,000
Mymensing	1,15,941	3,16,732	2,00,791	5,317	7,56,000
Nuddeah	23,823	43,204	19,381	757	10,29,000
24 Pergunnahs	6,625	8,601	1,976	686	9,09,000
Rajeshaye	40,474	84,263	53,789	2,378	14,64,000
Rungpore	25,656	57,587	31,931	318	11,25,000
Tippera	20,464	31,828	10,664	1,950	8,10,100
Total .	5,74,424	11,75,355	9,00,951		

By Lord Cornwallis' permanent settlement in Lower Bengal much good was effected, accompanied, however, with no small portion of evil; the *fixing for ever* the assessment of the land was admirable in principle and highly beneficial to the proprietors, but the Government lost the advantage of increased prosperity in the country in consequence of the tax being fixed at a *money* instead of a *corn* rent: had the latter been adopted, the tenant could not complain, and the resources of the state would not have suffered: the next evil arose from considering the Zemindars as landed proprietors instead of what they generally were, mere collectors or farmers of the revenue; the interests and rights of the Ryots or cultivating tenants of the soil were thus entirely lost sight of, and no measure has since been devised which would restore them without the allegation being raised of our infringing the solemn compact of the permanent or Zemindary settlement.

A permanent land settlement might under proper surveys be made with each village, as well as with a zemindar; this plan might also be extended to the south of India, where the *Ryotwar* system is in force; its advantages would be, that a stimulus would be given to cultivation and improvement without the Government, like the tithe owner in England, stepping forth to reap the reward of skill and industry; the assessment being at a corn rent, the Government would not have a revenue fluctuating according to the rise or fall in the prices of gold or silver,—and the rights of individual cultivators as under the Madras Pesidency —or of village communities, as under the Bombay territories would be preserved; while the necessity for annual scrutiny, and continual vexatious interference of the Government with the farmers would be happily annulled. It is asserted that those periodical famines which desolate our provinces, occur only in those districts where there is no permanent land settlement. It would be well if the Hindoos were enabled to purchase the lands and hold them in fee-simple, or to redeem the Government tax on the soil by a fixed sum of money, to be paid either at once or by instalments spread over a limited number of years.

Land Revenue in British India, since 1789 (to show its progress).

LAND REVENUES.	1789–90.	1799–1800.	1809–1810.	1819–1820.	1829–1830.	1834–35.
Bengal, Behar, and Orissa:						
Revenues, Current .... S. Rs.	2,56,06,200	2,33,67,056	2,60,82,136	2,71,99,225	2,63,26,818	2,25,75,674
Balances .... Do.	9,67,989	31,82,947	11,45,267	22,71,617	31,64,538	60,14,331
Not in Jumma .... Do.	1,19,021	2,13,569	39,267	4,37,171	4,61,383	4,13,656
Miscellaneous .... Do.	1,42,996	38,422	84,645	1,36,059	4,03,506	11,55,723
Total	2,08,38,206	2,68,01,904	2,73,51,275	3,00,44,072	3,03,56,245	3,01,59,384
Benares:						
Revenues, Current .... S. Rs.	36,24,823	32,63,420	37,44,142	43,80,451	43,15,612	
Balances .... Do.	3,94,241	4,28,287	1,27,108	36,058	5,52,891	
Not in Jumma .... Do.	..	45,138	59,271	39,207	56,296	
Total	40,19,064	37,36,845	39,30,521	44,55,716	49,24,799	
Ceded and Conquered Provinces under Bengal:						
Revenues, Current, Ceded Provinces.. S. Rs.	..	..	1,40,27,596	1,82,23,863	1,21,83,716	3,53,20,976
Do. .... Conquered Do. .. Do.	..	..	90,83,338	1,14,51,287	1,56,63,394	
Balances .... Ceded Do. ...... Do.	..	..	14,38,854	7,22,104	11,28,581	39,54,554
Do. .... Conquered Do. .. Do.	..	..	10,70,981	6,21,800	12,29,239	
Not in Jumma .... Ceded Do. ...... Do.	..	..	41,503	1,84,081	47,021	8,35,556
Do. .... Conquered Do. .. Do.	..	..	1,02,941	1,37,184	5,30,387	
Miscellaneous .... Ceded Do. ...... Do.	..	..	46,704	1,31,216	75,856	2,28,566
Do. .... Conquered Do. .. Do.	..	..	2,17,582	65,738	1,08,010	
Total	..	..	2,60,29,499	3,15,37,273	3,09,57,204	3,79,77,701
Madras.*—Ancient Possessions:						
Revenues, Current .... Pagodas	12,74,477	15,58,812	16,29,562	19,84,857	19,67,513	
Arrears of Do. .... Do.	2,99,625	5,58,788	5,01,410	2,35,024	1,82,184	
Total	15,74,102	21,17,600	21,30,972	22,19,881	21,49,697	82,12,644 6,41,847
***Madras.*—Ceded and Conquered Provinces:**						
Revenues, Current .... Pagodas	..	20,25,093	75,93,033	71,21,358	65,19,888	
Arrears of Do. .... Do.	..	1,98,658	5,98,564	4,84,965	4,22,856	
Total	..	22,23,751	81,91,597	76,06,223	69,42,744	88,84,491
***Bombay.*—Ancient Possessions.**						
Revenues, Current, and Arrears .... Rupees	..	2,70,465	3,96,853	3,07,043	14,28,240	1,48,20,058
Ceded and Conquered Provinces:						
Revenues, Current, and Arrears .... Rupees	..	19,06,304	30,53,010	1,30,24,793	1,28,80,465	
Total	..	21,76,769	34,49,853	1,33,31,836	1,43,08,075	1,48,20,058

* The ancient and modern posessions are not stated separately after 1829–30.

Judicial revenue is raised on stamps requisite in cases of different amount, in order to defray legal charges, and there are stamp duties at each Presidency as in England. In suits for sums not exceeding 16 rupees, the plaint or petition must be written on paper bearing a stamp of one rupee. If the suit exceed 16 rupees, and do not exceed 32 rupees, a stamp of two rupees is required. Above 32 rupees, and not exceeding 64, the stamp is 4 rupees. Above 64 rupees, and not exceeding 150, 8 rupees. Above 150 rupees, and not exceeding 300, 16 rupees. Above 300 rupees, and not exceeding 800, 32 rupees. Above 800 rupees, and not exceeding 1,600, 50 rupees. Above 1,600 rupees, and not exceeding 3,000, 100 rupees. Above 3,000 rupees, and not exceeding 5,000, 150 rupees. Above 5,000 rupees, and not exceeding 10,000, 250 rupees. Above 10,000 rupees, and not exceeding 15,000, 350 rupees. Above 15,000 rupees, and not exceeding 25,000, 500 rupees. Above 25,000 rupees, and not exceeding 50,000, 750 rupees. Above 50,000 rupees, and not exceeding 100,000, 1,000 rupees. Above 100,000 rupees, 2,000 rupees. The other stamp duties to which the parties are subject, besides the institution stamp, are—all exhibits filed in court are required to be accompanied with an application praying the admission of the same, and that application must be written on stamped paper; if in the Zillah Court, the stamp is one rupee; in the Provincial Court and the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, two rupees. So also no summons is issued for the attendance of any witnesses without an application in writing, praying the attendance of such person, which application must be written on stamped paper, similar to that prescribed in the case of filing exhibits. Further answers, replications, rejoinders, supplemental pleadings, and all agreements of compromise and petitions, are required to be written on stamps of one rupee in the Zillah Court, and four rupees in the Provincial Court in the Sudder Dewanny. Miscellaneous petitions and applications preferred to public authorities, either revenue or judicial, are required to be written on stamps of eight anas, if preferred to a Zillah judge or magistrate, or collector; of one rupee, if to a Court of Appeal or Circuit; and of two rupees, if to the Sudder Dewanny or Nizamut Adawlut, or to the Board of Revenue. The appointment of the vakeels to act in each case is made by an instrument bearing a similar stamp. Copies of decrees also are required to be stamped: in the Zillah Court the stamp is one rupee; in the Provincial Court, two rupees; in the Sudder, four rupees; and all proceedings of the Sudder prepared for transmission to the King in Council must be transcribed on paper bearing a stamp of two rupees. Copies of miscellaneous papers are required to be written on a stamp of eight anas, or half-rupee. (For costs of a suit in the different Courts, see Appendix.)

The judicial charges are exceedingly heavy, viz. in

Bengal, the Supreme Court, S. R. 4,32,337; justices of the peace and diet of the prisoners at Calcutta, 2,51,693; Court of Requests, 98,605; Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, 6,38,869; Provincial Courts of Appeal and Zillah Adawluts, 62,69,040; provincial police, 17,89,377; extra and contingent charges, 3,70,318; pensions, 38,445; total, S. R. 9,89,91,694, or sterling 1,147,436*l*. In *Madras*, Supreme Court, S. R. 3,08,700; police charges in town of Madras, 1,33,040; Court of Sudder and Fouzdary Adawlut, 2,53,557; Provincial Courts, 25,97,490; pensions, &c. 7,342; total, S.R. 33,00,129, or 377,158*l*. In *Bombay*, Supreme Court, S. R. 3,68,400; police charges at Bombay Presidency, 1,27,540; Court of Sudder and Fouzdary Adawlut, 2,62,891; provincial Courts, 19,39,774; buildings, &c. 76,701; total, S. R. 27,75,306, or 312,222*l*. The grand total for the three Presidencies being 1,836,816*l*. sterling.

Salt.—The next main item of revenue in Bengal is derived from the manufacture and sale of salt by Government, the average annual produce of which is about 1,800,000*l*. a year. It is in evidence before Parliament that the people are abundantly supplied with salt, and the tax is less than *four farthings* a month on each individual. Efforts have been made to authorize the Cheshire salt makers to furnish the Bengalese with salt; when the English Parliament remits or even lessens the duty levied on the Hindoos sugar being imported into Great Britain, then the Hindoos may receive English salt. Upper Bengal is supplied with salt partly from the Lower Province, and partly from salt mines in Western India. Madras exports salt to Bengal prepared by solar evaporation in exchange for rice and other provisions, and Bombay makes salt enough for its own use; the revenue in Bombay and Madras is trifling in amount compared with Bengal, being in the latter about 300,000*l*. and in the former not 20,000*l*. a year. Mr. St. George Tucker, lately Chairman of the E. I. Company, thus details the salt revenue for 1827, which he states to be a fair year for judging of the average revenue:—

Population of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, computed at 30,000,000; quantity of salt consumed by this population, supplied from our sales, 4,500,000 maunds; gross sale, at about 390 rupees per 100 maunds, 1,75,00,000 S. rupees; deduct cost and charges, which constitute no part of the tax, 50,00,000 S. rupees; net revenue or monopoly profit, 1,25,00,000 rupees, at 2*s*. per sicca rupee, 1,250,000*l*. sterling. Medium consumption of each individual, per annum, 6 seers = 12lbs.; rate of contribution or poll-tax, yearly, 10*d*. The population is now upwards of 40,000,000, which would of course decrease the amount of the tax paid by each individual.

The charges on the salt revenue amounted in Bengal, in 1828 to S. R., 71,21,183, or 826,057*l*. viz. advances to manufacturers, S. R., 42,91,768; convention with the French government to prevent any interference with the E. I. Company's revenue. 4,00,000; ditto with the Danish government, 15,000; salaries, commission to agents on manufacture, rent, establishments and contingencies, 22,61,527; buildings, &c., 1,52,888. At Madras the charge on the salt revenue for the same year was 85,495*l*. or S. R. 7,52,321; of which the manufacturers' share was S. R. 2,50,542; the advances, 1,00,843; the compensations, 25,842; and Moyen Zabitah and other charges, 3,74,794.

The year 1836–37, in the following table, shews the proceeds derived from the salt sales in Bengal under the new system of selling at any time, and not periodically by auction.

Account of the Quantity of Salt sold, the Gross Proceeds, Net Profit, and Average of the Net Profit, from 1803–4, in the Territories under the Bengal Government subject to the Salt Monopoly.

Years.	Quantity of Salt sold.	Gross Proceeds.	Net Profit.	Average of Net Profit.	Average price per Maund.
	Maunds.	S. Rs.	S. Rs.	S. Rs.	
1803–4	35,60,729	1,48,33,666	1,21,99,390	342 9 6	
1804–5	41,42,627	1,47,57,489	1,13,25,752	273 6 0	
1805–6	43,72,512	1,40,73,239	1,06,13,883	242 11 11	
1806–7	37,83,715	1,20,85,812	88,26,522	233 4 5	
1807–8	45,09,494	1,60,15,441	1,23,07,359	275 14 9	
1808–9	44,77,083	1,65,12,168	1,28,77,502	287 10 1	
1809–10	43,97,950	1,42,56,560	1,06,21,655	241 8 3	
1810–11	46,40,175	1,54,07,594	1,14,63,419	247 0 9	
1811–12	43,09,892	1,50,91,893	1,13,53,364	261 9 9	
1812–13	48,75,386	1,59,51,592	1,15,84,575	237 9 10	
1813–14	52,90,467	1,69,66,166	1,21,96,084	230 8 0	
1814–15	46,98,308	1,42,55,956	1,01,87,667	216 13 6	
1815–16	39,34,663	1,21,88,294	88,34,568	224 8 6	
1816–17	44,48,676	1,42,35,312	96,57,251	217 1 4	
1817–18	45,18,697	1,47,68,320	1,04,66,030	231 9 11	
1818–19	47,95,342	1,60,90,755	1,11,42,639	232 5 10	
1819–20	52,24,607	1,68,63,040	1,17,07,352	224 1 4	
1820–21	52,37,940	1,72,63,862	1,23,27,587	235 5 7	
1821–22	53,79,524	1,92,55,611	1,40,97,387	262 0 11	
1822–23	49,24,875	2,00,12,436	1,53,47,049	311 10 0	
1823–24	50,57,447	1,84,88,080	1,29,47,397	256 0 1	
1824–25	51,62,009	1,77,95,897	1,13,67,376	220 3 4	
1825–26	46,13,516	1,70,36,009	1,13,46,825	249 3 0	
1826–27	53,58,071	2,11,34,038	1,51,26,866	394 7 0	
1827–28	48,00,000	2,05,36,872	1,35,68,575		415
1828–29	35,00,000	1,96,10,557	1,19,89,407		357
1829–30	45,00,000	1,64,34,370	1,17,10,042		375
1830–31	42,01,000	2,01,37,086	1,56,39,533		417
1831–32	48,04,000	1,91,58,084	1,42,70,898		461
1832–33	46,00,500	1,72,62,960	1,13,89,564		376
1833–34	46,01,000	1,70,13,043	91,87,664		369
1834–35	42,00,000	1,68,23,844	98,06,417		
1835–36	39,00,000	1,55,45,487			
1836–37	46,82,723	1,54,04,803			

Opium.—The revenue derived from opium, which is only second in importance to salt, is obtained in Bengal by Government receiving the prepared juice direct from the cultivators, and offering it for sale at public auction to the exporter (no opium is allowed to be grown in Bengal but by the cultivators, who are under engagements and advances with Government); and in Bombay a transit duty is charged on the shipment of the drug to China, the opium being grown and prepared in allied states, Malwa, for instance. Under the head of commerce, further particulars will be found; it is here sufficient to say that the incidence of this tax is difficult of ascertainment: at first view it appears to fall on the consumers in China, or other foreigners in the E. Archipelago; but on a second view of the question it is evident that if the British Government did not levy the tax, the Bengal producer of the opium would be at liberty to realize if possible the present price, and pocket himself the difference which now goes into the Indian treasury. The charge in Bengal on the opium revenue for 1827–28, the latest year laid before Parliament, was 658,254*l*., or S. R. 56,74,605; of which the manufacturers receive in advance, S. R. 38,79,974; and the salaries, agency establishments and contingencies were 7,26,024; and there was also a compensation to purchasers of inferior Bahar opium in 1824–25 of S. R. 10,68,608. It may here be observed that a chest or bale of the E. I. Company's opium is instantly purchased by a Chinese customer without any other examination than that of the Company's mark. The total number of chests of India opium imported into China (vide Commerce section) was in 1833, 23,692 chests, the value of which was Sp. dol. 15,352,429. An official document laid before the

Revenue Sub-committee of Parliament in June, 1822, gives the following detail to 1827; the subsequent years I have filled up at the India House, the form of the return, it will be perceived, differs in the latter years, when the Malwa cultivation or purchase was abandoned for a transit duty.

Quantity of Behar and Benares Opium sold in India from 1797 to 1827, prime cost, &c.

Years.	BEHAR. Quantity Sold by Auction.		BENARES. Quantity Sold by Auction.		Prime Cost at Time of Sale, per Factory Maund in Sicca Rupees.	Price per Seer to Cultivator or Manufacturer in Sicca Rupees.	MALWA. Quantity Sold by Auction.
	Chests.	Factory Maunds.	Chests.	Factory Maunds.			Chests.
1797–8	3450	7265	722	1450	82 4 –		
1798–9	3325	6894	729	1471	82 4 6		
1799 } 1800 }	3665	7668	905	1847	81 1 5	*1 13 1	
1800–1	3148	6598	799	1652	82 6 4		
1801–2	2570	5337	722	1509	83 15 9		
1802–3	2224	4610	616	1275	83 5 7		
1803–4	2380	4790	779	1615	82 4 6	*1 14 5	
1804–5	3004	6204	832	1703	79 7 6		
1805–6	3278	6828	848	1761	79 1 11		
1806–7	3649½	7580	880	1846	79 14 3		
1807–8	3420	6909	788	1623	82 14 5	*1 14 9	
1808–9	3793	7903	767	1580	82 8 10		
1809–10	3970	8319	998	2053	80 9 9		
1810–11	3885	8088	1006	2049	82 3 7		
1811–12	3959	8198	1007	2052	84 1 3		
1812–13	3844	7934	925	1928	84 2 10		
1813–14	3023	6269	649	1360	89 2 6		
1814–15	3381	7056	849	1756	86 1 1		
1815–16	3571	7317	747	1531	85 9 2		
1816–17	2885	5837	800	1639	92 2 –¾		
1817–18	2863	5896	689	1404	91 4 2½		
1818–19	3095	6231	611	1257	95 10 –		
1819–20	3161	6648	783	1601	89 14 6		
1820–21	2537	4989	508	1054	102 13 1½	*1 14 9	1600
1821–22	3327	5530	573	1159	112 3 2	– –	1600
1822–23	2661	4473	699	1326	115 12 9¼	– –	4000
1823–24	4148	7954	1242	2402	129 1 4	– –	4000
1824–25	2836	6277	974	1974	135 – 8	– –	4200
1825–26	4982	9436	1588	2981	126 8 6	– –	4000
1826–27	4698	9981	1652	2986	138 3 6	– –	3065
1827–28	5432		1963		17,686,387†	12,011,781‡	1658§
1828–29	5287		2122		18,133,489	12,283,885	1248
1829–30	6149		2429		15,262,092	11,115,436	1284
1830–31	5601		2147		12,616,358	9,416,716	1668
1831–32	5219		2518				1477
1832–33	7251		3087				1169
1833–34	8276		3947				946
1834–35							
1835–36							
1836–37							

* These average prices, of which the maximum was rupees 2*s.* 2*d.*, were reported to the Bengal Government, in the year 1822, as having been given to the cultivators of opium at the respective periods. In 1823 the Government fixed the maximum of recompense to the cultivator at 3 rupees per seer.

† Gross receipts. ‡ Net receipts. § This is the averaging price per chest.

[For further details relative to the Opium Trade see section on Commerce.]

Customs, whether derived by transit or other duties on land, or from goods exported or imported by sea, form the next item, and are yearly increasing. The reduction of *inland* or turnpike-like duties is in course of final abolition (in Bombay totally abrogated); and the duties levied on sea goods are light in amount, and unaccompanied by vexatious restrictions.

Stamps are an increasing source of revenue since their establishment in Bengal in 1797, and in Calcutta city in 1828. The instruments liable to the duty in Bengal are, contracts, deeds, conveyances, leases, powers of attorney, policies of insurance, promissory notes, receipts, bail bonds, and legal proceeding generally (bills of exchange under 25 rupees, and receipts under 50 rupees, are alone exempt). In Madras stamped paper was first introduced in 1808, chiefly

on legal proceedings; and in 1816 the duties were extended to bonds, deeds, leases, mortgages, bills of exchange, and receipts. In Bombay the tax was first introduced in 1815. Delhi and some other territories are not yet subjected to this duty, from the operation of which the small dealer and poor farmer is exempt, while the large capitalist or inveterate litigist is made to pay a portion of the Government expenses, the most productive stamps in India being those on money-dealing and miscellaneous law-papers. The charge on stamps for 1827–8, was in Bengal, 71,431*l*., or S. R. 6,15,782, viz. fees to native commissioners in Mofussil courts, S. R. 2,27,370; purchase of paper, 48,704; commission, salary, establishment, and contingency, 3,39,708. For Madras the total charge was 9,437*l*.

The *sayer* and *abkaree* taxes include a variety of items, in some places being irregular collections by provincial officers; in others licenses on professions or on manufactures, such as the distillation of spirits, which latter is collected by a *still-head* duty, manufactured after the English fashion, at the rate of six anas, or six sixteenths of a rupee per gallon, London proof. There is a tobacco monopoly in some places, and extra cesses in others; but these and other unstatesman-like sources of revenue are all in course of abolition.

The *Mint revenue* is collected by a seignorage for coining of two per cent. on the produce, after allowing for the difference of standard and deducting the charges of refining when such are chargeable; that is, when the silver is below the dollar standard, which is five or six times worse than the present rupee. Copper coinage also yields to the Government a large profit, the copper money being issued at the rate of 64 (weighing 6,400 grains) for the rupee, which is about 100 per cent. above the value of the copper. The charges on the Mint revenue of Bengal was, in 1827, 43,838*l*., or S. R. 3,77,867, viz. salaries, establishments and contingencies, 2,01,080; loss of weight in melting the precious metals, 1,76,787; for Madras, 20,406*l*., and Bombay, 3,637*l*.

The Post-office tax is light in amount, and increasing as fast as can be expected from a post conveyed by runners on foot. The charges under this head of revenue were for *Bengal*, salaries and establishments, S. R. 1,25,594; Dawk establishment, 6,42,293; total, S. R. 7,67,887, or 89,075*l*. *Madras*, salaries and establishments, &c. S. R. 64,973; Tappal establishment, 1,91,744.; total, S. R. 2,56,717, or 29,339*l*. *Bombay*, 18,148*l*.

The charges for transmission of letters through the Government post-offices of British India are—

In Bengal, a letter is forwarded 1,000 miles for 12 anas, or 1*s*. 6*d*.; in Bombay, ditto 1,000 ditto for 15 ditto, or 1*s*. 10½*d*.; in Madras, ditto 1,000 ditto for 17 ditto, or 2*s*. 1½*d*.

The *Marine revenue* arises from port and anchorage dues, &c., in order to keep up the useful establishments at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in particular at the former port.

The foregoing items are the principal, if not the sole, sources of the Government revenue of 18 to 20,000,000*l*. a-year.

The expenditure may, in the aggregate, be thus stated, under distinct heads.

Civil and Miltary Administration and Charges of British India, exclusive of Home Establishments, or of Penang, Malacca, Singapore, &c.:—

		Presidency.	Bengal	Agra	Madras	Bombay	Total
		Area in Square Miles.	317112	88900	141923	64938	512873
		Population.	60000000	20000000	15000000	7000000	102000000
Number of Persons employed.	Civil.	Governors and Members of Council.	6	1	4	4	14
		Members of Boards of Revenue, &c.	4	..	2	..	6
		Secretaries to Government.	7	..	4	3	14
		Diplomatic Agents.	29	..	4	4	37
		Total Europeans (Civil and Uncovenanted).	579	..	261	215	1055
	Military.	European.	16068	..	12832	7728	36628
		Native.	96654	..	57531	32508	186693
		Marine.	196 E. 340 N.	..	30 E. 265 N.	549 E. 618 N.	1921
Charges exclusive of Debt.	Civil.	Governors and Members of Council.	£. 623315	120000	407725	382225	1533265
		Members of Revenue Boards, &c.	£. 1014553	..	300779	..	1315332
		Secretaryships.	£. 877785	..	394462	279938	1551185
		Diplomatic Agencies.	£. 1705593	..	308853	477715	2491161
		Grand Total Civil Charges, enumerated and not enumerated.	£. 4844559	120000	2051710	1660422	8567691
		Military.	£. 4432792	..	3179924	1714095	9326811
		Marine.	£. 1284448	..	234441	1999324	3502213
		Total Charges (at the old rate of Exchange.)	£. 9415799	..	5354075	3573841	18273715
		Total Revenue (at the new rate of Exchange, 2*s*. the rupee.)	£. 11841999	..	4762827	2232605	18839422
		Interest on Debts of India, 30th April, 1832, Rupee at 2*s*.	£. 1782568	..	201552	23494	2007614

N. B.—The changes occasioned by the new charter, and the yet unascertained establishment of the new Presidency at Agra, leaves this table incomplete. By the new charter the salary of the Governor-general is, Sicca Rupees 240,000, and that of *each* of the four Ordinary Members of Council S. R. 96,000; that of the Governor of each Presidency S. R. 120,000, and that of each Member of their Council S. R. 60,000. The salary of the Bishop of Calcutta is, S. R. 50,000, and of each Bishop of Madras and Bombay, S. R. 24,000.

Nos. and Expense of the Anglo-Indian Army at each Presidency, independent of Prince of Wales' Island, St. Helena, &c., from 1813, was—

Years.	Numbers.				Expense.			
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
					£.	£.	£.	£.
1813	101759	69437	28869	200065	3075942	3048292	1123583	7247817
1814	99769	66389	28274	194432	3203788	2942508	1144804	7291100
1815	129536	68704	28937	227177	3795483	3106202	1394362	8296047
1816	130929	70998	28950	230877	3996940	3372775	1622564	8992279
1817	124526	72126	29533	226185	3858570	3189079	1545285	8592934
1818	136122	73517	33595	243234	4489034	3392819	2038513	9920366
1819	132340	76502	36524	245366	4726407	3725226	1938916	10390549
1820	132909	88430	35951	257290	4321106	3734724	1792739	9848569
1821	128983	88718	39277	256978	4475387	3571142	2170047	10216576
1822	129233	77664	38337	245234	4247950	3261344	1846808	9356102
1823	129473	71423	36475	237371	4226636	3109709	1781222	9117567
1824	135735	69446	37885	243066	4613104	3059041	1704653	9376798
1825	158304	76422	41514	276240	6175912	3314779	1704653	11195344
1826	157250	83829	49755	290834	7113114	3375338	2335647	12824099
1827	144056	80047	49267	273370	6439617	3315920	2156862	11912399
1828	135801	75473	47745	259019	3805075	2856230	1614131	8275436
1829	126527	72803	44103	243433	3581789	2661748	1549615	7793152
1830	112583	70730	40148	223461	3353687	2572820	1507313	7433820
1831	97552	67669	38769	203990	3431378	2386130	1355675	7173183
1832	93421	60518	34880	188819	3653768	2332457	1268709	7254934
1833	92989	59367	33762	186118	3449085	2407880	1272431	7129396
1834	91467	58282	29980	179729				
1835	92856	57514	28839	179209				
1836	93771	57237	29559	180567				
1837	93835	57875	29363	181073				

Note.—From 1828–9, the conversion of the Indian money into sterling in the above account, has been made according to the bullion value of the rupee, which causes an apparent diminution in the military charges, as compared with the charges in the years preceding 1828–9, of 16 per cent. The Expenditure since 1833 has not undergone any material change.

The Annual Charge of the Army in 1830.

Corps.		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
		£.	£.	£.	£.
H. Company's Engineers		23968	24022	35883	83874
Artillery.	European Horse	88058	50788	60295	199141
	Ditto Foot....	110512	84597	57234	252343
	Native Horse .	27987	46252	—	74239
	Ditto Foot....	43718	32812	21175	97705
	Golundauze	3035	—	—	3035
Cavalry.	H. M.'s Eur. Rg.	81832	40803	49953	172588
	Hon. Co.'s N. R	290962	297316	130565	718853
	Do. do. do. Irrg.	130812	—	48581	179393
Infantry.	H. M.'s Eur. Rg.	240899	267159	120554	628612
	Hon. Comp.'s do	33018	42356	47026	122400
	Do. Nat. Reg...	1433366	1146000	522989	3102355
	Do. do. Irreg. ..	245204	12980	12528	270712
[illegible]		174794	168501	145195	488490
[illegible] Department		66672	35134	30952	132858
[illegible] Corps		17312	35393	21806	74511
Commissariat Department..		382499	207346	24482	614327
Various Charges not coming under the above heads ..		933769	724816	520302	2178887
Total......		4328537	3216275	1849510	9394322

In the army estimates for 1835–36, the charge for, numbers of four regiments of dragoons and 20 regiments of infantry is thus specified:—*Cavalry*, [illegible], number 2,804; officers, number 188; non-commissioned ditto and trumpeters, number 268; rank and file, 2,700; total of all ranks, 3,156; pay and allowances of ditto, 115,233*l.*; allowances to field officers, &c. 4,836*l.*; agency, 1,409*l.*; clothing, 12,860*l.*; total for 365 days, 134,338*l.* *Infantry*, officers, No. 1,020; non-commissioned ditto and drummers, No. 1,200; rank and file, No. 14,780; of all ranks, 17,000; pay & allowance, 495,283*l.*; allowances to field officers, &c. 7,928*l.*; agency, 5,021*l.*; clothing, 46,499*l.*; total, for 365 days, 554,730*l.* Aggregate annual charges for cavalry and infantry (including 2,835*l.* for depôts at Maidstone and Chatham), 691,904*l.* Of staff officers belonging to the British army, there are in India 24 colonels (charge 16,000*l.*); 48 lieutenant-colonels (16,248*l.*); and 48 majors (14,970*l.*)

In addition to the statements given under the section on Religion, the following data will demonstrate the extent of Ecclesiastical charges for the maintenance of Christian Establishments.

Return to an order of the honourable the House of Commons, dated 5th July 1836;—a return of the number of persons on the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Church of England, and of the Presbyterian Church, and other religious denominations, in the Territories of the East India Company; stating the rank of each, where stationed, the expenses of fixed salary and allowances of each, and the total expenses of each Presidency and Dependency for such establishments, in rupees and in sterling money, for the last year the account can be made up, so as to exhibit the whole amount paid from the revenues of *India* for the support of religion of every denomination.

A return of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Church of England, and of the Presbyterian Church, also of allowances to Roman Catholic Priests, in the Territories of the East India Company, in the year 1834 (the latest accounts received); showing the station of each Minister, and the amount of his salary and allowances; together with the total expense of each Presidency, and the aggregate amount of the whole.

Salary and Allowances of the Lord Bishop and Clergy, and Allowances and Contingencies of the Subordinate Establishments of Bengal.

	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
The Lord Bishop of Calcutta	50,303	—
The Venerable the Archdeacon	17,241	10,800
Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop	8,621	—
Senior Presidency Chaplain	14,993	12,310 (Senior and Junior)
Junior ditto	12,931	
Chaplain at Nusseerabad	10,345	355
" Agra	10,345	276
" Bareilly	10,345	283
" Dacca and Chittagong	9,193	810
" Kurnaul	10,345	522
" Barrackpore	10,345	220
" Meerut	10,345	2,100 (Meerut and Ditto)
" Ditto	10,345	
" Cawnpore	10,345	727 (Cawnpore and Ditto)
" Ditto	10,345	
" Futtehgur	10,345	96
" Delhi	10,345	80
" Neemuch	10,345	138
" Saugor	10,345	1,121
" Mhow	10,345	207
" Dum Dum	10,061	1,808
Chaplain to the Garrison at Fort William	9,777	—
Senior Chaplain at the old Church, Calcutta	8,621	5,658 (Senior and Junior)
Junior ditto ditto	8,621	
Chaplain at St. James's Ch. ditto	8,621	3,276
" St. Peter's Church ditto	8,621	1,962
" Dinagepore and Gazeepore	8,621	815
" Benares	8,621	138
" Dinapore and Patna	8,621	936
" Berhampore	8,621	367
" Allahabad	8,621	689
" Chinsurah	8,621	714
" Cuttack	8,621	270
" Hazareebaug	8,621	—
" Moulmein	8,621	150
Officiating Minister at Howrah	1,200	762
" " Lucknow	4,593	—
" " Chunar	4,593	494
	4,00,409	48,084

Travelling allowances to Archdeacon and Chaplains, and other expenses, 8,623 Sa. Rs.; Expense of the Church Establishment in Bengal, 4,57,116; Senior Minister of the Scotch Church, 12,931; Junior ditto ditto, 9,483; Expense of the Scotch Church in Bengal, 22,414 Sa. Rs. Allowance to a Roman Catholic Priest at the Presidency and Dum Dum, 2,400 Sa. Rs.; ditto ditto Cawnpore, 600; ditto ditto Dinapore, 600; ditto ditto Berhampore, 600; ditto ditto Meerut, 600; allowances to Roman Catholic Priests in Bengal, 4,800; Total expense, 4,84,330 Sa. Rs. At 2*s.* the Sicca Rupee, 48,433*l.*

	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
Chaplain at Singapore	9,186	689
" Prince of Wales' Island	9,186	1,000
Officiating Chaplain at Malacca	2,871	—
Allowances to Roman Catholic Priests at ditto	1,895	—
	22,138	1,689
At 2*s.* the Sicca Rupee	£. 2,483	

MADRAS.

	Rupees.	Rupees.
The Venerable the Archdeacon	19,091	7,618
Senior Presidency Chaplain	14,400	—
Junior ditto	11,760	—
Chaplain at Black Town	8,643	906
" Vepery	7,875	1,728
" the Garrison	8,715	2,967
" St. Thomas's Mount	8,643	1,650
" Arcot	7,875	1,470
" Cuddalore	8,559	543
" Trichinopoly	7,875	819
" Ootacamund	7,875	568
" Masulipatam	8.463	882
" Bellary	7,875	588
" Vizagapatam	8,127	459
" Cannanore	7,875	861
1st " Bangalore	8,559	639 (1st and 2d)
2d " "	7,875	
" Secunderabad	9,759	702
" Nagpore	9,639	639
Officiating Minister at Black Town	1,050	—
" " Cuddalore	420	—
" " Negapatam	1,050	78
" " Tanjore	960	—
Establishment at Sadras and Madura	—	462
	1,82,963	23,599
Expense of the Church Establishment at Madras	Rupees, 2,06,562	
Senior Minister of the Scotch Church	11,760	1,050 (Senior and Junior)
Junior ditto ditto	7,875	
	19,635	1,050
Expense of the Scotch Church at Madras	Rupeess, 20,685	

Allowance to a Roman Catholic Priest at the Garrison, 420 rs.; ditto at St. Thomas's Mount, 1,050; ditto at Poonamallee, 360; ditto at Cuddalore, 420; ditto at Trichinopoly, 360; ditto at Masulipatam, 600; ditto at Bellary, 360; ditto at Vizagapatam, 240; ditto at Cannanore, 756; ditto at Bangalore, 756; ditto at Secunderabad, 600; total ditto at Madras, 5,922 rs.; total Madras rupees, 2,33,169; or sicca rupees, 2,18,938; at 2*s.* each, 21,894*l.*

Salary and Allowances of the Archdeacon and Clergy, and Allowances and Contingencies of the Subordinate Establishments of Bombay.

	Rupees.	Rupees.
The Venerable the Archdeacon	17,778	2,664
Senior Chaplain at the Presidency	14,400	6,086
Junior do. and Garrison Chaplain	15,060	
Chaplain at Byeullah and Tannah	9,200	
Ditto at Surat . . .	9,080	1,308
Ditto at Poonah . . .	9,800	1,526
Ditto at Ahmedabad, &c. .	10,400	10,695
Ditto at Kirkee, &c. . .	11,000	
Ditto at Belgaum . . .	8,000	
Ditto at Ahmednuggur, &c. .	10,400	
Ditto at Deesa . . .	8,000	
Ditto at Dapoolee, &c. . .	9,608	
	1,32,726	22,279
Expense of the Church Establishment at Bombay . .	1,55,005	
Senior Minister of the Scotch Church	11,760	984
Junior ditto . . .	9,200	
	20,960	984
Expense of the Scotch Church at Bombay	21,944	

Allowance to a Roman Catholic Priest at Bombay, [illegible] rs.; ditto at Colabah, 1,140; ditto at Poonah, [illegible]; ditto at Surat, 600; ditto at Ahmednuggur, [illegible]; ditto at Deesa, 360; ditto at Scholapoore, 120; [illegible] ditto at Bombay, 4,080 rs.; total Bombay rupees 1,81,029; or sicca rupees, 1,69,980; at 2*s*. each, [illegible]*l*. Bengal Presidency, 48,433*l*.; Sincapore, P. W. Island, Malacca, 2,483*l*.; total, 50,916*l*. Madras Presidency, 21,894*l*; Bombay, 16,998*l*.; total, [illegible]*l*. In addition to the above sum of 89,808*l*. incurred in India, there was also defrayed at home in the same year for pension and furlough allowances to chaplains, &c., the sum of 7,758*l*., making together [illegible]*l*.

XII. The Bank of Bengal (the only chartered bank in our Eastern possessions), established in 1809, by a charter from the Governor-General in Council, under Act of Parliament, is partly a private, partly a Government bank, regulated as a bank of discount and deposit, on the principles of the Bank of England, and confined in its accounts and transactions to Calcutta. The shares were in value 1,000*l*. each, and in No. 500; the Government holding 100, with power to nominate three Directors, while the proprietors elected six; the President elected by the Directors, and the proprietors voting by proxy. Natives may become Directors if chosen by the proprietors. Lately the No. of shares and their value has been increased. The premium on bank stock is about 50 per cent., and the average amount of dividend of late years nine to ten per cent. The accounts are public, and regularly laid before government twice a year, and of a *paid-up* capital of 5,000,000 rupees, part is vested in government securities, and the remainder employed in the trade of banking. It issues notes which vary in amount from 10 rupees to 20,000 rupees, there being no maximum or minimum limitation. The largest proportion is in notes of 100 rupees upwards; the average amount of its paper in circulation is 800,000*l*. which is all payable on demand at sight. The notes circulate among the natives as far as Behar, or wherever they are received in the Government Treasuries in receipt for revenue, &c. There are two restrictions upon the issue of paper money, the first practical, namely a reservation of cash equivalent to a fourth of its engagements payable on demand, and the second, that the circulation of notes shall not exceed 2,000,000*l*. but there has scarcely ever been a demand for notes to half that extent. The Bank of Bengal has no monopoly, it is however the only chartered bank, *i. e.* it is a corporation, can sue and be sued under its common seal, and individual proprietors are not liable beyond the amount of their subscription; its other exclusive advantages consist in Government receiving its notes solely. The following return shews the balance of the Bank of Bengal, 29th June, 1833:—

Dr.	S. Rs.	*Cr.*	S. Rs.
Cash, government securities, loans on deposits of government securities, &c. and bills on government discounted	12,595,498	Bank notes and post bills outstanding and claims payable on demand .	12,105,443
Private bills discounted . . .	3,918,589	Net stock	5,248,066
Doubtful debts	719,158		
Advance for legal proceedings . .	3,235		
Dead stock	117,029		
Total . .	17,353,509	Total . .	17,353,509

Balance of the Bank of Bengal, the 31st December, 1836.

Dr.	Co's Rs.	*Cr.*	Co's Rs.
Cash and government securities . .	97,57,623	Bank notes and post bills outstanding and claims payable on demand .	1,50,91,739
Loans on deposit of government securities	59,72,665	Suspense account, B. N. . . .	43,908
Bills on government discounted . .	33,62,745	Suspense account	3.62,348
Private bills discounted . . .	18,88,701	Net stock	76,96,742
Post liability bills and notes . .	5,92,386		
Purchasers of pledged and forfeit securities	4,28,674		
Doubtful debts	80,630		
Accounts of credit on deposit securities	9,89,226		
Advance for legal proceedings . .	2,226		
Dead stock	1,19,871		
Total . .	2,31,94,737	Total . .	2,31,94,737

Rates of business, on this date 6 per cent. for private bill discounts, and 4 per cent. for deposit loans; its issues are 12,000,000 rupees, a sum more than 50 per cent. in excess of the minimum of 1827, in which

year the whole amount of bank notes, including those of the three private banks then in existence, was not greater than the present joint circulation of the Bank of Bengal and the Union Bank. The bank has lost considerably by bad debts and by forgeries, at which latter the natives are extremely expert. There is an establishment termed the Union Bank at Calcutta, suggested and aided in its formation by the author of this work: it is supported by the principal merchants, and quite unconnected with government. Another establishment called the Bank of India is now being formed at Calcutta. Madras has no bank precisely similar to that of Bengal: a bank is now being formed at Bombay. There can now scarcely be said to be any gold coin in circulation in Bengal, and the highest silver denomination is rupees, viz. those of Calcutta and Furruckabad. The Furruckabad R. weighs 180.234 grs. troy; Calcutta rupee 191.916 grs. troy. For practical purposes the Calcutta rupee may be valued as weighing 192 grs. troy, with 176 of silver, and the Furruckabad 180 grs. with 165 of pure metal. The Madras rupee, as established in 1818, consists of 180 grs. and contains 165 grs. of pure silver, and 15 grs. of alloy. The gold coinage is of the same weight and fineness as the silver, but the ratio between gold and silver is liable to be varied from time to time by Government proclamation. Bengal, Madras, and Bombay have each a mint, at which are coined rupees agreeing in standard and weight with the Furruckabad rupees, and the rupees of the three Presidencies are issued to the army at a nominal value, termed a *Sonaut* rupee. The gold coins that issue from the mint can scarcely be reckoned among the currencies, because the market value of gold having risen considerably above the mint value it has ceased to circulate at the prescribed or at any fixed rate. The gold mohur of Bengal weighs 204.710 grs. of which the fine gold is 187.651 grs.; the Madras gold rupee is of the same weight and standard with the silver, viz. 180 grs.; and at both Presidencies the relative value of gold to silver is fifteen to one, the Bengal mohur being reckoned equal to 16 rupees. A copper coin, weighing 100 grs. is current through the Bengal territories at the rate of 64 to 7 rupees, but it is a legal tender only for the fractional parts of the rupee; cowries or sea shells still circulate, and to a considerable extent in some provinces, but they are disappearing with the prosperity of the country.

A large mint has been established at Bombay for an uniform coinage, as there are a great number of different rupees current in the Deckhan, coined in different years, and having a marketable value, according to their value. The rates of exchange vary not only between Bombay and Poonah, but between district and district. Gold is not current in the Deckhan; there is no paper circulation; but native '*Hoondees*,' or small bills of exchange, are numerous. The circulating medium is silver and copper, the relative value altering in favour of the latter; all their gold has been exported to England years ago. It would be well I think to issue Government notes (payable on demand in specie, and receivable at the Revenue Collector's office for taxes &c.) from each of the public treasuries, varying in amount from 50 to 500 rupees. This would be a safe and useful circulating medium. Ordinary interest of money with the natives nine, and with the European mercantile houses, five per cent. The bullion importation viâ Calcutta, from 1813-14 to 1831-32, is valued at S.R.35,58,37,644; from which, deducting the exports of bullion for the same period, S.R.6,53,96,544, leave bullion disposed of in the country, S.R. 29,54,46,100. The coinage of the several mints for the above term of 18 years was, Calcutta, S.R. 20,36,15,962; Benares, S.R. 8,82,36,359; Ferruckabad, S.R. 4,72,52,843; Sagur, S.R. 43,24,779. Making a total of S.R. 34,35,22,940, being an excess of one-fifth above the imports, or S.R. 5,30,76,840. The coinage of the native mints is estimated at one half of our own, which will give a total of S.R. 3,02,93,578, or three crores per annum for the Bengal Presidency, being 150,000 per diem for 200 working days.

The total coinage of copper pice since 1801, bears a value in silver of 50½ lakhs of S. R., which in tale is 32¼ crores for 31 years, or one crore per annum; thus adding 50,000 pieces to the daily work as above mentioned.

By a financial regulation of the Bengal Government (13th May 1833) it is enacted, that—

"The weight and standard of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee and its subdivisions, and of the Furruckabad Rupee, shall be as follows:

	Weight Grains.	Fine Grains.	Alloy Grains
Calcutta Sicca Rupee	192	176	16
Ditto half . .	96	88	8
Ditto quarter . .	48	44	4
Furruckabad Rupee	180	165	15

And its fractions in proportion being 1-12th alloy.

The use of the sicca weight of 179·666 grains hitherto employed for the receipt of bullion at the mint, being in fact the weight of the Moorshedabad rupee of the old standard, which was assumed as the sicca currency of the Honourable Company's Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, shall be discontinued, and in its place the following unit, to be called the Tola, shall be introduced, which, from its immediate connexion with the rupee of the Upper Provinces, and of the Madras and Bombay, will easily and speedily become universal throughout the British territories.

The *Tola* or *Sicca Weight* to be equal to 180 grains troy, and the other denominations of weight to be derived from this unit, according to the following scale:

8 Ruttees—1 Musha—15 Troy grains.
12 Mushas—1 Tola—180 ditto.
80 Tolas (or Sicca Weight)—1 seer—2½ lbs. ditto.
40 Seers—1 Mun, or Bazar Maund—100 lbs. Troy.

At Calcutta the monies of account are as follows:
4 cowries (Cowrie is a small shell, plentiful on Eastern shores, particularly those of Africa; they are, however, fast disappearing from commercial transactions at the Presidencies,)=1 gunda=16 anas=1 S. rupee (20 gundas—1 punn—4 punns—1 ana) 16 S.R.—1 gold mohur. The usual accounts are 4 punns or 12 pice=1 ana—16 anas=1 S.R.=1 gold mohur.

At Madras there is a considerable variety of coins in circulation; accounts are kept thus, 80 cash=1 fanam; 12 fanams=1 rupee, and 42 fanams=1 pagoda, star or current pagoda worth 7*s.* 5½*d.*, commonly valued at 8*s.* The gold rupee, new coinage, 1*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.*, according to the mint price of gold in England. Arcot rupee (silver) and new ditto, 1*s.* 11¼*d.* and 1*s.* 11½*d* Copper pieces coined in England of 20 cash, called *pice*, and of 10 and 5 cash, called *dodees* and half *dodees*, are also current.

Bombay rupee divided into 4 qrs., each qr. being 100 reas; there are 2 reas in an *urdee*, 4 in a *doogany* or single pice, 6 reas in a *doreea*, 8 reas in a *fuddea* or double pice, 50 pice or 16 anas in the *rupee*, 5 rupees in a *paunchca*, and 15 rupees in a gold mohur. The anas and reas are imaginary coins; the double and

single pice, the urdeea and the doreea, are copper coins, with a mixture of tin or lead; the others are the gold mohur and silver rupee, with their divisions. The following is the assay and sterling value of the principal gold and silver coinage of Calcutta and Bombay.

		Gross Weight.	Pure Metal.	Sterling Value.	
		Grs.	Grs.	£. s. d.	
Calcutta.	Gold Mohur....	204.710	187.651	1 13 2¼	2.25
	Sicca Rupees..	191.916	175.923	2 0¼	6.25
	Furruckabad...	180.234	165.215	1 11¼	8.25
Bombay.	Gold Mohur....	179.0	164.68	1 9 0	
	Silver Rupee...	179.0	164.68	0 2 0	
Madras.	Rupee..........	180.0	165.0		

By the latest accounts from India, it was proposed to establish a new bank at Agra, and saving's banks were about to be set on foot under the sanction and superintendence of Government.

For a long period the flow of the precious metals was towards India; the current has now, however, changed, and the exportations from India to Europe of gold and silver has been yearly augmenting.

Net Import or Export of Treasure into and from India in each year, from 1813-14 to 1837 inclusive.

Years.	Net Import.	Years.	Net Import.
	Sa. Rs.		Sa. Rs.
1813–14	28,85,889	1825–26	1,58,92,180
1814–15	1,07,08,688	1826–27	2,03,14,283
1815–16	2,25,38,848	1827–28	1,82,00,970
1816–17	4,58,09,541	1828–29	1,43,00,382
1817–18	4,25,33,483	1829–30	1,15,44,754
1818–19	6,52,33,925	1830–31	99,32,950
1819–20	4,20,28,423	1831–32	64,91,063
1820–21	2,81,15,843	1832–33	25,14,088
1821–22	1,10,49,282	1833–34	
1822–23	2,02,23,913	1834–35	
1823–24	35,81,805	1835–36	
1824–25	1,17,71,980	1836–37	

Further details on importation and exportation of the precious metals will be given in the Appendix.

List of the several Treasuries in India.—Bengal Political.)— General Treasury, Lucknow, Gwalior, Indore, Nipaul, Nagpore, Delhi, South Behar, Bhopal, N. E. Frontier, Bithoor, Amherst, &c. P. W. Island, Singapore, Malacca.

Bengal (*Revenue*) —Burdwan, Backergunge, Beerbhoom, Bullooah, Chittagong, Dacca, Dinagepore, Hooghly, Jessore, Jungle Mehals, Mymensing, Moorshedabad, Nuddeah, Purneah, Rajeshahye, Rungpore, Sylhet, Tipperah, 24 Pergunnahs, Behar, Patna, Bhangulpore, Ramghur, Sarun, Shahabad, Tirhoot, Hidgelee, Midnapore, Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, Rungpore (N. E. Frontier), Sherepore, Lower Assam. Upper Assam, Arracan, Sandowee, Ramree, Benares, Ghazeepore, Juanpore, Allahabad, Futtehpore, Banda, Cawnpore, Etawah, Furruckabad, Goruckpore, Moradabad (S. D.), Ditto (N. D.), Shajehanpore, Agra, Allyghur, Saheswar, Bolundshhahur, Saidabad, Muttra, Delhi, (Centre Division), Ditto (N. Ditto), Ditto (W. Ditto), Ditto (S. Ditto), Ditto (Rohtack Ditto), Seharunpore, Meerut, Kumaon, Sangor, Hutta, Jubbulpore, Nusingpore, Seoree, Hussingabad, Baitool, Reply, Rajpootana, Banda, Pilibheet, Deyrah, Moozuffernugger, Jaggernauth.

Madras (*Political*).—General Treasury, Masulipatam General Treasury, Travancore, Mysore, Hydrabad, Tanjore, Vellore, Paymaster of Stipends.

Madras (*Revenue*).—Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Guntoor, Nellore, Chingleput, Arcot (N. Division), Ditto (S. Ditto), Bellary, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Salem, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Canara, Madura, Tinnivelly, Malabar.

Bombay (*Political*).—General Treasury, Baroda, Bushire, Bussorah, Mocha, Cutch.

Bombay (*Revenue*).—Southern Concan, Northern Ditto, Surat, Broach, E. Zillah N. of the Myhee, Ahmedabad, Kattywar, Poonah, Ahmednugger, Carnatic Candeish.

The treasure held in the several treasuries of the Company, under the Bengal Presidency, amounts generally to 3,000,000*l.*, and under the subordinate Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the amount fluctuates from 2,000,000*l.* to 3,000,000*l.* sterling. Before the breaking out of the Burmese war, from 10,000,000*l.* to 12,000,000*l.* stg. was collected by the Marquis of Hastings, in Bengal, for the purpose of paying off the debt. The accumulations of such large balances in the hands of Government has justly been objected to, as causing sudden and excessive fluctuations in the currency of the country. The amount of remittances from India to England is very great; being, first, the sum requisite to pay territorial charges in England, 3,000,000*l.*; second, a demand for remittance of private savings and family expenses, estimated at 1,500,000*l.*; and third, a return for the outward trade, 3,000,000*l.*; total, 7,500,000*l.* The annual drain on India in remittances to England on account of Government, is thought by Mr. Mills, of the Auditor-general's department, to average 3,000,000*l.* a year for the last 30 years, which at compound interest for that period at the Indian rate of interest (12 per cent.) amount to 723,997,971*l.* sterling. Returns are made through the commerce of India and China, or of bullion from both countries.

List of the several Establishments of the East India Company in England, and the Salaries and Allowances payable by the Court of Directors in respect thereof, on the 1st May, 1837 (3 & 4 William IV., c. 85, s. 116). [Parliamentary Return, House of Commons, 30th June, 1837.]

Secretary's office: consisting of a secretary, deputy secretary, four assistants in the respective branches of minuting and correspondence, accounts, pay, and audit; 37 clerks, 1 clerk in charge of proprietors' room, 1 superintendent of extra clerks, 20 extra clerks, 4 writers, 1 assistant elder, and 10 messengers. In all, 80; salaries, &c. 36,817*l.*

Examiner's office: consisting of an examiner of India correspondence, an assistant examiner, first assistant, 3 clerks in the correspondence branch, 3 senior clerks, 8 clerks, 1 superindent of extra clerks, 1 registrar of India books and records, 8 extra clerks, 8 writers, and 8 messengers. In all, 43; salaries, &c. 17,109*l.*

Office of the secretary in the military department: consisting of a secretary, an assistant, 7 clerks, 7 extra clerks, 2 writers, and 4 messengers. In all, 22; salaries, &c. 8,362*l.*

Library and museum: consisting of a librarian (who is also Oriental examiner at the military seminary and the East India College), a keeper of the museum, and 1 messenger In all, 3; salaries, &c. 1,105*l.*

Clerk of the works and one messenger. In all, 2; salaries, &c. 335*l*.

Storekeeper's department: consisting of an inspector of stores, 1 clerk, 1 sub-inspector, 2 examiners of cloth, 4 journeyman cloth-drawers, 6 examiners and 2 assistant examiners of military stores, 1 bookkeeper, 1 examiner of stationery, 1 extra clerk and 4 writers, and 2 messengers. In all, 26; salaries, &c. 4,783*l*.

Tea warehouses: consisting of an assistant warehouse-keeper and 3 clerks, 1 elder, 2 assistant elders and 2 deputy assistant elders, and 9 writers. In all, 18; salaries, &c. 4,635*l*.

Bengal warehouse: consisting of a warehouse-keeper, 2 clerks, 3 assistant elders, and 1 writer. In all, 7; salaries, &c. 3,090*l*.

Private trade department: consisting of a warehouse-keeper, 2 clerks, 2 elders, 1 assistant elder, 1 deputy assistant elder, and 6 writers. In all, 13; salaries, &c. 3,870*l*.

Pepper and saltpetre warehouses: consisting of 1 chief clerk, 1 clerk, and a deputy assistant elder and 2 writers. In all, 5; salaries, &c. 1,580*l*.

Standing counsel, 1; salary, &c. 500*l*.

Solicitor, 1; salary, &c. 500*l*.

Examining physician, 1; salary, &c. 470*l*.

Examiner of veterinary instruments, 1; salary, &c. 100*l*.

Geographer, 1; salary, &c. 100*l*.

Chaplain to Poplar hospital, 1; salary, &c. 100*l*.

Door-keepers and court-room messengers, 6; salaries, &c. 1,415*l*.

Door-porters, messengers, and fire-lighters, 25; salaries, &c. 2,380*l*.

Fireman, 1; salary, &c. 130*l*.

Waterman, 1; salary, &c. 70*l*.

Housekeeper and assistant, 2; salaries, &c. 180*l*.

Chairwomen, 8; salaries, &c. 291*l*.

Crier at sales, 1; salary, &c. including allowance to acting auctioneer, 220*l*.

East India College: consisting of 10 professors and 33 public servants. In all, 43; salaries, 6,842*l*.

Military seminary: consisting of a public examiner and inspector, a lieutenant-governor, 20 professors, assistant professors, masters and staff officers, and 35 non-commissioned staff and public servants. In all, 57; salaries, &c. 8,935*l*.

Military depôt at Chatham: consisting of 5 officers and 21 non-commissioned staff. In all, 26; salaries, &c. 3,620*l*.

Recruiting districts: consisting of 4 officers and 15 non-commissioned staff. In all, 19; salaries, &c. 2,366*l*.

Total number of persons employed, 414. Total salaries, &c. 109,925*l*.

A Statement of the Charges defrayed in England on account of the Indian Territory, in the Years 1832–36. [Commons Parliamentary Paper, 19 December 1837.]

	1832–33.	1833–34.	1834–35.	1835–36.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock, chargeable upon the Revenues of India, Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 85.	..	..	636826	626098
Interest on the Home Bond Debt, ditto - ditto	..	..	92858	83556
Invoice Value of Stores consigned to India	135614	177044	234341	183804
Transport of Troops and Stores, deducting Freight charged in Invoices.	63158	59291	40944	19842
Furlough and Retired Pay to Military and Marine Officers, including off-reckonings.	473132	481064	521316	475577
Payments on account of King's Troops serving in India	120000	120000	120000	120000
Retiring Pay to King's Troops, Act 4 Geo. IV., c. 71.	60000	60000	60000	60000
Charges General, deducting Charges of Establishments put upon Outward Invoices, and Interest realized on Investment of Cash Balances subsequently to 30th April 1834.	332752	324883	395890	461856
Absentee Allowances to Civil Servants of the India Establishments.	31685	36039	38633	39792
Expense of Tanjore Commission	7948	7878	7927	7922
Payment to the Representative of J. Hodges, Esq., on account of his Claim on the Zemindar of Noozeed, in obedience to the Act 2 & 3 Will. IV., c. 112.	..	23582	..	..
Charges on account of Prince of Wales' Island	3247	3856	..	..
Mission to the Court of Persia:				
His Majesty's Mission	..	..	6000	6000
Company's Mission	..	..	500	17734
His Majesty's Establishment in China (portion paid by Company).	..	..	7633	7633
Total, - £.	1227536	1293637	2162868	2109814

A brief view of the Indian debt will next be requisite. In the early period of British connexion with India, the territorial revenues of the country probably aided commerce, in the latter period commerce undoubtedly aided territory, and for 15 years the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay have had an annual deficit of the sum requisite to meet political charges. The Indian Government was, therefore, obliged to have recourse to borrow a sufficiency to meet the deficit which the commercial profits of the tea trade failed to supply; and the territorial debt of India was at four different periods, thus—

Years.	Debt at Interest.*	Floating Ditto.†	Total.
1793	£ 7129934	£2012786	£ 9142720
1809	27089831	3722810	30812441
1814	26970786	3948844	30919620
1829	39377880	7874494	47255374
1833	35500000	9300000	44800000
1835	33984654	Accounts not made up.	

* Principally composed of the loans and treasury notes.

† *Not* bearing interest, and consisting for the greater part of arrears of salaries and allowances due to civil officers; of pay due to the military (who in Bengal are kept two months in arrear always), and of deposits.

Of the whole interest of the Indian debt, 927,000*l.*, is subject to the option of having the interest payable in England, and in 1830 the sum of 450,000*l.* was actually demanded: the average rate of interest was six per cent. in 1814, and five per cent. in 1828.

Of this Indian debt, that of Bengal is the principal, the fixed or registered debt of which, with the relative proportion held by Europeans and natives was, in 1830 and in 1833—

Date of Loan.	Sicca Rupees. Held by Europeans.		Sicca Rupees. By Natives.		Total. Sicca Rupees.	
	1830.	1833.	1830.	1833.	1830.	1833.
Six per cent. loan 1822 ..	7,03,43,500	7,04,94,500	43,68,700	42,44,200	7,47,12,200	7,47,38,700
Five do. 31st March, 1823	7,09,87,800	4,78,54,100	2,06,39,700	1,42,07,900	9,16,27,500	6,20,62,000
Five ditto of 1825–6	5,32,74,800	6,26,79,800	4,08,79,500	2,59,55,300	9,41,54,300	8,86,35,100
Five ditto of 1829–30....	19,51,700	71,96,000	7,01,300	97,73,000	26,53,000	1,69,69,000
Four ditto of 1824–5	3,13,000	3,22,100	5,86,200	8,99,500	8,99,200	12,21,600
Four ditto of 1828–9	6,63,600	2,87,400	5,84,100	2,44,200	12,47,700	5,31,600
Four ditto 1st May, 1832	..	1,59,61,700	..	1,20,48,300	..	2,80,10,000
Total	19,74,34,400	20,47,95,600	6,77,59,500	6,73,72,400	20,52,93,900	27,21,68,000

Of the first or six per cent. remittable loan, the principal, when repaid, was demandable in bills on England at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* the Sicca rupee, the interest being intermediately payable half-yearly, either in cash in India, or, if the proprietors resided in Europe, and demanded it in that form, by bills at the rate of 2*s.* 1*d.* This loan has been recently paid off. The other loans, both principal and interest, are demandable only in India; but to the holders of the second (five per cent. of 1823), an option was given of receiving their interest (which is payable half-yearly) in bills at the rate of 2*s.* 1*d.* (subsequently reduced to 1*s.* 11*d.*), during the pleasure of the home authorities. The third and fourth loans have the interest thereon paid quarterly to all holders wheresoever resident, either in cash or in bills, at the rate of 2*s.*, during the pleasure of the home authorities. The five per cent. loan of 1823 is repayable only by annual instalments of one and a half crore of rupees; the notes first entered in the register having the advantage of being least liable to discharge. The whole debt is now fully recognised by the Legislature, and the remittable loan paper bears a premium in the Indian market of from 30 to 40 per cent., and consists solely of the debt of 1822, viz. 7,47,38,700 rupees.

The following is a detailed comparative satement of the Indian debt in 1809 and in 1827 :—

Debt, in Sicca Rupees, on the 30th of April, 1809.

Presidency.	10 per Cent.	9 per Cent.	8 per Cent.	6 per Cent.	Total of Debt at Interest.	Debt not at Interest.	Total of Debt.
Bengal	85,84,500	..	16,91,59,028	24,24,065	18,01,67,593	2,30,34,123	20,32,01,716
Madras	29,88,285	..	5,14,80,766	50,46,834	5,95,15,885	51,47,124	6,46,63,009
Bombay..	7,97,036	23,25,169	2,97,75,696	1,66,341	3,30,64,242	36,27,834	3,66,22,076
	1,23,69,821	23,25,169	25,04,15,490	76,37,240	27,27,47,720	3,18,09,081	30,45,56,811
Deduct Sinking Fund	..	..	2,96,17,500	..	2,94,17,500	..	2,64,17,500
	1,23,69,821	23,35,169	22,09,97,990	76,37,240	24,33,30,220	3,18,09,081	27,51,39,301
Interest..	12,36,982	2,09,265	1,76,79,839	4,58,234	Total ..	1,95,84,320	

Debt, in Sicca Rupees, on the 30th of April, 1827.

Presidency.	10 per Cent.	8 per Cent.	6 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	4 per Cent.	2 and 3¼ Pice per Diem.	Total.
Bengal	20,607	..	9,34,92,482	16,89,64,720	23,57,400	10,700	26,48,45,909
Madras	..	1,51,724	2,58,23,810	11,12,932	1,97,898	..	2,72,86,364
Bombay	..	18,69,278	23,76,028	..	11,60,450	..	54,05,756
	20,607	20,21,002	12,16,92,320	17,09,77,652	37,15,748	10,700	29,75,38,029
Interest..	2,060	1,61,680	73,01,538	85,03,882	1,48,630	500	1,61,18,290

Presidency.	Debt at Interest, 30th April, 1837.	Debt not bearing Interest, 30th April.	Total Bearing and not Bearing.
Bengal	26,48,45,909	8,68,66,994	35,17,12,903
Madras	2,72,86,364	83,86,464	3,56,72,828
Bombay	54,05,576	48,73,298	1,02,79,054
	29,75,38,029	10,01,26,576	39,76,64,785

The debts of India in 1833 were as follows. Debts *bearing interest:* Bengal, about 32,000,000*l.*; Madras, 3,000,000*l.*; Bombay, 630,000*l.* *Not bearing interest:* Bengal, 8,000,000*l.*; Madras, 700,000*l.*; Bombay, 300,000*l.* The five per cent. loan is the principal debt: it amounts in Bengal to 18,000,000*l.*; and in Madras to 2,500,000*l.*; in Bombay, none. The Treasury notes issued by the Bengal Government amount to 700,000*l.*

The *home bond debt* of the E. I. Company, amounting to 3,400,000*l.*, is composed of securities issued by the Company under their common seal, Parliament having authorised their borrowing money to a certain extent, and limiting its subsequent reduction to 3,000,000*l.* The rate of interest paid in 1831 on this debt was two and a half per cent.

An Account of the Public Debts, bearing Interest, outstanding at the several Presidencies in the East Indies, on the 30th April, 1835; also of the Rates and Annual Amount of Interest payable thereon. (Commons Parliamentary Paper, 19th December, 1837, No. 51.)

BENGAL:	Debts.	Rates of Interest.	Annual Amount of Interest.
REGISTERED DEBT:	Sicca Rs.		Sicca Rs.
Loans	7,91,38,907	6 per cent. ..	47,48,334
Ditto..	14,69,33,746	5 per cent. ..	73,46,687
Ditto..	8,60,74,417	4 per cent. ..	34,42,976
	31,21,47,070		1,55,37,997
Loan transferred from F. Marlbro'	18,505	10 per cent. ..	1,850
Treasury Notes ..	51,80,600	various rates ..	2,56,218
Civil and Medical Funds	89,68,550	6 and 4 per cent	5,36,680
Miscell. Deposits ..	1,75,358	4 per cent. ..	7,014
Sicca Rupees	32,64,90,083	Sicca Rupees	1,63,39,759
AGRA:			
Miscell. Deposits, Fur.Rs. 2,00,000; or Sicca Rupees	1,91,375	6 per cent. ..	11,482
MADRAS:	Rupees.		Rupees.
Loans, &c.	11,68,992	8 and 6 per cent.	73,220
Civil and Military Funds	60,30,542	6 and 5 per cent.	3,33,486
Miscell. Deposits ..	2,12,645	6, 5 & 4 per cent.	10,351
Rupees.. ..	74,12,179	Rupees ..	4,17,057
Sicca Rupees	69,59,792	Sicca Rupees	3,91,603
BOMBAY:			
Provident and Military Funds ..	29,09,827	5 per cent. ..	1,45,491
Civil Annuity Fund, &c.	26,67,905	6 per cent. ..	1,60,074
Miscell. Deposits ..	10,30,902	4 per cent. ..	41,236
Rupees.. ..	66,08,634	Rupees	3,46,801
Sicca Rupees	62,05,291	Sicca Rupees	3,25,634
Grand Total.. S.R.	33,98,46,541	Sicca Rupees	1,70,68,478
£.	33,984,654	£.	1,706,847

The annual deficit from 1814-15 is thus shewn:—

Years.	India. Surplus.	India. Deficit.	Home Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814–15	1342273	..	1391865	..	49592
1815–16	276893	..	1402472	..	1125179
1816–17	955451	..	1390359	..	434908
1817–18	487489	..	1347052	..	859563
1818–19	..	42766	1446001	..	1488767
1819–20	..	80833	1544857	..	1625690
1820–21	1648798	..	1414210	234588	..
1821–22	2057051	..	1507773	549278	..
1822–23	3087960	..	1628153	1459807	..
1823–24	426387	..	1287560	..	861173
1824–25	..	1445487	1651077	..	3096564
1825–26	..	3039625	1817232	..	4856857
1826–27	71303	..	2429894	..	2358591
1827–28	..	1190575	2069141	..	3259716
1828–29	1022130	..	1967405	..	945275
1829–30	1138238	..	7748740	..	610502
1830–31	1799633	..	1473565	326068	..
1831–32	1363226	..	1570807	..	207581
1832–33	1058757	..	1323089	..	264332
1833–34	1434676	..	1385278	49398	..
1834–35	1680942	..	2174425	..	493483
1835–36	2533448	..	2135149	398299	..
1836–37, 1837–38	} Accounts not made up.				

By the new E. I. Charter the Company's trade is placed in abeyance, and their whole assets, amounting to upwards of 21,000,000*l.* sterling, appropriated to the India territory, excepting 2,000,000*l.* to be invested as a sinking fund for the redemption of the capital stock of the E. I. C. proprietors (6,000,000*l.*) on the termination of 40 years, at the rate of 5*l.* 5*s.* for every 100*l.* stock; the remainder of the assets, as soon as realised, is to be appropriated, after payment of pensions and other charges arising out of the new arrangement, towards the liquidation of the six per cent. remittable loan, which amounts to about 9,000,000*l.* sterling.

The additional charges on the revenue of India by the new E. I. Charter (3 and 4 William IV. c. 85.) are thus stated in a Parliamentary return, No. 72, ordered to be printed 23d March, 1835.

Salaries of the Governor-General and Council, formerly S. rupees 537,000 now (by the late Act) S. R. 624,000; increase R. 87,000; new Government at Agra, the chief there of S. R. 120,000; other expenses, 300,000; total, R. 420,000. Increase of salaries of the other Governors and members of Council, on a scale which will cause a net increase, of R. 12,000. Total of Government increase, S. R. 519,000. Increased expense of Ecclesiastical establishment, R. 10,000; ditto on account of law commissioners, established at R. 800,000; grand total of estimated new and increased charges, S. R. 829,900.

Revenues and Indian Charges* (independent of the home expenses) of each Presidency.

Years.	BENGAL.			MADRAS.				BOMBAY.		
	Revenue.	Charge.	Surplus.	Revenue.	Charge.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Revenue.	Charge.	Deficit.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814....	11237498	8876581	2360917	5322164	5189412	132752	—	857080	1717144	860064
1815....	11415799	9487638	1928161	5106107	5261404	—	155297	872046	1986444	1114398
1816....	11967259	9796974	2170285	5360220	5142553	217667	—	895592	1946118	1050526
1817...	11769552	10281822	1487730	5381307	5535816	—	154509	1392820	1956527	563707
1818....	12399475	10677015	1722460	5361432	6006420	—	644918	1720537	2597776	877239
1819....	12224220	10826734	1397486	5407005	5825414	—	418409	2161370	3204785	1043415
1820....	13518968	10688439	2830529	5403506	5700466	—	296960	2438960	3299170	860210
1821....	13361261	10356409	3004852	5557028	5500876	56192	—	2883042	3667332	784290
1822....	14169691	10317196	3852495	5585209	5229202	356007	—	3372447	4275012	202567
1823....	12950308	10912710	2037598	5498764	6398856	—	900092	2789550	3264509	454959
1824....	13484740	12620179	864561	5460742	5789333	—	348591	1785216	3305982	1520765
1825....	13121282	13793499	†	5714915	6056967	—	342052	2262393	4032988	1770595
1826....	14767238	13405152	1362086	5981681	5634322	347359	—	2618549	4000552	1382003
1827....	14944713	13486879	1457834	5347838	6188127	—	840289	2579905	4062566	1482661
1828....	10125416	7747834	2377582	3591272	3671111	—	79839	1300311	2421715	1121404
1829....	9858275	7615697	2242578	3455068	3499283	—	44215	1316044	2318051	1002010
1830....	9883892	7340650	2543242	3415759	3388628	27131	—	1304300	2218637	914337
1831....	9474084	7635974	1838110	3322155	3239261	82694	—	1401917	2060499	658582
1832....	9487778	7687229	1800549	2969956	3174347	—	204391	1497309	2034710	537401
1833....	8844241	7018449	1825793	3235233	3258995	—	23762	1600681	1968045	367354
1834....	9355289	7322303	2032986	3368948	3017676	351272	—	1503782	1908092	404310
1835....	10057362	7085079	2972283	3590052	2830549	759503	—	1805946	1953568	147622
1836....	} Accounts not made up for a later period than 1835–36.									
1837....										

* In the above statement, from the year 1828, the allowances and assignments payable to Native Princes, and others under treaties, amounting to upwards of a million and a half per annum: and the charges of collecting the revenue, including the cost of the opium and salt, amounting to upwards of two millions and a half more, have been excluded in order to arrive at the real produce of the revenue.

In the tabular statement, down to the year 1827, the gross revenues are shewn; and the rate of converting the Indian money into sterling is 16 per cent. higher than the rate at present used.

These alterations in the system of drawing up the accounts of the Indian finances, were suggested by Mr. James Cosmo Melvill, the Company's Financial Secretary, in the late arrangements under the New Charter Act, and sanctioned by the Court of Directors and the Commissioners for Indian Affairs.

† Deficit of 852,217*l*.

As considerable interest is felt in this country for what is called the "Pilgrim Tax" on idolatrous worship in India. The following statement, derived from official sources, is given in the *Gyannaneshum*, published at Calcutta.

By Reg. XII. of 1835, Government bound itself to continue the established donation for the support of the temple of Juggurnauth, and with a view to the exclusion of European interference, and the better management of the internal affairs of the temple, the superintendence of that edifice is, by Reg. IV. of 1809, vested in the Rajah of Khoordah. In 1808, during Lord Minto's administration, this donation was, after a review of the expenses incurred by the preceding Government, fixed at about Sa. Rs. 55,000. and as the priests of the temple represented their inability to procure the woollen cloths necessary for the *ruths*, Government, in conformity with the practice of the soubadar of Orissa, engaged at the same time to furnish that also, which was accordingly done, up to the abolition of the Company's warehouses in 1830, when a sum of about Rs. 1,000, was agreed to be paid in lieu. The lands granted by preceding Governments for the support of the temple, yield about Rs. 21,000 per annum; the balance, therefore, of Rs. 36,000, has to be made good from other sources. For the first two years after our acquisition of the Cuttack district, no tax on pilgrims was levied at Pooree. Since that period, the expenses of the temple have been defrayed by a tax on the pilgrims resorting to that shrine; and as it is a matter of curiosity to compare the sums collected by Government at three celebrated places where a tax on pilgrims is imposed, we here subjoin a statement up to 1830, of the gross collections, expenses, and receipts of the tax at Juggurnauth, Gyah, and Allahabad.

Collections from 1810–11 to 1830–31 at Juggurnauth 21 years:

Gross collection	Rs. 24,37,570
Annual average	1,16,074
Total charges	11,54,440
Annual average	54,937
Net receipts	12,87,790

Collections at Allahabad of Meer Buhr duties, from 1810–12 to 1830–31, 24 years:

Gross collections	Rs. 16,46,657
Annual average	82,332
Total charges	1,40,783
Annual average	7,036
Net receipts	15,05,869
Annual average	75,293

Statement of duties on pilgrims at Gyah, from 1803–4 to 1830–31, 24 years.

Gross collections	Rs. 63,46,762
Annual average	2,29,670
Total charges	9,97,183
Annual average	35,611
Net receipts	53,49,573
Annual average	2,19,056

We regret that it is not in our power to continue the above statement up to the current year.

XII. The commerce of India being a subject of great importance, the fullest details have been collected from the India House, Custom House, Board of Trade, &c.

The trade of each Presidency with the different parts of the world will be seen from the following statement of the value of imports into Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, from all parts of the world, distinguishing Merchandise from Treasure, in the year 1833–34.

IMPORTS.

COUNTRIES.	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
United Kingdom	1,41,38,567	2,900	1,41,41,467	19,00,345	....	19,00,345	90,41,390	1,000	90,42,390
France	10,02,305	12,825	10,15,130	2,53,063	15,400	2,68,463	3,55,489	....	3,55,489
Sweden	57,626	....	57,626	....	....	....	53,567	....	53,567
North America	2,74,398	3,40,424	6,14,822	22,549	....	22,549	66,388	22,200	88,588
Brazil	19,005	....	19,005	....	....	....	46,660	12,500	59,160
Coast of Coromandel	7,50,343	1,79,176	9,29,519	....	....	....	78,337	....	78,337
Coast of Malabar	7,43,790	....	7,43,790	....	....	....	55,02,240	49,965	55,52,205
Bengal	....	....	....	34,62,377	35,42,929	70,05,306	....	....	....
Bombay	....	....	....	14,29,384	13,76,539	28,05,923	....	....	....
French Ports in India	....	....	....	3,38,566	27,300	3,65,866	....	....	....
Goa, Diu and Demaun	....	....	....	4,248	62,710	66,958	3,37,608	2,26,729	5,64,337
Tranquebar	....	....	....	4,59,781	26,250	4,86,031	....	....	....
Travancore	....	....	....	1,36,667	7,853	1,44,530	....	....	....
Cutch and Scinde	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,78,010	2,768	6,80,778
Madeira and Teneriffe	....	....	....	39,831	....	39,831	25,609	....	25,609
Ceylon	21,995	....	21,995	7,37,343	400	7,37,743	40,257	....	40,257
Coast of Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,98,092	24,492	3,22,584
Cape of Good Hope	3,271	....	3,271	12,985	....	12,985	9,026	....	9,026
Mauritius and Bourbon	2,12,339	81,770	2,94,109	30,887	4,490	35,377	2,00,660	15,900	2,16,560
New South Wales	29,959	....	29,959	3,024	....	3,024	....	....	....
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	4,23,484	23,900	4,47,384	7,084	66,000	73,084	29,82,828	22,01,799	51,84,627
Penang and Eastward	8,29,153	11,53,846	19,82,999	1,90,448	9,75,738	11,66,086	5,03,267	3,54,313	8,57,580
Java	7,513	11,250	18,763	14,268	....	14,268	....	....	....
China	10,08,170	37,58,588	47,66,758	1,05,313	....	1,05,313	43,06,113	90,78,461	1,33,84,574
Pegu	2,14,576	2,86,298	5,00,874	9,33,945	17,250	9,51,195	....	....	....
Maldive Islands	90,893	....	90,893	94,831	....	94,831	....	....	....
Manilla	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,43,620	....	2,43,620
Coast of Sumatra	3,122	12,965	16,087	1,33,010	65,997	1,99,007	....	....	....
Total in 1833–34	1,98,30,509	58,63,942	2,56,94,451	1,03,09,999	61,88,856	1,64,98,855	2,73,18,456	1,19,90,127	3,93,08,583
Total in 1832–33	1,97,30,422	53,62,596	2,50,93,018	94,70,428	26,86,649	1,21,57,077	2,67,99,509	51,21,942	3,19,21,451
Total in 1834–35	2,19,25,574	65,68,736	2,84,94,310	97,71,953	33,42,091	1,31,14,044	2,71,35,552	1,10,30,696	3,81,66,248

A Statement of the Value in Rupees of Exports from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, to all parts of the World, distinguishing Merchandise from Treasure, in the years 1833–34.

COUNTRIES.	EXPORTS. BENGAL. Merchandise.	Merchand. re-exported	Treasure.	Total.	MADRAS. Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	BOMBAY. Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
United Kingdom Rs.	1,82,12,329	5,70,646	20,20,757	2,08,03,732	17,12,762	17,31,711	34,44,473	93,12,670	8,72,125	1,01,84,795
France	34,57,325	2,28,307	. .	36,85,632	1,83,818	. .	8,13,818	2,53,515	25,100	2,78,615
Sweden	88,709	1,299	. .	90,008	. .	. .	. .	74,330	. .	74,330
Portugal	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Hamburgh	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	57,546	. .	57,546
North America	27,15,286	1,49,420	. .	28,64.706	57,815	. .	57,815	1,42,584	. .	1,42,584
Brazil	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10,812	16,692	27,504
Bengal	. .	. .	. .	. .	11,83,073	1,45,632	13,28,705	8,75,969	18,800	8,94,769
Bombay	. .	. .	. .	. .	55,57,243	29,55,430	85,12,673	. .	. .	. .
Coast of Coromandel	25,60,857	2,59,226	32,93,592	61,13,675	. .	. .	. .	2,22,601	6,000	2,28,601
Coast of Malabar	21,05,832	2,64,268	. .	22,70,100	. .	. .	. .	10,58,952	5,62,661	16,21,613
French Ports in India	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,95,613	1,84,238	3,79,851	. .	. .	. .
Goa, Diu and Demaun	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,57,250	1,850	1,59,100	2,25,521	2,54,600	4,80,121
Sadras	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,772	. .	2,772	. .	. .	. .
Tranquebar	. .	. .	. .	. .	12,892	20,000	32,892	. .	. .	. .
Travancore	. .	. .	. .	. .	30,479	1,400	31,879	. .	. .	. .
Cutch and Scinde	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	13,98,653	1,600	14,00,253
Ceylon	23,139	16,376	30,000	69,515	11,52,371	80,200	12,32,571	65,069	17,900	82,969
Manilla	. .	. .	. .	. .	900	. .	900	. .	. .	. .
Coast of Sumatra	10,565	477	. .	11,042	67,996	18,000	85,996	. .	. .	. .
Cape of Good Hope	72,539	3,596	. .	76,135	7,489	. .	7,489	90	10,597	11,557
Coast of Africa	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,82,921	. .	2,82,921
Bourbon & Mauritius	14,18,255	46,749	3,73,688	18,38,692	38,284	23,760	62,044	64,520	53,683	1,18,203
New South Wales	60,240	23,752	6,975	90,967	14,177	. .	14,177	. .	. .	. .
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	7,77,359	91,330	. .	8,68,689	10,81,029	. .	10,81,029	42,40,717	74,500	43,15,217
Penang and Eastward	22,77,030	61,745	2,025	23,40,800	17,38,232	9,400	17,47,632	4,92,567	36,254	5,28,821
China	1,31,86,352	50,499	37,427	1,32,74,278	3,44,114	6,701	3,50,815	2,20,59,418	. .	2,20,59,418
Java	87,091	. .	. .	87,091	19,915	. .	19,915	. .	. .	. .
Pegu	94,978	8,79,188	4,655	9,78,821	2,65,744	1,44,079	4,09,823	. .	. .	. .
Maldive Islands	53,468	2,989	. .	56,457	22,826	. .	22,826	. .	. .	. .
Total in 1833–34	4,72,01,354	25,49,867	57,69,119	5,50,25,340	1,38,46,794	53,22,401	1,91,69,195	4,08,39,325	19,50,512	4,27,89,837
Total in 1832–33	4,64,01,436	24,47,801	78,45.535	5,66,94,772	1,40,36,443	58,81,220	1,99,17,663	3,27,63,113	26,45.685	3,54,08,798
Total in 1834–35	4,28,49,839	23,48,286	7,10,899	4,59,09,024	1,66,91,330	28,65,642	1,95,56,972	3,48,57,831	16,17,978	3,64,75,809

Tonnage of Bombay:

1835–36,	arrived tons	75,830;	departed tons,	86,151.
1836–37	ditto	104,915;	ditto	113,308.
Increase	ditto	29,085	ditto	27,157.

The foregoing is independent of about 50,000 of small craft engaged along the coast.—*Bombay Gazette*, November 10, 1837.

Value of Imports into Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, from Great Britain, Foreign Europe, and North and South America.

(Madras is not stated in the official returns for 1829–30.)

Years.	FROM GREAT BRITAIN.						
	By the East India Company.			By Individuals.			Total Merchandize and Treasure from Great Britain.
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1811–12	57,54,994	..	27,54,994	77,53,177	24,059	77,77,236	1,35,32,230
1812–13	56,70,112	..	56,70,112	73,70,167	1,69,017	75,39,184	1,32,29,296
1813–14	61,64,334	..	61,64,334	78,99,439	33,850	79,33,289	1,40,97,623
1814–15	59,52,495	..	59,52,495	67,06,282	5,25,127	72,31,409	1,31,83,904
1815–16	55,13,235	..	55,13,235	97,48,847	12,09,271	1,09,58,118	1,64,91,353
1816–17	37,91,804	76,99,554	1,14,91,358	1,25,37,295	22,68,762	1,48,06,057	2,62,97,415
1817–18	34,53,417	9,51,130	44,04,547	2,09,00,608	66,89,390	2,75,89,998	3,19,94,545
1818–19	31,47,752	..	31,47,752	2,21,10,386	1,57,37,614	3,78,48,000	4,09,95,752
1819–20	24,47,527	91,47,961	1,15,95,488	1,33,16,856	73,73,701	2,06,90,557	3,22,86,045
1820–21	45,92,121	15,25,404	61,17,525	1,36,27,903	18,63,779	1,54,91,682	2,16,09,207
1821–22	49,85,888	..	49,85,888	1,96,70,923	19,74,099	2,16,45,022	2,66,30,910
1822–23	33,13,133	..	33,13,133	2,52,01,932	2,53,087	2,54,55,019	2,87,68,152
1823–24	33,00,804	..	33,00,804	2,27,54,864	6,33,407	2,33,88,271	2,66,89,075
1824–25	25,02,123	..	25,02,123	2,32,17,672	39,205	2,32,56,877	2,57,59,000
1825–26	4,91,995	..	4,91,995	1,86,75,982	2,25,519	1,89,01,501	1,93,93,496
1826–27	6,15,062	1,20,666	7,35,728	1,96,44,920	21,928	1,96,66,848	2,04,02,576
1827–28	3,48,312	..	3,48,312	2,94,19,745	81,660	2,95,01,405	24,38,649
1828–29	1,51,919	2,46,414	3,98,330	3,31,97,100	26,843	3,32,23,943	32,61,763
1829–30	.	..	..	2,50,89,047	4,050	2,50,93,097	2,50,93,097
1830–31	..	..	..	3,30,26,651	10,772	3,30,37,423	3,30,37,423
1831–32	245		245	2,41,82,313	17,42,767	2,59,25,070	2,59,25,315
1832–33	..	..	..	2,80,93,567	..	2,80,93,567	
1833–34	..	..	..	2,50,68,302	15,900	2,50,84,202	
1834–35	..	..	..	2,64,99,119	1,20,642	2,66,19,761	
1835–36	..	..	..	3,40,54,106	20,742	3,40,74,848	
1836–37							

Years.	FROM FOREIGN EUROPE.			FROM N. AND S. AMERICA.			TOTAL IMPORTS.		
	By Individuals.			By Individuals.					
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total Merchandize and Treasure.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1811–12	..	..	..	6,45,213	48,02,764	54,47,977	1,41,53,384	48,26,823	1,89,81,207
1812–13	9,33,826	17,15,488	26,49,314	6,57,661	4,99,913	11,57,574	1,46,31,766	23,84,418	1,70,16,184
1813–14	2,41,039	2,625	2,43,664	20,551	1,38,648	1,59,199	1,43,25,363	1,75,123	1,45,00,486
1814–15	4,39,045	7,16,591	11,55,636	6,15,942	11,79,874	17,95,816	1,37,13,764	24,21,592	1,61,35,356
1815–16	4,11,276	42,03,337	46,14,613	6,22,424	71,38,052	77,60,476	1,62,95,782	1,25,50,660	2,88,46,442
1816–17	6,63,148	75,81,508	82,44,656	14,55,973	1,02,00,593	1,16,56,566	1,84,48,220	2,77,50,417	4,61,98,637
1817–18	13,17,885	35,76,598	48,94,483	19,07,477	1,03,16,990	1,22,24,467	2,75,79,387	2,15,34,108	4,91,13,495
1818–19	11,94,739	57,80,537	69,75,276	11,09,051	1,61,12,148	1,72,21,199	2,75,61,928	3,76,30,299	6,51,92,227
1819–20	6,27,636	30,31,435	36,59,071	10,55,819	72,74,775	83,30,594	1,74,47,838	2,68,27,872	4,42,75,710
1820–21	6,19,582	36,33,100	42,52,682	12,57,620	51,75,561	64,33,181	2,00,97,226	1,21,97,844	3,22,95,070
1821–22	8,34,620	37,30,992	45,65,612	13,44,703	75,29,178	88,73,881	2,68,36,134	1,32,34,269	4,00,70,403
1822–23	11,34,599	33,98,358	45,32,957	8,45,149	64,05,373	72,50,522	3,04,94,813	1,00,56,818	4,05,51,631
1823–24	3,80,151	..	3,80,151	12,91,804	48,45,059	61,36,863	2,77,27,623	54,78,466	3,32,06,089
1824–25	16,30,107	4,54,877	20,84,984	14,20,596	50,21,089	64,41,685	2,87,70,498	55,15,171	3 42,85,669
1825–26	12,71,888	5,05,254	17,77,142	8,77,653	47,70,857	56,48,510	2,13,17,518	55,01,630	2,68,19,148
1826–27	17,70,660	6,48,172	24,18,832	5,23,211	23,82,763	29,05,974	2,25,53,853	31,73,529	2,57,27,382
1827–28	24,38,649	10,56,044	31,94,653	8,73,301	28,77,765	37,51,066	3,30,80,007	40,15,429	3,70,95,436
1828–29	32,91,763	4,94,816	37,56,579	7,59,668	17,85,689	25,45,357	3,73,70,447	25,53,763	3,99,24,209
1829–30	19,76,409	38,164	20,14,573	12,83,553	12,40,858	25,24,411	2,83,49,009	2,83,072	2,86,32,081
1830–31	14,64,943	8,800	14,73,743	18,43,358	9,40,649	27,84,007	3,53,35,072	9,60,221	3,72,95,293
1831–32	6,96,255	5,625	7,01,880	10,94,454	9,49,477	10,43,931	3,03,77,862	9,56,152	3,13,34,014
1832–33	16,16,584	800	16,17,384	6,46,631	4,69,274	11,15,905	5,55,20,399	1,36,51,147	6,91,71,546
1833–34	16,76,297	28,225	17,04,522	4,29,000	3,75,124	8,04,124	5,68,14,539	2,46,87,350	8,15,01,889
1834–35	13,82,680	2,14,562	15,97,242	5,59,913	5,59,896	11,19,809	5,85,09,982	2,09,41,523	7,94,51,505
1835–36	14,95,976	49,479	15,45,455	7,79,849	13,13,847	20,93,696	6,52,60,976	2,39,66,613	8,92,27,589
1836–37									

Value of Exports from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, to Great Britain, Foreign Europe, and North and South America.

[Madras is not stated in the official returns for 1829-30.

Years.	TO GREAT BRITAIN. By the East India Company. Merchandize.	TO GREAT BRITAIN. By the East India Company. Treasure.	TO GREAT BRITAIN. By the East India Company. Total.	TO GREAT BRITAIN. By Individuals. Merchandize.	TO GREAT BRITAIN. By Individuals. Treasure.	TO GREAT BRITAIN. By Individuals. Total.	Total Merchandize and Treasure to Great Britain.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1811-12	1,09,76,583	..	1,09,76,583	1,01,54,084	9,61,682	1,11,15,766	2,20,92,349
1812-13	1,68,72,914	..	1,68,72,914	82,24,122	4,53,670	87,47,792	2,56,20,706
1813-14	1,37,65,140	..	1,37,65,140	1,37,09,832	18,54,302	1,55,64,134	2,93,29,274
1814-15	91,26,749	..	91,26,749	1,64,08,364	22,054	1,64,30,418	2,55,57,167
1815-16	94,22,455	..	24,22,455	2,08,66,699	8,813	2,08,75,512	3,02,97,967
1816-17	91,79,850	..	91,79,850	1,69,85,509	..	1,69,85,509	2,61,65,359
1817-18	1,29,06,102	..	1,29,06,102	2,29,53,470	..	2,29,53,470	3,58,59,572
1818-19	1,00,48,103	..	1,00,48,103	2,38,29,620	..	2,38,29,620	3,38,77,723
1819-20	1,32,55,401	..	1,32,55,401	1,96,50,440	2,500	1,96,52,940	3,29,08,341
1820-21	1,30,87,678	..	1,30,87,678	1,35,50,627	4,106	1,35,54,733	2,66,42,411
1821-22	1,09,23,090	1,10,00,000	2,19,23,090	1,34,97,207	2,93,222	1,37,90,429	3,57,13,519
1822-23	1,28,68,743	30,34,660	1,59,03,403	1,94,46,727	72,796	1,95,19,523	3,54,22,926
1823-24	1,02,02,378	1,02,04,102	2,04,06,480	2,04,79,980	17,98,022	2,22,78,002	4,26,84,482
1824-25	1,39,42,574	..	1,39,42,574	2,21,58,013	10,04,045	2,31,62,058	3,71,04,632
1825-26	1,36,98,993	..	1,36,98,993	2,66,39,563	80,261	2,67,12,824	4,04,18,817
1826-27	1,55,88,206	..	1,55,88,206	1,59,10,819	11,13,177	1,70,23,996	3,26,12,202
1827-28	1,75,37,150	34,58,720	2,09,95,870	2,08,80,224	49,48,050	2,58,28,274	4,68,24,144
1828-29	1,41,26,165	..	1,41,26,165	2,20,94,580	33,65,238	2,54,59,818	3,95,85,983
1829-30	1,73,87,613	..	1,73,87,613	1,49,13,532	28,48,492	1,77,62,024	3,51,49,637
1830-31	1,25,72,467	..	..	1,89,39,538	50,71,758	2,40,11,296	3,52,16,961
1831-32	1,00,73,764	91,39,815	1,92,13,579	1,90,58,177	69,76,877	2,60,35,054	4,52,48,617
1832-33	..	..	..	3,40,73,064	110,99,277	4,51,72,341	
1833-34	..	..	..	2,98,08,407	46,24,593	3,44,33,000	
1834-35	..	..	..	3,05,98,930	5,66,474	3,11,65,404	
1835-36	..	..	..	3,97,53,038	4,32,396	4,01,85,434	
1836-37							

Years.	TO FOREIGN EUROPE. By Individuals. Merchandize.	TO FOREIGN EUROPE. By Individuals. Treasure.	TO FOREIGN EUROPE. By Individuals. Total.	TO N. AND S. AMERICA. By Individuals. Merchandize.	TO N. AND S. AMERICA. By Individuals. Treasure.	TO N. AND S. AMERICA. By Individuals. Total.	TOTAL EXPORTS. Merchandize.	TOTAL EXPORTS. Treasure.	TOTAL EXPORTS. Total Merchandize and Treasure.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1811-12	..	..	..	66,06,074	..	66,06,074	2,77,36,741	9,61,682	2,86,98,423
1812-13	42,07,818	..	42,07,818	17,82,507	..	17,82,507	3,11,57,361	4,53,670	3,16,11,031
1813-14	10,34,342	..	10,34,342	3,31,171	..	3,31,171	2,88,40,485	18,54,302	3,06,94,787
1814-15	18,02,847	..	18,02,847	17,99,104	..	17,99,104	2,91,37,064	22,054	2,91,59,118
1815-16	33,55,375	..	33,55,375	70,69,362	6,300	70,75,662	4,07,13,891	15,113	4,07,29,004
1816-17	67,68,508	..	67,68,508	93,59,573	29,168	92,88,741	4,22,93,440	29,168	4,23,22,608
1817-18	47,09,633	..	47,09,633	93,93,827	..	93,93,827	4,99,63,032	..	4,99,63,032
1818-19	52,62,251	6,630	52,68,881	1,07,08,407	..	1,07,08,407	4,98,48,381	6,630	4,98,55,011
1819-20	35,72,298	..	35,72,298	69,30,872	..	69,30,872	4,34,09,011	2,500	4,34,11,511
1820-21	38,56,834	77,700	39,34,534	49,44,215	..	49,44,215	3,54,39,354	81,806	3,55,21,160
1821-22	18,20,628	..	18,20,628	58,25,131	49,500	58,74,631	3,20,66,056	1,13,42,722	4,34,08,778
1822-23	49,27,696	22,800	48,50,496	41,60,505	..	41,60,505	4,13,03,671	31,30,256	4,44,33,927
1823-24	3,45,772	..	3,45,772	30,61,415	..	30,61,415	3,40,89,545	1,20,02,124	4,60,91,669
1824-25	19,51,930	19,000	19,70,930	34,50,585	..	34,50,585	4,15,03,102	10,23,045	4,25,26,147
1825-26	23,93,685	8,800	24,02,435	30,79,940	4,000	30,83,940	4,58,12,131	93,061	4,59,65,192
1826-27	21,86,321	2,625	21,88,946	11,30,909	..	11,30,909	3,48,16,255	11,15,802	3,59,32,057
1827-28	32,96,663	61,210	33,57,873	24,63,842	..	24,63,842	4,41,77,879	84,67,980	5,26,45,859
1828-29	28,61,825	..	28,81,825	23,53,717	..	23,53,717	4,14,36,287	33,65,238	4,48,01,525
1829-30	25,29,437	..	25,29,437	20,25,318	11,250	20,36,568	3,68,55,900	28,59,742	3,97,15,642
1830-31	32,17,361	3,000	32,20,361	23,18,755	..	23,18,755	3,71,53,121	50,74,758	4,23,17,879
1831-32	19,14,478	..	19,14,478	36,02,336	..	36,02,336	3,46,89,765	1,61,16,692	5,07,75,447
1832-33	38,12,908	500	38,13,408	23,35,986	5,500	23,41,486	9,56,48,793	1,63,72,440	11,20,21,233
1833-34	41,22,965	25,100	41,48,065	30,92,609	16,692	30,92,609	10,44,37,340	1,30,42,032	10,83,79,372
1834-35	31,11,025	..	31,11,025	15,69,741	55,418	16,25,159	9,67,47,286	51,94,519	10,19,41,805
1835-36	43,17,610	45,000	43,62,610	43,37,239	..	43,37,239	12,74,74,081	92,21,789	13,66,95,870
1836-37									

Imports into Great Britain from all Places Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, (except China).*

Years.	Aloes.	Assafœtida.	Benjamin.	Borax.	Camphire, unrefined.	Canes, viz. Rattans, (not ground.)	Cardamoms.	Cassia Buds.	Cassia Lignea.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Coffee.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1814	27906	97020	30070	60561	248754	1216229	31977	..	173988	276982	262201	7944445
1815	71854	40809	52517	243993	278860	4065888	80711	1046	212181	381596	781546	26505674
1816	70746	13474	139281	442841	231296	4772775	60427	24405	833324	416656	378114	1871742[illegible]
1817	70391	14139	54470	120732	178656	2866562	9999	2986	443891	391849	280620	13557[illegible]
1818	100510	20027	91504	276945	218356	1601727	28577	..	182411	562680	10344	204[illegible]485
1819	72772	70532	145137	769132	99092	1629240	47454	6073	314762	392244	2799	4107727
1820	26995	71517	152160	966981	136879	1212758	61715	19878	171504	333494	6246	5497721
1821	39695	80021	68535	250814	107465	350688	51968	30651	308952	417302	11094	1904021
1822	31574	69929	104234	93687	4406	494950	48501	32114	272868	121627	93192	4476[illegible]
1823	8937	78153	114036	833166	128541	2204109	88518	37731	274574	899373	132044	4114[illegible]
1824	23370	111045	40005	557184	471435	1023320	2924	106438	639184	381023	382134	57[illegible]912
1825	13055	106779	26896	37540	105228	338112	11572	37498	481062	5389731	29276	4[illegible]
1826	7466	39611	5443	292482	29006	1475174	11235	63355	528090	155930	266098	5519[illegible]
1827	23803	55386	19677	51197	133116	3158641	353	31106	415703	1267443	226363	5872[illegible]
1828	53852	50675	62467	52837	373428	6891321	9073	22028	549532	337482	467596	7364376
1829	59779	25497	19297	153271	438479	7289611	31948	85944	814259	543933	36061	6335257
1830	50065	8722	27428	173642	273682	2414562	41036	86758	831296	449656	3198	70257[illegible]
1831	20305	892	83679	188241	106979	3908423	72800	171720	392789	222991	124607	765[illegible]
1832	31684	13731	92493	150295	203734	3922355	67281	75173	996368	25738	224644	10407[illegible]
1833	23455	..	185953	96459	359654	1457877	100277	42550	1297708	101222	100579	6195118
1834	32429	47819	131679	232022	28601	2353466	64849	10396	1939778	216679	135533	9907529
1835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1789586	444032	116361	6251[illegible]
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	695464	583236	8532	9831726

Years.	Cotton Piece Goods.			Cotton Wool.	Dye and Hard Woods.		Elephants' Teeth.	Galls.	Ginger.	Gum.			
	White Calicoes and Muslins.	Dyed Cottons and Grass Cloths.	Nanquin Cloths.		Ebony.	Red Saunders.				Animi and Copal.	Arabic.	Lacdye, Lac-lake and Cake-lac.	Shellac and Seedlac.
	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pounds.	tons.	tons.	cwts.	cwt.	cwts.	lbs.	cwts.	lbs.	lbs.
1814	967652	298956	20004	2850318	234	910	3	74	..	48725	1078	278899	1106[illegible]
1815	994654	219077	25024	7175243	296	1116	398	96	2615	86017	1268	598592	575[illegible]
1816	978254	157022	30978	6972790	188	704	182	724	8455	35174	475	269080	5871[illegible]
1817	767439	166982	20	31007570	447	639	295	380	15465	92231	583	384909	653[illegible]
1818	858884	244254	14025	67456411	324	717	1	29	27342	39308	1099	242387	839[illegible]
1819	629022	269743	21821	58856261	115	732	166	411	20551	98667	3489	178088	531549
1820	411779	252938	130289	23125825	42	266	559	7	21933	336745	2572	439439	845[illegible]
1821	275352	279143	252724	8827167	14	22	660	120	13270	208313	4034	640864	71[illegible]
1822	100938	127284	56472	4554225	24	34	384	573	3139	95136	3485	872967	282621
1823	266778	131655	103953	14839117	20	55	815	1496	3527	196164	5306	525231	366321
1824	274152	154728	624442	16420005	..	88	2145	3203	1807	381630	6935	592197	571684
1825	351817	147580	257622	20294262	102	65	2573	2815	718	230267	6462	535505	70[illegible]
1826	358820	286498	385042	21187900	140	233	1623	3775	4784	86635	12057	760729	443[illegible]
1827	276808	190531	81965	21364804	298	93	1264	2130	1173	139846	5157	729242	499[illegible]
1828	203848	218656	274156	32339382	361	..	910	1394	6741	161226	1224	689205	681271
1829	290675	178388	776669	24924410	419	150	1291	735	4917	234908	3746	590721	725[illegible]
1830	171223	252563	573581	12512889	1301	14	1602	1561	1269	55651	1962	485269	649[illegible]
1831	17367	166838	854671	25813573	111	65	2173	1031	850	190274	2489	753252	1146[illegible]
1832	79090	227226	195807	35219504	70	149	1010	867	2509	155290	2693	459379	107[illegible]
1833	50219	194396	45718	32793072	57	553	1098	45	10049	211916	4471	299405	†770544
1834	76122	129992	62352	32924731	66	1035	2461	499	10004	218631	7348	701116	†94[illegible]
1835	..	293580	..	41468986	..	..	2366	..	4495	191364	7674	528490	†1179[illegible]
1836	..	368160	..	76185017	..	..	1012	..	13589	247246	8248	547053	†1372[illegible]

* The years 1835–36 are, so far as compieted, derived from Mr. Porter's tables, which state the quantities retained for home consumption. The previous years are from the Custom House.—R. M. M.

† Shellac only.

Imports into Great Britain from all Places Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope (except China)—*continued.*

Years.	Gum. Sticlac.	Hemp, &c.	Hides (Untanned.)		Indigo.	Mace.	Madder Root, or Munjeet.	Mother o' Pearl Shells (Rough).	Musk.	Nutmegs.	Castor Oil.	Cocoa-nut Oil.
	lbs.	cwts.	Nos.	cwts.	lbs.	lbs.	cwts.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	lbs.	cwts.
1814	44439	30937	292		6752302	104815	1219	..	..	322134	68892	393
1815	32677	9950	10082		5543222	256359	1394	90256	..	743563	54772	150
1816	4200	1117	6204		7238114	38825	44	4507	5709	365546	59477	399
1817	254005	28	4682		4926105	80952	1123	..	5	361656	69553	561
1818	562051	4418	1035		5456645	8924	2710	..	16	59557	102975	1503
1819	40478	5594	6490		3688694	21	3631	22393	14933	192593	139859	2193
1820	342340	5146	4968		4922750	5887	4225	140239	16388	89013	373832	8063
1821	58880	93	13376		3935833	13893	3830	143468	10451	35081	283661	8160
1822	18429	536	15354		2483475	16831	1292	142080	6616	45568	203461	1728
1823	15517	5282	193944 &	8807	6553354	4773	2839	333210	8869	14516	95904	1664
1824	427	8951		11729	4584969	28519	4023	292029	5124	81197	296937	4
1825	13521	3822		6379	6056753	53840	1825	204748	341	80033	235941	1534
1826	90396	6329		2375	7673710	106692	2260	269870	1225	338700	247122	913
1827	8835	14799		1111	5405212	22792	882	279152	1145	69307	139646	1469
1828	..	13472		3322	9683626	42132	820	320481	5062	58115	151237	2049
1829	..	26430		3605	5980242	8833	2135	484607	449	37922	301408	3247
1830	37595	14130		5104	7926857	12963	992	465591	3320	45059	441275	6484
1831	149144	11785		3376	7005246	40921	2571	510492	3447	110039	343373	3535
1832	319373	64950		10739	6211895	72022	334	721527	8129	223426	257387	10660
1833	161116	34109		38774	6337353	11447	2966	708166	8566	40327	316785	8272
1834	61069	55011		42716	3646509	27765	3412	611025	4804	54201	685468	8732
1835	..	50507		63564	3912786	10218	3266	..	..	71324	1107115	
1836	..	21056		52125	7223006	37840	2465	..	..	107924	972552	

Years.	Oil of Mace and Nutmegs.		Olibanum.	Pepper of all sorts.	Rhubarb.	Rice not in the Husk.	Rice in the Husk.	Safflower.	Sago.	Saltpetre.	Senna.	Silk; Raw, Waste, and Floss.
	lbs.	oz.	cwts.	lbs.	lbs.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	lbs.	lbs.
1814	55	12	98	5762649	..	134059	..	843	366	146512	2509	965414
1815	252	14	371	12719858	2435	21180	..	2294	1796	140487	25027	863698
1816	389	2	325	11985014	34832	2104	..	2314	6490	160665	115696	805574
1817	6016	12	314	4087062	1158	88436	..	1689	4929	158822	25083	567688
1818	8544	4	640	6134721	24934	322932	..	657	7727	124611	28045	1011645
1819	1	4	1221	5390643	59890	374192	758	427	10659	137319	27635	970482
1820	..		1465	787947	146862	192923	2088	751	9167	196609	68607	1206722
1821	12	1	1254	845100	115264	73790	775	2026	5617	224843	127274	1106658
1822	69	12	364	7211376	46893	12868	255	3403	100	133166	68680	924222
1823	5	2	766	5955326	42683	30566	89	6730	1282	151930	48475	1331750
1824	112	0	1834	8801634	44488	24771	bush. 501	5740	3331	154749	71054	1105170
1825	11309	12	2303	5396217	44805	18081	768	5102	4261	96637	59728	906239
1826	5809	5	1162	13103416	83088	50044	1278	6429	9635	131069	69767	1620269
1827	3203	12	138	9067766	82411	104337	9405	2381	9486	201084	74801	1122393
1828	1784	7	2209	4978102	51375	140276	37904	1398	5298	204836	107153	1234654
1829	219	0	4672	2006579	127443	192366	61835	2689	446	176503	105619	2116596
1830	466	0	4181	2742224	157211	125487	21948	2170	2661	143702	176593	1736231
1831	651	0	761	6128240	133462	133887	33553	2436	2253	170722	200990	1725650
1832	264	0	3306	4630475	115237	171560	19744	5556	3377	229538	464917	1814819
1833	..		2571	8714063	114311	199928	12581	6372	7669	143435	400933	989618
1834	..		7406	7624032	16490	307702	25270	6484	25726	257715	412283	1825870
1835	..		..	2893630	33674	245111	29426	6516	19104	194119	96681	1109579
1836	..		..	7245211	59380	181300	1704	8240	..	177937	415671	1453461

Imports into Great Britain from all Places Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope (except China)—*continued*

Years.	Silk Manufactures, viz. Bandannoes, Handkerchiefs, and Romals.	Crape in Pieces.	Crape: Shawls, Scarfs, Gown Pieces, and Handkerchiefs.	Taffaties and other Silks in Pieces.	Soap.	Spirits, viz. Arrack.	Sugar (unrefined.)*	Tin.	Tortoiseshell (Rough.)	Turmeric.	Vermillion.	Other Articles.
	pieces.	pieces.	No.	pieces.	cwts.	imp. gall.	cwts.	cwts.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	val. £.
1814	71502	..	..	31115	..	38554	43789	..	3775	535642	4892	76150
1815	131279	5	..	31693	..	4848	124292	2113	7344	1289760	..	73883
1816	130216	66	..	9679	287	24091	126246	5491	10510	725810	3768	79003
1817	97232	17	4	18457	..	81927	123368	2400	4823	581603	..	91947
1818	73670	61	..	16707	108	111835	162386	1398	8766	765654	1752	99583
1819	48248	11	24	16484	127	62856	202778	299	4713	547353	4040	101801
1820	126598	..	254	10047	132	141384	277204	828	9017	914853	28832	147215
1821	85279	345	3196	10054	803	2570	269143	..	8130	415555	47440	108943
1822	101651	208	396	7948	5016	218	209959	1285	10347	197557	63	74420
1823	142317	36	166	3659	20346	4092	219576	5050	11606	10997	2778	115499
1824	131096	25	679	4760	11085	145	267912	6377	20236	521750	2504	122700
1825	101830	160	2138	5096	588	1661	244062	1173	20713	98567	..	109314
1826	238586	3194	20500	8824	62	645	342847	3000	25332	452001	..	112486
1827	224896	651	4621	6951	6	252	380181	705	16407	570213	8668	116282
1828	160536	135	5952	5745	624	4247	516831	1806	27361	842304	42811	120053
1829	95849	..	16985	6687	..	22108	497109	1863	34418	1111068	243	182336
1830	124276	513	23711	8529	11	41418	779087	14574	32189	1867764	..	208885
1831	184398	932	17740	7368	1	7911	750448†	5472	30902	1292028	10923	203460
1832	211887	..	11469	4525	..	20591	703137‡	26642	30004	1004045	1926	208719
1833	293237	..	4904	1226	74	21139	732318‡	28653	35963	582064	25185	..
1834	374744	4	..	490	..	12251	695163‡	34757	40860	864810	7585	..
1835	383056	..	517	773	..	14068	213160	§14290				
1836	331652	..	9	741	..	42741	222035	18945				

* Including Mauritius. † Of this, 516,077*l.* was Mauritius. ‡ Of this, 527,904*l.* was Mauritius 524,017*l.* Mauritius sugar, 1833; 533,890*l.* ditto, 1834. § East Indies alone.

Notwithstanding the great efforts made, since 1814, to procure extensive supplies from the Eastern hemisphere, and although several new islands and stations have been made marts of commerce by British merchants, we perceive a stationary or declining trade in almost every article of Eastern production; whereas the supplies from the territories of British India alone ought to have shewn an immense increase. Had it not been for the supplies received from Sincapore, Ceylon, Java, Australasia, and the whole Pacific and Indian Ocean, a vast decrease would have been seen in this table.

Total Value of the Imports into Great Britain from all Places Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope (except China), according to the Prices at the East India Company's Sales in the respective Years.

Years.	£.	Years.	£.	Years.	£.
1814	8643275	1820	5958526	1826	6730926
1815	8136167	1821	4775146	1827	5681017
1816	6429785	1822	3713663	1828	7065180
1817	6865586	1823	5932051	1829	6218284
1818	9206147	1824	5605100	1830	5679071
1819	6615768	1825	6178775	1831	5729810

In the ensuing tables the interior trade of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay will be shewn. From 1812 to 1829, the returns were prepared for Parliament in 1832; the subsequent years were collated by myself and my assistant at the India House. Although the data are not as ample as could be wished, they present full scope for the reflecting mind of a philosophic or merely commercial statesman.

Quantity or Value of each Article of Indian Production or Manufacture at the Port of Calcutta, from the Interior of the Presidency of Bengal.

Years.	Beetle Nuts	Carpets and Blanket.	Chunam.	Cotton.	Cotton Thread.	Elephant's Teeth.	Ghee.	Ginger.
	cwt.	pieces.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1812–13	30479	No Returns.	308944	75086	No Returns.	49	7571	No Returns.
1813–14	50573		407965	265883		130	6677	
1814–15	24969		406401	259679		89	4015	
1815–16	17821		457056	303607		218	3921	
1816–17	19087		460360	536897		115	6792	
1817–18	20088		360300	783411		55	9430	
1818–19	22891		294919	524993		94	18094	
1819–20	19155		469715	235692		264	20507	
1820–21	27123		408637	282197		140	22383	
1821–22	38972		528819	287768		112	19973	
1822–23	39793		494424	158167		122	19938	
1823–24	53237	51260	579784	132386	120294	132	21451	3435
1824–25	51609	57273	456368	283113	169330	109	17663	—
1825–26	47006	39210	351970	178687	336692	92	16757	—
1826–27	46677	66798	572494	336175	110208	144	21820	5918
1827–28	61549	51611	566832	235047	64452	111	22710	11674
1828–29	58017	63455	556433	219683	29110	148	17558	9274
1829–30	52010	63919	507897	202974	24272	134	14826	4884
1830–31	44577	24647	419426	212974	150060	177	19090	6154
1831–32	35829	25759	441310	181670	184992	165	14071	10959
1832–33	38730	31483	338023	174152	212380	120	10097	16674
1833–34	24041	37861	408374	168178	138580	115	10716	31149
1834–35	28104	47255	286593	214192	181548	92	5965	13897
1835–36	18581	45569	285101	364380	..	80	7184	22908

Years.	Gram of Sorts.	Gunnies & Gunny Bags.	Indigo.	Jagree.	Lac of Sorts.	Longpepper and Roots.	Oil.	Oil, Castor.
	cwt.	pieces.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1812–13	187590	4334288	49475	No Returns.	13125	No Returns.	8499	No Returns.
1813–14	153837	4380504	50096		9364		7546	
1814–15	104896	4157789	68746		2301		3399	
1815–16	96375	3921388	76661		21880		820	
1816–17	164407	3869091	58580		24290		5439	
1817–18	265490	5743005	48732		16205		6180	
1818–19	373256	4638359	45642		9792		10015	
1819–20	358833	8116541	70932		17039		11178	
1820–21	528453	5443120	51066		21112		6845	
1821–22	577042	3948987	62175		9927		5849	
1822–23	681400	3228451	75405	86738	5986		8681	
1823–24	487431	2082719	53782	85280	9696	3086	7790	3508
1824–25	603214	2227854	73812	112073	12027	2138	14250	3547
1825–26	935106	1411438	104831	58108	7571	2701	13281	8818
1826–27	378425	5906818	53355	78388	9521	6750	10433	1039
1827–28	558477	5031133	101584	116575	9586	10736	9255	1268
1828–29	577449	5016114	65631	224081	11283	6672	15230	3706
1829–30	530830	5238142	89026	205052	14596	5002	11012	4315
1830–31	545557	4275104	85329	65086	23096	9255	No Returns.	3436
1831–32	520577	5409164	80379	49085	18072	8196		1771
1832–33	511425	6588567	88043	32138	14525	5015		827
1833–34	416349	6012190	64050	22235	20808	3893		3120
1834–35	543570	6316013	71561	32494	20346	3187		8048
1835–36	321942	8731229	64200	26156	17918	1128		4168

In few or none of the above articles do we perceive any indication of an augmenting supply of the staples of Indian produce. Cotton was larger in amount 20 years ago than at present. So also as regards indigo, lac, ghee, jagree, &c. If returns could be had for all articles a similar decline would be seen. The commerce of India was larger in amount and more valuable 40 years ago than it is at present.

Quantity or Value of Articles of Indian Production or Manufacture received at Calcutta, from the Interior of the Presidency of Bengal—*Continued.*

Years.	Oil Seeds.	Opium.	Piece Goods.			Safflower.	Saltpetre.	Shawls.
			Cotton.	Silk.	Embroidered.			
	cwt.	chests.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	cwt.	cwt.	pieces.
1812–13	—	—	4000954	—	—	3079	17899	5226
1813–14	241798	—	2779579	—	—	1227	34335	5456
1814–15	216533	—	3451685	—	—	3018	62403	2803
1815–16	125326	—	5588766	—	—	4666	39808	3309
1816–17	198832	—	7868791	—	—	2028	196587	2478
1817–18	275725	—	5797979	—	—	2350	127315	4925
1818–19	345688	—	4175171	—	—	1202	133873	2546
1819–20	292470	4069	4622433	364530	—	1097	349679	4773
1820–21	378827	4809	3586330	377172	—	2862	302809	4883
1821–22	283518	3158	3934953	569259	—	4838	259717	5509
1822–23	313672	3986	3977034	599225	—	8417	198871	4108
1823–24	289332	3367	3781144	468336	2222	7638	286708	5830
1824–25	305742	7390	2440833	564864	2064	7625	189938	4518
1825–26	132444	5310	3431109	480504	15225	4296	158896	3787
1826–27	195062	6788	2627231	455439	3731	3177	315563	4028
1827–28	194191	6850	1872318	454828	1679	3692	224902	3994
1828–29	380431	7709	1698803	456714	853	2949	258638	2383
1829–30	367249	8778	1334395	406265	928	2299	235712	2761
1830–31	243816	7548	1070769	628908	356	1710	293695	
1831–32	191443	7939	1247815	739122	23	2186	298072	
1832–33	270132	10638	1080661	715255	3	5651	255307	
1833–34	168901	12523	998892	941131	6875	6529	372314	
1834–35	273376	13027	884805	710308	90	5694	258965	
1835–36	251608	15044	250353	97632	742	4736	254632	

Years.	Silk.	Sugar.	Sugar-candy.	Tincal and Borax.	Tobacco.	Turmeric.	Wax & wax Candles.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1812–13	7996	120180	2449	—	16493	8236	1367
1813–14	5333	120049	1909	—	12605	15864	1196
1814–15	11244	197624	2515	—	4919	9643	1145
1815–16	9912	159433	2289	—	8233	8875	1085
1816–17	5601	311753	1761	—	15542	10808	1353
1817–18	6861	345273	1430	—	32859	15262	1468
1818–19	5887	447370	3477	—	40396	15020	1232
1819–20	13929	469563	1844	9288	41670	25053	1412
1820–21	17165	331400	1916	4291	74695	8101	2121
1821–22	13634	383914	2920	2525	138486	7105	2158
1822–23	12456	293508	2706	5538	107872	10842	1881
1823–24	11592	237600	3844	3869	90848	14265	2024
1824–25	14832	342648	4601	3503	125326	11083	1413
1825–26	14737	193544	4295	1338	72775	10061	842
1826–27	12724	320600	4920	2524	94159	11732	1201
1827–28	12654	197702	3348	1582	93616	18794	1194
1828–29	17997	389669	6593	1853	137035	26527	1057
1829–30	13054	366239	4181	1855	166655	19089	1141
1830–31	14343	231171	2250	3137	94506	14411	672
1831–32	12392	185730	3334	2270	91378	15919	755
1832–33	12248	173975	3538	2560	58974	10520	630
1833–34	14232	240037	3045	3601	51705	10562	772
1834–35	12630	271843	2423	4656	69118	7975	381
1835–36	9481	230388	1417	6074	37564	5357	266

The statement given in this and in the preceding page is most important; it is an accurate list demonstrative of the stationary if not retrograding condition of the people of Bengal, during a period of a quarter of a century. The piece goods column deserves attention. The quantity of sugar received at Calcutta was larger 15 years ago than it is at present: so also with silk, saltpetre, tobacco, &c.

The Quantity, or Value of each Article of Foreign Production or Manufacture (including the Productions and Manufactures of the United Kingdom), sent to the Interior of the Presidency of Bengal, from the Port of Calcutta, in each year.

Years.	Alum.	Broad Cloth.	COTTON. Yarn.	COTTON. Twist.	COTTON. Mule Twist.	METALS. Brass and Brass Ware.	METALS. Copper.	METALS. Iron.	METALS. Lead.	METALS. Quicksilver.	METALS. Speltre.	METALS. Steel.	METALS. Tin.	SPICES. Various.	SPICES. Pepper.	Articles of which the value is only given. Chanks.	Liquors.	Piece Goods. (Foreign.)	Sundries. (Europe.)
	cwt.	Pieces.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
1811	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1812	—	—	—	—	—	—	7006	14488	6251	295	12048	325	7290	—	20233	3,10,313	5,22,536	—	42,04,637
1813	—	3381	—	—	—	—	9709	2960	7350	494	13978	287	6809	740	19870	1,83,120	5,72,010	—	41,85,749
1814	—	4635	—	—	—	—	29952	5425	9755	475	16538	774	5669	537	2060	1,35,688	5,94,622	—	42,39,379
1815	—	3908	—	—	—	—	37964	9477	5788	358	13232	731	14317	970	16778	2,23,140	5,64,118	—	55,64,674
1816	—	3707	—	—	—	—	30075	15574	13624	1458	37929	915	3487	1258	9788	1,62,975	5,31,572	—	69,34,645
1817	—	2355	—	—	—	1938	26196	19970	36038	1474	28806	1883	9121	1224	13139	1,01,391	3,67,129	—	73,42,718
1818	—	5633	—	—	—	2914	47748	15857	30583	2498	21200	1569	7320	2401	13047	1,43,496	2,09,884	—	93,90,228
1819	—	9244	—	—	—	7313	46684	35535	5021	598	27318	603	6921	949	12945	2,78,867	2,60,494	—	67,78,241
1820	—	5546	—	—	—	5931	31903	26942	11247	836	16799	2306	13792	1155	19395	81,369	3,03,824	—	1,05,19,205
1821	—	7590	—	—	—	1827	26265	25591	6648	594	25040	2919	6532	1941	13034	1,16,019	4,62,357	—	1,01,02,500
1822	—	5108	—	—	—	38	41068	29801	4788	369	28172	737	5395	737	15449	1,14,036	3,01,292	—	1,07,67,713
1823	7806	7346	—	—	—	73	39622	30055	5740	554	31621	2424	6185	2047	23108	2,45,937	2,24,397	6,44,496	99,21,645
1824	5440	5401	—	—	—	53	30647	25290	2112	328	74256	6367	3736	1253	10966	1,08,386	1,42,235	4,30,302	1,10,04,260
1825	54530	13981	—	—	—	426	17453	219020	2858	812	93699	1458	11507	7662	465968	7,35,454	5,60,583	15,80,762	62,42,826
1826	15268	9629	—	—	—	918	10541	34284	5751	419	47944	700	10933	904	24517	1,65,662	8,05,950	17,84,811	42,31,720
1827	—	5430	82738	432878	339236	—	53666	52562	13507	169	86463	566	6044	2986	20042	1,82,877	4,11,423	29,61,772	62,55,501
1828	4132	7609	149076	642306	464775	—	39582	65664	16042	—	67388	470	11267	2530	18439	95,329	3,13,110	23,58,377	59,04,845
1829	13385	11838	98154	398930	918646	—	35948	54087	13042	954	55004	1321	5516	4595	21214	74,527	2,66,156	19,72,906	53,91,205
1830	13319	11747	95776	394994	918646	—	35894	53822	12974	—	34565	1321	5416	4566	21170	74,527	2,63,478	19,47,196	51,43,934
1831	18359	5016	178514	321276	853948	—	49702	53287	10308	—	31473	799	5471	1998	20410	1,47,237	2,73,435	7,06,037	50,86,777
1832	12958	10346	26650	232142	661994	—	49272	51782	14291	—	36992	3003	7106	2498	17620	70,015	4,84,340	10,52,761	44,00,966
1833	4036	8273	10414	53710	1092486	—	50226	77059	16360	433	38738	2968	6959	1860	23961	77,715	4,68,781	17,21,996	47,06,413
1834	3848	4776	1253616	—	—	—	41275	71649	8932	684	28901	3123	4362	1888	16432	97,056	3,64,300	16,12,531	22,34,037
1835	23970	4869	1341274	—	—	—	54328	69393	—	90	49716	1485	10030	2778	31012	99,615	3,37,966	19,48,935	36,43,320
1836	16699	6871	1572518	—	—	—	51340	19259	11130	67	19026	3852	5533	1584	22279	67,207	2,52,698	15,10,663	32,19,844

Notwithstanding increased territory and population (since 1812) there has been a diminished and stationary export to the interior of Bengal, naturally corresponding with the preceding tables. Cottons whereby we have supplanted the native manufactures have alone augmented: broad cloth on which no duty is levied has diminished.

The Quantity or Value of each Article in India Production or Manufacture received at the Port of Madras, from the Interior of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Years.	Beetle Nuts.	Beetle Leaf.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Cotton Thread.	Indigo.	Fruits. Cocoa Nuts.	Fruits. Tamarinds.	Paddy.	Rice.	Wheat.	Grain of Sorts.	Gunnies.	Hides and Skins.
	cwt.	bundles	cwt	cwt.	bgs.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	pieces.	Nos.
1824–25	8369	1341868	105	..	..	3425	161314	28288	78653	14524	1879	8742	2262	37985
1825–26	7903	1600994	211	1910	1155	3555	126701	26535	211912	83783	3496	44171	10710	34124
1826–27	8258	1543265	234	15478	3046	3672	156880	24965	234509	116918	2120	51388	1846	66044
1827–28	7235	1350735	252	1252	2551	6785	327580	29769	335666	192910	1873	29582	6837	117843
1828–29	6791	1402944	..	1256	3022	7930	118101	32555	369572	276101	1509	44423	7321	94350
1829–30	6837	1253883	159	91	2491	293	190495	24770	343130	176915	2089	43737	2731	62375
1830–31	9321	1508351	..	591	1861	3185	369827	28427	192281	239577	4892	97303	2570	68592
1831–32	6898	223300	..	1105	2945	2451	202560*	23274	20655	285067	8201	63391	6009*	106460
1832–33	8428	409693	..	†1386	*2259	1616	116038	29424	107912	187754	3817	47890	2751	162249
1833–34	8027	1244840	91	2826	2419	982	503259	23798	91327	65649	1203	31351	2332	162460
1834–35	7757	1122212	59	‡27498	‡1379	2321	224303	27507	199855	210208	..	72441	1991	104503
1835–36	8735	1080676	49	94347	2104	4305	660877	28216	131547	210996	823	85395	2303	128528

* Numbers. † Bales. ‡ Cwt.

Years.	Jagree.	Oils of Sorts.	Oil Seeds.	Opium.	Opium Milk.	Paper.	PIECE GOODS. Blue Cloth.	Cambrics.	Clouts of Sorts.	Dorias and Dowties.	Ginghams.	Handkerchiefs of Sorts.	Long Cloth.	Muslins of Sorts.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	quires.	pieces	pieces	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces	pieces.
1824–25	14050	13512	3747	12	38	64952	21862	..	179364	110235	16558	128953	869	74061
1825–26	11235	22045	14813	5	39	45833	18879	2137	183466	123612	3898	100396	457	35561
1826–27	9875	21588	15904	7	93	57986	50557	2213	219353	143848	2294	60076	708	41053
1827–28	9603	25145	12402	1	79	60303	4422	501	166169	140133	3768	106050	928	35342
1828–29	12095	22087	7591	6	78	43527	58812	..	244551	164779	3828	120628	198	43535
1829–30	14316	23412	9261	9	100	44510	81356	1482	190199	132890	1810	160448	212	34410
1830–31	15341	28211	16675	10	86	37770	78880	427	200827	141627	3931	90542	184	45567
1831–32	13959	25263	27660	7	35	37801	90297	..	234480	159824	2715	71407	119	36584
1832–33	14567	29217	13326	8	54	28576	85404	..	221377	141095	5339	117039	41	82937
1833–34	11657	24291	3433	7	96	16351	..	..	..	136439	5207	150804	99	32680
1834–35	10652	26349	11072	12	53	17040	5089	..	6290	148274	5955	125941	54	44219
1835–36	13295	29880	73977	14	80	57220	45161	..	205659	178863	8567	144650	..	56117

Years.	PIECE GOODS. Palampores	Rumalls of Sorts.	Salampores	Sashes.	Turbans of Sorts.	Piece Goods of Sorts.	Total.	Piece Goods (Silk) of Sorts.	Ghee.	Snuff.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Turmeric.	Wax.
	pieces	pieces	pieces	pieces	pieces	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	cwt.	doz.	cwt.	cwt	cwt.	cwt.
1824–25	63076	..	15374	..	25581	371991	1010975	5749	15721	3329	7322	12527	1382	248
1825–26	7790	3723	27728	6762	32208	306288	852905	8612	18084	1564	6630	11826	1283	311
1826–27	6678	2779	21002	7534	41749	303532	903379	11652	18087	1883	6211	14078	1442	272
1827–28	7298	2272	78238	4547	35369	331152	916209	10470	20628	864	6035	13017	1593	334
1828–29	5716	7128	39155	8632	46895	393571	1137428	15378	21287	693	8487	12922	1324	469
1829–30	8004	5468	53740	7077	39777	318131	1035004	20176	77484	1213	9072	12546	956	321
1830–31	5388	3824	70039	5729	23927	249380	920272	9981	20331	755	10749	12672	1316	171
1831–32	8302	9610	32236	6701	34608	231510	919023	57441	15833	483	7762	11897	1613	127
1832–33	8667	1866	35097	5677	40326	288429	983284	10052	17656	1407	6329	11376	719	249
1833–34	14125	1965	51249	5439	34101	466722	898830	8705	15768	195	5601	9773	738	158
1834–35	12116	2962	72576	5051	22896	520515	971938	1411	15042	828	7688	9531	1096	147
1835–36	4666	3578	87607	5401	23924	361300	1125493	10828	19514	..	7930	10096	1643	338

I have not been able to find any returns at the India House further back than 1824–25; a decrease in almost every article is observable in this brief period. Later as well as earlier returns would shew a more marked difference.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE (SICCA RUPEES) IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY FROM 1812 to 1835.

Years.	Almonds.	Alum.	Arrack.	Beads.	Beetlenut.	Brimstone.	Chilly Pepper.	Cardamums.	Cloves.	Cochineal.	Cocoa Nuts.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Cotton Yarn and Thread.	Dates.
1812	36,206	1,01,880	1,05,043	12,454	4,34,765	46,753	17,438	53,891	11,843	1,83,785	1,91,062	2,95,643	2,15,187	4,587	2,60,008
1813	31,843	90,038	1,16,417	20,381	3,56,687	30,886	57,943	1,78,253	2,04,693	1,05,447	2,22,794	2,97,796	64,578	9,191	1,85,599
1814	47,198	31,524	59,371	48,403	2,94,471	25,699	36,642	1,61,311	1,49,663	25,676	2,98,090	6,65,611	5,24,111	11,103	1,49,539
1815	38,040	47,515	41,686	1,13,240	2,18,973	42,310	20,663	1,53,473	59,437	2,61,876	3,40,720	71,771	1,80,274	8,669	1,90,244
1816	51,043	49,621	97,952	1,87,400	2,21,261	36,332	26,548	2,15,147	2,15,931	3,43,230	2,88,402	83,304	1,25,172	5,934	92,238
1817	32,626	51,667	59,004	1,41,408	2,69,497	38,303	34,935	1,46,467	73,220	3,56,976	4,50,566	1,17,535	7,57,406	1,155	1,45,360
1818	69,184	45,532	27,129	59,537	2,83,174	18,927	32,040	1,10,887	4,37,725	2,06,126	2,50,689	1,79,217	7,93,535	3,568	1,62,318
1819	46,141	28,934	65,283	30,148	2,93,033	13,776	23,415	83,885	3,29,539	4,04,444	2,70,174	2,17,995	3,31,290	21,845	1,58,835
1820	37,107	15,911	15,535	65,098	3,54,668	22,051	31,067	1,15,851	1,25,777	1,20,496	3,91,496	73,267	1,04,894	60,461	2,54,388
1821	21,543	52,595	47,867	66,611	3,29,930	23,004	24,188	1,28,138	94,164	61,616	4,00,463	1,04,583	3,45,404	77,386	2,26,073
1822	43,051	81,504	9,049	65,681	2,39,830	9,307	16,027	1,64,531	1,07,500	4,49,312	4,33,001	3,79,111	3,60,540	75,526	1,04,129
1823	33,570	56,651	12,110	32,002	2,45,191	8,154	33,145	1,71,982	3,92,952	3,01,873	3,81,822	2,50,238	3,42,999	1,78,959	2,55,448
1824	37,969	81,944	16,729	61,154	2,12,046	7,423	30,338	1,62,207	41,975	3,64,353	4,66,155	1,25,452	1,55,852	70,736	2,25,798
1825	46,593	1,64,990	32,439	20,401	2,09,748	7,176	51,243	72,817	2,30,311	3,09,328	3,60,199	1,94,749	5,32,194	55,630	1,95,009
1826	52,538	63,737	8,379	11,247	1,95,820	12,920	35,649	1,00,903	2,34,331	2,78,832	3,95,151	1,49,626	3,22,500	1,88,612	1,61,583
1827	73,722	1,01,848	32,305	58,053	2,10,150	9,206	11,943	1,61,537	3,61,568	5,00,667	5,74,684	1,05,060	2,43,482	5,22,160	2,44,423
1828	67,373	1,40,118	41,932	28,561	2,69,600	20,940	26,199	1,55,166	1,99,184	6,05,364	4,83,166	2,03,953	7,68,156	3,46,656	3,57,985
1829	89,621	39,513	36,362	15,485	2,65,647	15,540	28,578	1,98,003	2,79,975	5,40,274	4,42,464	8,49,519	9,58,891	3,22,575	3,89,691
1830	49,851	27,264	21,833	75,999	2,76,485	11,133	4,395	2,47,399	73,611	4,12,600	4,15,347	6,17,349	86,846	4,85,997	3,81,561
1831	35,490	41,026	60,166	63,173	2,02,650	10,743	10,582	2,15,796	3,73,302	3,13,730	3,89,459	3,04,023	1,02,603	5,63,291	2,85,512
1832	41,421	51,108	8,742	47,575	2,27,793	14,341	21,760	2,11,458	94,826	1,47,579	2,62,383	4,19,270	6,38,250	8,30,778	2,00,617
1833	75,708	36,183	17,877	18,030	2,14,568	11,227	21,323	1,53,585	1,86,557	2,51,892	2,90,866	7,06,219	3,42,582	5,68,687	4,44,226
1834	40,650	56,611	19,255	33,986	2,62,300	3,019	43,558	1,65,906	25,368	6,05,355	3,16,428	7,44,120	9,64,099	10,70,940	5,40,002
1835	99,737	96,474	25,413	25,598	2,58,288	10,916	28,756	2,82,138	2,58,157	2,25,660	4,43,956	5,08,253	17,90,837	10,01,566	3,08,025

Value of Merchandise &c. *Continued.*

Years.	Elephant's Teeth.	Ghee.	Grain.	Gunnies.	Hemp.	Hides.	Jagree.	Kissmisses.	Leather.	Long Pepper.	Masts, Spars, and Oars.	Musk.	Oil of Sorts.	Piece Goods.	Raw Silk.
1812	1,53,397	3,54,175	1,03,33,040	1,18,976	10,767	2,307	1,04,694	54,303	4,808	10,256	12,137	22,759	1,71,414	12,65,012	32,92,741
1813	44,004	6,56,388	50,42,816	75,865	23,274	518	1,40,389	42,645	1,041	5,932	9,979	42,846	1,15,629	17,00,193	17,45,506
1814	81,426	3,49,012	27,55,100	14,502	36,941	415	1,62,874	19,574	1,601	12,297	14,981	18,145	98,152	18,52,891	24,88,101
1815	1,14,362	1,56,377	21,29,614	80,619	22,331	601	2,09,022	25,501	2,306	17,622	26,190	19,588	48,842	22,11,979	18,70,537
1816	2,08,962	2,40,213	22,31,462	45,963	33,535	2,047	1,74,418	37,515	12,751	20,913	15,733	33,865	62,325	21,44,506	17,31,019
1817	52,015	2,64,918	20,78,291	99,781	56,481	8,821	62,026	23,377	15,081	23,980	39,547	36,625	69,786	27,00,448	13,17,782
1818	1,40,831	3,87,114	9,50,813	99,218	14,589	5,164	5,599	13,130	14,255	8,795	13,487	47,620	28,452	27,53,991	12,36,024
1819	1,56,372	5,01,076	15,34,078	2,55,683	11,108	5,298	4,301	7,991	12,449	29,306	8,990	90,388	46,658	38,17,074	26,68,387
1820	2,23,440	4,55,365	15,03,132	1,80,730	20,631	3,577	8,660	15,307	9,163	15,868	1,340	78,510	43,597	33,41,747	21,29,902
1821	1,51,321	2,42,167	8,35,809	32,500	11,615	8,461	14,954	15,932	10,532	5,123	2,449	7,776	46,698	38,95,105	34,64,415
1822	1,76,470	2,45,919	6,46,495	7,303	14,045	5,871	12,238	11,228	13,497	3,699	10,484	7,095	30,631	49,53,700	23,65,335
1823	2,92,391	1,63,679	12,63,867	20,140	21,482	1,722	24,310	10,290	13,650	3,878	4,968	7,076	37,465	38,61,787	9,94,290
1824	4,16,295	3,22,182	31,08,817	37,194	10,373	7,600	6,846	21,838	10,607	1,945	18,690	4,718	36,344	35,02,492	14,93,200
1825	3,16,380	2,58,007	19,27,655	57,002	11,194	7,401	6,937	19,592	2,022	24,051	13,181	42,933	33,969	41,56,240	18,16,564
1826	4,13,174	5,40,025	14,42,039	1,23,124	11,304	4,960	18,058	14,915	5,029	13,346	7,986	1,072	34,439	50,82,702	15,65,122
1827	3,24,200	4,84,477	10,88,790	62,593	24,715	2,503	14,580	20,883	2,615	21,759	15,089	1,872	39,570	60,11,127	26,77,968
1828	2,81,470	5,06,234	5,94,581	1,23,626	20,054	12,348	16,131	19,637	8,218	11,411	27,982	1,553	17,776	40,40,686	27,67,055
1829	2,11,121	2,15,690	6,69,722	89,105	12,925	7,598	11,964	21,074	7,778	16,297	3,012	1,579	29,458	72,26,052	26,61,750
1830	3,01,463	3,25,450	5,42,253	51,433	14,973	4,407	....	32,542	5,492	21,971	4,918	10,854	43,110	91,20,667	28,06,547
1831	3,43,479	2,02,981	6,41,818	1,05,969	16,996	1,077	....	23,425	5,371	21,326	5,167	5,652	51,492	63,43,366	11,92,989
1832	3,26,725	2,71,284	7,78,116	1,93,900	9,394	2,959	....	12,479	5,396	32,365	13,864	7,200	52,548	67,02,053	17,22,481
1833	4,58,339	3,19,964	13,67,609	1,02,167	4,975	1,379	....	16,642	3,473	9,359	4,302	3,204	29,968	54,52,419	21,23,386
1834	4,53,802	4,29,985	9,13,506	54,779	459	4,585	....	8,905	699	9,414	3,121	10,482	16,357	59,75,971	21,22,185
1835	4,49,788	4,11,396	9,74,006	27,545	3,238	4,675	....	11,286	3,011	7,049	7,283	11,238	68,707	74,60,635	23,79,291

There were no returns at the India House (for 1836 and 1837) which would enable me to give the *quantities* of the Bombay Trade, as has been done under the heads of Calcutta and Madras. Neither does this return specify what portion of the above mentioned articles were received by sea and what portion from the interior; the piece goods and cotton twist were evidently from England, and in these alone is there an increase at the expense of the native manufacturer.

Trade between India and the Eastern Islands.—In a work of this nature, it would be impossible to enter more fully than I have already done into the detail of Indian commerce, but before closing so important a section, it will be necessary to shew the large trade carried on between Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and the Eastern Islands; the articles in traffic at present are British and India piece goods, opium, indigo, spices, grain, salt, hardware, oil, &c. &c.; by the following return, which extends over 17 years, it will be observed that the quantity of treasure exported from the Eastern Islands is considerable.

Commerce between Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and the Eastern Islands.

Years.	Imported to India.			Exported from India.		
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupues.
1814–15	47,20,381	22,83,038	70,03,419	75,89,723	6,84,166	82,73,889
1815–16	49,85,535	22,21,379	72,10,914	73,66,091	97,265	74,63,356
1816–17	49,10,977	44,06,675	93,17,652	62,97,274	34,157	63,31,431
1817–18	36,97,502	50,86,482	87,83,984	76,12,214	96,766	77,08,980
1818–19	38,52,667	44,16,203	82,68,870	53,97,443	75,692	54,73,135
1819–20	23,57,594	54,15,375	77,72,960	61,71,066	1,92,017	63,63,083
1820–21	34,08,285	46,58,368	80,66,653	86,31,534	6,57,062	92,88,596
1821–22	38.17,259	42,84,731	81,01,990	1,11,18,071	8,82,238	1,20,00,309
1822–23	33,20,259	48,73,240	81,93,499	1,08,54,843	1,32,189	1,09,87,032
1823–24	45,37,242	30,19,204	75,56,446	93,43,665	9,30,344	1,02,74,009
1824–25	44,53,421	25,92,831	70,46,252	76,19,562	38,550	76,58.212
1825–26	29,30,705	21,53,327	50,84,032	60,78,320	61,233	61,39,553
1826–27	35,32,182	44,36,860	79,69,042	61,32,354	28,748	61,61,102
1827–28	33,98,375	31,61,492	65,59,867	69,33,159	44,132	69,77,291
1828–29	35,06,184	21,36,948	56,43,132	76,97,108	20,125	77,17,291
1829–30	26,57,987	22,72,528	49,30,515	74,66,432	1,01,920	75,68,352
1830–31	38,32,246	31,69,957	70,02,023	61,34,217	5,53,282	66,87,499
1831–32	20,23,779	12,62,052	32,85,831	27,97,192	24,732	28,21,924

Statement of the Sales of Opium by the East India Company at Calcutta from 1798–99 to 1836–37.

Seasons.	Total Chests.	Total annual sales in Sic. Rs.	Seasons.	Total Chests.	Total annual Sales in Sic. Rs.
1798–99	4172	17,31,161	1818–19	3552	63,43,265
1799–1800	4054	31,42,591	1819–20	4006	82,55,603
1800–1	4570	31,43,035	1820–21	4244	1,05,63,891
1801–2	3947	37,19,748	1821–22	3293	1,31,76,313
1802–3	3292	45,55,728	1822–23	3918	1,08,29,496
1803–4	2840	39,44,595	1823–24	3360	65,08,610
1804–5	3159	62,03,805	1824–25	5690	74,01,553
1805–6	3836	58,94,919	1825–26	3810	88,80,225
1806–7	4126	40,77,948	1826–27	6570	83,30,025
1807–8	4538	68,54,157	1827–28	6650	1,12,28,416
1808–9	4208	51,05,760	1828–29	7709	1,06,35,134
1809–10	4561	80,70,955	1829–30	8778	1,12,55,767
1810–11	4968	80,88,330	1830–31	7548	1,18,07,008
1811–12	4891	79,96,870	1831–32	7938	1,17,70,875
1812–13	4966	62,76,705	1832–33	10638	1,24,59,572
1813–14	4769	88,71,475	1833–34	12223	1,16,31,830
1814–15	3672	89,14,290	1834–35	12977	1,32,15,464
1815–16	4230	90,93,980	1835–36	14745	1,87,95,355
1816–17	4618	90,79,972	1836–37	16916	2,53,95,300
1817–18	3692	80,43,197			

This table is from Mr. Phipps's book, with additions (in the number of seasons) from other sources. It may not be perfectly correct in all the details, but is, doubtless, very near to the truth. We have omitted to insert the fractions in the average cost of each year. The value of the sicca rupee varies; it is about 46–100ths of a dollar, or two shillings sterling.

Shipping between Canton, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, &c.

Years.	From British India to Canton.								From Canton to British India.							
	Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.		Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1808—9	15	8598	2	2352	31	24991	48	35941	19	9525	7	2738	11	8642	37	20905
1809-10	13	6683	1	1200	15	12934	29	20817	12	7273	3	1517	16	12231	31	21021
1810-11	11	5605	3	3693	14	12827	28	22125	12	6428	2	820	8	5794	22	13042
1811-12	14	7466	1	80	23	17789	38	25335	14	7112	1	80	7	4626	22	11818
1812-13	7	3146	5	5550	13	13692	25	22388	12	7694	1	260	7	4324	20	12278
1813-14	24	13193	5	5789	10	10572	39	29559	12	5817	1	375	6	4476	19	10668
1814-15	25	13298	2	725	12	10811	39	24831	11	5478	1	600	13	8581	25	14659
1815-16	25	13068	4	4800	21	17070	50	34938	15	5348	1	342	9	6216	25	11906
1816-17	34	16519	4	4671	22	18022	60	39212	28	13891	..	..	11	6281	39	20172
1817-18	36	17762	2	2400	19	17310	57	37472	29	15701	4	2101	14	9206	47	27008
1818-19	30	16128	2	2767	24	20850	76	39745	22	10563	2	848	15	10095	39	21511
1819-20	18	10141	2	2532	17	16613	37	29486	10	4863	..	..	15	9010	25	13873
1820-21	29	18360	4	5375	12	8476	45	32211	16	6691	3	1534	13	6762	32	14987
1821-22	24	14323	2	2532	24	20016	50	36871	13	6023	3	1782	22	13067	38	21872
1822-23	20	12314	3	4107	25	19862	48	36283	15	6624	1	579	20	10808	36	18011
1823-24	15	10763	2	2654	17	15419	34	28836	11	5510	2	1074	11	6855	24	13439
1824-25	20	14962	3	4054	30	18851	53	37870	11	4854	14	5364	21	9856	46	20074
1825-26	22	8715	3	3912	23	17383	48	30010	17	6822	6	2841	20	12085	43	21748
1826-27	35	21724	1	667	39	26722	75	49113	14	5599	11	5087	27	15738	52	26424
1827-28	27	17079	5	5122	37	27690	69	49891	18	6159	10	5342	30	16748	58	28249
1828-29	16	11544	4	4376	36	25731	56	41651	14	5928	7	4810	30	17544	51	28282
1829-30	18	5373	4	4449	32	25709	44	35631	16	4855	9	5448	25	15604	50	25908
1830-31	25	10112	4	3178	35	26695	64	39985	20	7278	13	13704	25	17006	58	37988
1831-32	25	8485	2	872	37	16656	54	25913	20	7204	16	6711	40	29658	76	43603

Imports of Merchandize and Treasure into all British India.

Years.	CALCUTTA.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Value of Imports.		Total Value.	Value of Imports.		Total Value.	Value of Imports.		Total Value.
	Merchandize.	Treasure.		Merchandize.	Treasure.		Merchandize.	Treasure.	
	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.
1802- 3	1,12,40,625	1,17,40,856	2,29,81,481	99,97,025	58,49,572	1,58,46,597	2,08,24,362	44,64,665	2,52,89,027
1803- 4	87,36,197	1,05,30,644	1,92,66,841	86,96,288	38,37,141	1,25,33,429	1,92,77,200	38,88,975	2,31,66,175
1804- 5	90,14.957	1,15,84,959	2,05,99,916	91,84,946	52,44,377	1,44,29,333	2,99,18,672	1,03,40,182	4,02,59,054
1805- 6	1,09,30,799	1,29,39,615	2,38,70,414	69,83,887	22,45,165	92,29,052	2,65,17,173	1,09,42,465	3,74,59,638
1806- 7	1,37,96,633	1,76,54,492	3,14,51,125	1,47,43,230	46,08,235	1,93,51,465	3,11,32,353	79,95,445	3,91,27,798
1807- 8	1,05,83,628	1,41,08,233	2,46,91,861	74,11,448	13,30,541	87,41,989	2,61,44,809	69,28,237	3,30,73,046
1808- 9	98,27,070	65,58,880	1,63,85,950	74,72,266	4,79,561	79,51,827	2,69,93,796	52,43,234	3,22,37,030
1809-10	93,21,703	1,79.96,115	2,73,17,818	91,36,086	22,17,588	1,13,54,274	2,29,87,397	53,86,399	2,83,73,796
1810-11	1,04,84,877	1,84,83,215	2,89,68,092	82,10,844	15,87,209	97,98,053	1,54,41,783	37,73,253	1,92,15,036
1811-12	1,13,38,692	67,85,698	1,81,24,390	1,20,39,679	41,76,029	62,15,708	1,72,10,501	37,37,084	2,09,47,585
1812-13	1,33,15,915	79,78,522	2,12,94,437	91,56,502	50,85,445	1,42,41,947	2,40,78,711	26,95,689	2,67,74,400
1813-14	1,25,34,728	57,55,366	1,82,90,094	95,23,654	32,87,449	1,28,11,103	1,86,32,425	19.72,894	2,06,05,319
1814-15	1,17,96,802	1,11,84,285	2,29,81,087	80,57,534	23,71,345	1,04,28,879	2,00,69,889	26,69,114	2,27,39,003
1815-16	1,32,45,798	1,94,49.746	3,26,95,544	86,70,779	21,84,771	1,08,55,550	1,84,24,275	15,33,439	2,35,57,714
1816-17	1,87,96,053	3,25,82,140	5,13,78,193	71,72,956	30,58,187	1,02,31,142	1,95,76,812	65,35,641	2,61,12,453
1817-18	2,55,94,728	3,22,20,540	5,78,15,268	93,62,145	30,50,235	1,24,12,380	2,15,67,552	1,01,04,969	3,16,72,521
1818-19	2,97,37,436	4,94,91,605	7,92,29,041	80,38,661	38,97,643	1,19,36,304	1,99,70,716	1,57,02,511	3,56,73,227
1819-20	1,75,21,977	4,10,84,670	5,86,06,647	67,46,527	40,24,265	1,07,70,792	2,31,05,868	56,21,409	2,87,27,277
1820-21	2,24,45,163	2,40,71,335	4,65,16,498	66.78,395	43,69,643	1,10,48,038	1,88,33,255	49,24,312	2,37,57,567
1821-22	2,59,03,599	2,21,49,437	4,80,53,036	92,69.197	40,85,731	1,32,74,928	2,19,60,542	39,59,173	2,59,09,715
1822-23	2,68,66,535	1,72,89,382	4,41,55,917	89,38,646	42,80,641	1,32,19.287	2,20,33,788	46,82,212	2,67,16,000
1823-24	2,61.98,443	1,31,69,214	3,93,67,657	1,19,74,233	71,89.708	1,91,63,941	1,96,47,501	60,91,754	2,57,39,255
1824-25	2,86,55,916	1,21,42,271	4,07,98,187	1.04,55,316	44.90,424	1,49,45,740	2,09,53,106	60,57,047	2,70,10,153
1825-26	2,14,98.729	1,60,58,005	3,65,56,734	1,00,30.875	37,33,958	1,37,64,833	2,12,72,434	1 03,15,685	3,15,88,119
1826-27	2,17,60,679	1,26,00,153	3,43,60,832	88,45,970	43,95,076	1,32,41,046	2,16,46,647	88,26,169	3,04,72,816
1827-28	2,79,97,567	1,42,01,609	4,21,99,176	98,09,345	36,28,467	1,34,37,812	2,50,55,638	1,21,07,794	3,71,63,432
1828-29	3,01,92,732	69,02,374	3,70,95,106	94,26,637	26,31,476	1,20,58,113	2,55,57,037	1,20,04,989	3,75,62,026
1829-30	2,37,67,512	1,09,18,622	3,46,86.134	96,38,697	22,39,768	1,18,68,475	3,00,60,398	1,05,07,271	4,05,87,669
1830-31	2,72,89.237	60,97,416	3,33,86,653	86,82,567	20,39,237	1,07,21,804	3,06,12,525	93,25,369	3,99,37,894
1831-32	2,25,61,566	54,16,689	2,80,08,155	75,03,411	26,33,040	1,01,36,451	2,31,07,506	68,92,828	3,00,00,334
1832-33	1,97,30,422	53,62,596	2,50,93,018	94,70,428	26,86,649	1,21,57,077	2,67,99,509	51,21,942	3,19,21,451
1833-34	1,98,30,509	58,63,942	2,56,94,451	1,03,09,999	61,88,856	1,64,98,855	2,73,18,456	1,19,90,127	3,93,08,583
1834-35	2,19,25,574	56,68,736	2,84,94,310	97,71.953	33,42,091	1,31,14,044	2,81,35,552	1,10,30,696	3,81,66,248
1835-36	2,46,07,030	69,51,986	3,15,58,966	86,65,319	34,23,070	1,23,68,389	3,16,88,627	1,35,91,657	4,52,80,184
1836-37									

On this and on the annexed page I have given a table prepared by my assistant, Mr. Frederick Medley, from the official documents at the East India House, which shews the whole trade,—imports and exports at the three Presidencies, and in the aggregate for 34 years. The work has been one of great labour, but it is also of much value.

Exports of Merchandize and Treasure from Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay: and grand total Imports and Exports of Merchandize and Treasure from all British India.

Years.	CALCUTTA.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.			GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INDIA.					
	Value of Exports.		Total Value.	Value of Exports.		Total Value.	Value of Exports.		Total Value.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Merchandize.	Treasure.		Merchandize.	Treasure.		Merchandize.	Treasure.		Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total Value.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total Value.
	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.
1802- 3	3,49,32,170	15,67,039	3,64,99,209	62,67,822	7,15,335	69,83,157	1,88,30,506	24,36,919	2,12,67,425	4,20,62,012	2,20,55,093	6,41,17,105	6,00,30,498	47,19,293	6,47,49,791
1803- 4	3,54,62,304	2,51,068	3,57,13,312	59,35,532	1,30,660	60,66,192	1,71,60,398	20,97,507	1,92,57,905	3,67,09,685	1,82,56,760	5,49,66,445	5,85,58,434	24,79,175	6,10,37,609
1804- 5	3,61,23,327	1,29,516	3,62,52,843	48,98,814	1,06,992	50,05,806	2,69,70,419	42,47,553	3,12,17,972	4,81,18,775	2,71,69,518	7,52,88,293	6,79,92,560	44,84,061	7,24,76,621
1805- 6	3,73,95,877	.. ..	3,73,95,877	61,63,076	89,024	62,52,100	2,32,56,842	39,72,288	2,72,29,130	4,44,31,859	2,61,27,245	7,05,59,164	6,68,15,795	40,61,312	7,08,77,107
1806- 7	4,18,80,466	.. ..	4,18,80,466	32,95,428	12,641	33,08,059	2,50,59,355	37,04,727	2,87,64,082	5,96,72,216	3,02,58,172	8,99,30,388	7,02,35,249	37,17,368	7,39,52,617
1807- 8	3,95,67,097	.. ..	3,95,67,097	26,83,878	10,400	26,94,278	2,52,37,089	22,76,908	2,75,13,997	4,41,39,885	2,23,67,011	6,65,06,896	6,74,88,064	22,87,308	6,97,75,372
1808- 9	2,69,88,282	.. ..	2,69,88,282	35,92,948	21,590	36,14,538	2,27,13,982	21,34,567	2,48,48,549	4,42,93,132	1,22,81,675	5,65,74,807	5,32,95,212	21,56,157	5,54,51,369
1809-10	3,31,13,646	28,303	3,31,41,949	42,33,737	3,98,565	46,32,302	2,22,43,800	14,75,165	2,37,18,965	4,14,45,786	2,56,00,102	6,70,45,888	4,95,91,183	19,02,033	5,14,93,216
1810-11	3,42,07,033	.. ..	3,42,07,033	65,69,781	2,42,882	68,12,663	1,43,22,684	20,88,139	1,64,10,823	3,41,37,504	2,38,43,677	5,79,81,181	5,50,99,498	23,31,021	5,74,30,519
1811-12	3,40,03,009	6,14,673	3,46,17,682	1,28,69,049	3,18,577	1,31,87,626	1,47,80,137	30,27,963	1,78,08,100	4,05,88,872	1,46,98,811	5,52,87,683	6,16,52,195	39,61,213	6,56,13,408
1812-13	3,15,89,885	60,095	3,16,49,980	1,32,68,594	5,75,973	1,38,44,567	1,45,03,847	63,00,785	2,08,04,632	4,65,51,128	1,56,59,656	6,22,10,784	5,93,62,326	69,36,853	6,62,99,179
1813-14	3,54,97,688	42,750	3,55,40,438	99,28,636	6,71,109	1,05,99,745	1,48,27,629	40,66,214	1,88,93,843	4,06,90,807	1,10,15,709	5,17,06,516	6,02,53,953	47,80,073	6,50,34,026
1814-15	4,08,62,727	1,54,625	4,10,17,352	1,28,42,132	4,07,201	1,32,49,334	1,66,42,703	35,22,960	2,01,65,663	3,99,24,225	1,62,24,744	6,61,48,969	7,03,47,562	40,84,786	7,44,32,342
1815-16	4,99,72,366	15,750	4,99,88,116	1,17,95,326	8,59,442	1,26,54,748	1,81,34,249	13,28,900	1,94,63,149	4,03,40,852	2,31,67,956	6,35,08,808	7,99,01,941	22,04,092	8,21,06,033
1816-17	5,49,87,128	1,69,000	5,51,56,128	1,13,63,752	6,91,514	1,20,55,266	1,77,40,495	12,59,110	1,89,99,605	4,56,45,820	4,21,75,968	8,77,21,788	8,40,91,375	21,19,624	8,62,10,999
1817-18	5,49,57,143	3,17,250	5,52,74,393	1,16,58,096	4,98,660	1,21,56,756	2,21,12,935	15,50,804	2,36,63,019	5,65,24,425	4,53,75,744	10,19,00,169	8,87,28,174	23,66,714	9,10,94,888
1818-19	5,83,23,195	2,88,538	5,86,11,733	1,19,60,747	3,83,070	1,23,43,817	2,11,96,122	6,80,267	2,18,76,389	5,77,46,813	6,90,91,759	12,68,38,572	9,14,80,064	13,51,875	9,28,31,939
1819-20	5,43,31,305	66,47,505	6,09,78,810	1,16,41,776	5,29,927	1,21,71,703	1,65,67,417	10,13,696	1,75,81,113	4,73,74,372	5,07,30,344	9,81,04,716	8,25,40,498	81,91,128	9,07,31,626
1820-21	5,68,03,248	12,29,363	5,80,32,611	1,16,68,689	1,51,486	1,18,20,175	2,03,58,650	14,70,404	2,18,29,054	4,79,56,813	3,33,65,290	8,13,22,103	8,88,30,587	28,51,253	9,16,81,840
1821-22	5,35,53,123	1,23,96,395	6,59,49,518	1,67,11,366	2,77,128	1,69,88,494	1,95,37,371	14,20,726	2,09,58,097	5,71,23,338	3,01,94,341	8,73,17,679	8,98,01,860	1,40,94,249	10,38,96,109
1822-23	6,18,51,480	51,51,966	6,70,03,446	1,33,07,663	2,72,596	1,35,80,259	2,11,58,299	6,47,773	2,18,06,072	5,78,38,969	2,62,52,235	8,40,91,204	9,63,17,442	60,72,335	10,23,89,777
1823-24	5,05,45,292	1,22,53,039	6,27,98,331	1,60,34,070	82,02,660	2,42,36,730	2,13,07,518	20,57,477	2,33,64,995	5,78,20,177	2,64,50,676	8,42,70,853	8,78,86,880	2,25,13,176	11,04,00,056
1824-25	5,26,16,355	34,91,676	5,61,08,031	1,76,21,191	79,18,825	2,55,40,016	2,37,61,878	16,86,228	2,54,48,106	6,00,64,338	2,26,89,742	8,27,54,080	9,39,99,424	1,30,96,729	10,70,96,153
1825-26	5,66,39,922	1,38,704	5,67,78,626	1,73,86,616	1,29,72,242	3,03,58,858	2,91,05,160	6,15,327	2,97,20,487	5,27,92,038	2,91,07,648	8,18,99,686	10,31,31,698	1,37,26,273	11,68,57,971
1826-27	5,12,26,319	11,15,032	5,23,41,351	1,48,77,476	59,02,914	2,07,80,390	2,47,22,461	8,08,018	2,55,30,479	3,22,53,296	2,58,21,398	5,80,74,694	9,08,26,256	78,65,964	9,86,52,220
1827-28	5,95,27,104	44,80,987	6,40,08,091	1,63,27,703	54,79,102	2,18,06,805	2,82,02,588	10,53,827	2,92,56,415	6,28,62,550	2,99,37,870	9,28,00,420	8,40,57,395	1,10,13,916	9,50,71,311
1828-29	5,02,81,959	17,63,193	5,20,45,152	1,66,06,961	57,60,109	2,23,67,070	2,94,11,678	20,40,178	3,14,51,856	6,51,76,406	2,15,38,839	8,67,15,245	9,63,00,598	95,63,480	10,58,64,078
1829-30	5,50,46,563	16,40,322	5,66,86,885	1,65,20,149	96,04,006	2,61,24,155	2,81,71,393	25,16,041	3,06,87,434	6,34,66,607	2,36,65,661	8,71,32,268	9,97,38,105	1,37,60,369	11,34,98,474
1830-31	5,08,66,033	33,11,135	5,41,77,168	1,33,53,307	29,05,028	1,62,58,335	2,96,62,267	19,14,891	3,15,77,158	6,65,84,329	1,74,62,022	8,40,46,351	9,38,81,607	81,31,054	10,20,12,661
1831-32	4,67,40,502	1,14,46,426	5,81,86,928	1,41,67,397	85,77,796	2,27,45,193	3,29,71,664	20,87,185	3,51,58,849	5,31,72,483	1,79,72,457	6,81,44,940	9,38,79,563	2,21,11,407	11,59,90,970
1832-33	4,88,49,237	78,45,535	5,66,94,772	1,40,36,443	58,81,220	1,99,17,663	3,27,63,113	26,45,685	3,54,08,798	5,60,00,359	1,31,71,187	6,91,71,546	9,56,48,793	1,63,72,440	11,20,21,233
1833-34	4,97,51,221	57,69,119	5,55,20,340	1,38,46,794	53,22,401	1,91,69,195	4,08,39,325	19,50,512	4,27,89,837	5,74,58,964	2,40,42,925	8,15,01,889	10,44,37,340	1,30,42,032	11,74,79,372
1834-35	4,51,98,125	7,10,899	4,59,09,024	1,66,91,330	28,65,642	1,95,56,972	3,48,57,831	16,17,978	3,64,75,809	4,48,11,571	3,71,46,379	8,15,57,950	9,67,47,286	51,91,519	10,19,41,805
1835-36	5,88,77,944	10,16,367	5,98,94,311	1,91,46,439	66,53,208	2,57,99,647	4,94,49,698	15,52,214	5,10,01,912	6,49,60,976	2,39,66,613	8,89,27,589	12,74,74,081	92,21,789	13,66,95,870

With every possible accuracy that the books of each Presidency afford, I have caused the above table to be prepared: it shows an increased export, but a nearly stationary import trade for all India. The treasure imported and exported is worth examining.

British Shipping entering the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Years.	CALCUTTA.						MADRAS.						BOMBAY.						Grand Total.	
	Under Br. Colours.		From United Kingdm.		Total of all Nations.		Under British Colours.		From United Kingd.		Total of all Nations.		Under British Colours.		From United Kingdom.		Total of all Nations.			
	No	Tons.	No	Tons	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons	No.	Tons.	No	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1802–3	193	85290	26	18179	520	150154	214	74384	22	17186	1476	149571	94	45233	11	10054	105	49622	2101	348747
1803–4	217	96443	14	8891	594	171229	207	79388	21	16130	1851	198218	124	55116	10	10403	143	62635	2588	432082
1804–5	219	97250	32	21246	592	172459	183	73036	29	25048	1692	190336	176	89363	9	6761	206	100719	2490	463514
1805–6	192	81878	24	17587	595	163967	163	55551	31	21679	1624	167029	115	56386	9	9351	145	66520	2364	397516
1806–7	206	91550	29	19024	672	179189	329	125042	21	18853	1636	238149							2308	417338
1807–8	232	95077	27	18620	704	184314	144	53724	29	22973	1610	162590	102	48321	16	14494	111	51114	2425	398018
1808–9	132	58535	25	17598	520	112968	2540	126858			1454	144159	92	40358	9	7533	100	43269	2074	300396
1809–10	117	49783	21	15463	469	116280					915	107755	78	40443	10	10181	86	43201	1470	267236
1810–11	145	55854	26	16292	536	125911					1056	100681	81	31132	12	10972	102	37450	1694	264042
1811–12	193	78504	43	30358	601	151224					5826	267888	62	25601	13	11399	79	32161	6506	451273
1812–13	230	92767	35	24494	527	148866					6691	410834	119	47789	8	7936	139	54953	7357	614653
1813–14	246	94234	29	19806	605	155060					6381	414808	89	40893	8	8030	94	42595	7080	612463
1814–15	180	68732	30	22662	443	116443					6217	407881	79	38004	11	10698	87	41437	6747	565761
1815–16	221	76979	52	30717	488	131411		No					81	38567	15	13747	89	41287	577	172698
1816–17	298	117648	91	48986	523	170657		Returns.					104	44951	33	21790	121	51295	644	231952
1817–18	340	133923	132	67187	583	191555							113	52226	39	23508	144	65585	727	257140
1818–19	290	122284	114	59435	563	190966							138	60619	36	21428	176	75335	739	266301
1819–20	239	97705	67	34962	482	150064							145	66280	41	26975	162	72731	644	222795
1820–21	209	80265	68	38530	321	123467							120	58592	23	16155	134	63644	455	187111
1821–22	214	93205	53	30839	454	145633					6172	375311	118	56643	21	17404	130	60863	6756	581807
1822–23	213	97803	59	38494	432	145818					6532	413299	110	48187	22	15800	135	55616	7099	614733
1823–24	211	89246	57	32844	498	139773					8094	485297	94	43614	26	18189	122	52720	8714	677790
1824–25	222	98463	64	40874	539	157039	4326	201378	34	22562	5642	305422	102	44202	31	20044	129	54239	6310	516700
1825–26	194	83163	83	49529	471	136107	3602	182622	38	24325	4910	287593	87	42644	32	18464	118	52430	5499	476130
1826–27	192	81814	84	47465	516	140431	3253	183093	36	21553	4560	287915	109	49990	27	15043	136	57389	5212	485735
1827–28	251	97882	102	51924	686	175017	3370	171236	39	21427	4693	274318	137	61346	55	25884	171	70778	5550	520113
1828–29	234	101145	106	57304	433	141981	3766	183733	40	23873	4840	260427	158	70126	71	32899	189	79181	5462	481589
1829–30	189	78484	78	41913	387	119040	3662	174571	31	18791	4916	267715	137	61734	46	25086	166	71720	5469	458475
1830–31	212	82174	80	40888	475	134805	3943	165472	32	18475	5157	262127	120	50950	39	18525	149	60379	5781	457311
1831–32	204	78696	78	41531	429	110767	3723	165960	32	18001	4885	255296	114	46794	38	16502	145	56051	5459	422114
1832–33	229	88414	88	45459	478	121554	3696	163150	43	25683	4826	256344	136	63412	59	29651	165	71929	5469	449827
1833–34	330	122952	115	54689	830	183471	3561	189999	37	23430	5031	318417	144	62520	71	29609	170	69803	6031	571691
1834–35	324	119879	100	46938	648	164485	3768	194793	48	28795	5012	306727	161	66934	72	33137	181	73175	5841	544387
1835–36	286	108159	84	43542	522	151019	3985	190429	33	21546	5379	311694	181	70324	72	35724	204	75830	6105	538543

Price of Articles, the produce of the country, in Rupees, Annas, and Pice. Calcutta, 1835–36.

Articles.	Highest Price in what Month.		Lowest Price in what Month.		Articles.	Highest Price in what Month.		Lowest Price in what Month.	
Anniseed, per Md.	3 2 to 3 10	Sep.	3 to 3 5	July	Indigo Blue F. Md.	145 to 150	Dec.	150 to 160	May
Assafœtida, ..	170 to 700	May	140 to 190	Apr.	Do. Purple ..	135 to 150	do.	135 to 145	do.
Beetle nuts, Dacca ..	7 to 7 8	do.	5 4 to 5 14	Aug.	Do. Violet ..	135 to 150	do.	120 to 145	do.
Borax, refined ..	21 to 21 8	June	18 8 to 20 8	Apr.	Do. Copper ..	80 to 120	do.	90 to 100	do.
Do. unrefined ..	18 4 to 20	July	16 to 18	do.	Indigo Seed, nw. Md.	14 8 to 15 8	May	4 to 5 4	Apr.
Canvas, 1st sort, blt.	7 to 11 8	Feb.	4 12 to 8 8	July	Sac Dye, Factory ..	38 to 49	April	34 to 40	Aug.
Cardamoms Md.	8 10 to 9 4	Sep.	8 to 8 10	June	Do. Native ..	28 to 37	do.	22 to 32	do.
Castor Oil ..	14 8 to 18	May	9 to 14	Apr.	Do. Shell, 1st sort ..	37 to 46	do.	32 to 35	do.
Cocoa nut Oil ..	12 12 to 13 12	do.	8 to 9	do.	Do. Shell, 2nd sort	29 to 36 8	do.	25 to 32	July
Cotton, Bhomughur	15 12 to 16 10	July	11 8 to 12 8	Jan.	Do. Stick, Bardwan	11 4 to 12	do.	10 to 11	do.
Do. Jaloue ..	15 12 to 16 4	June	11 8 to 12 12	do.	Do. do. Sylet ..	11 8 to 12	do.	10 to 10 8	do.
Do. Calehoura ..	14 4 to 14 4	do.	9 8 to 10 8	do.	Mungict ..	4 12 to 5 4	May	3 2 to 3 12	Oct.
Elephant's teeth ..	141 to 147	do.	140 to 145	May	Opium, Patna Chest	1138 to 1389	Feb.	1125 to 1130	July
Do. 2nd sort ..	130 to 140	do.	126 to 139	Nov.	Do. Benares do.	1250 to 1255	do.	1030 to 1035	do.
Do. 3rd sort ..	116 to 128	do.	110 to 125	do.	Putchuck, per Md.	12 to 12 8	Dec.	11 2 to 11 8	do.
Ginger, Rangpore ..	7 to 7 5	Jan.	5 14 to 5 15	Augt.	Red Sundew ..	2 6 to 3 8	May	1 4 to 2 12	Dec.
Grain, Rice Patna ..	2 to 2 8	May	1 8 to 2	Dec.	Do. Safflower, 1st. st.	23 to 30	Mar.	21 to 26 8	do.
Do. Patcherry ..	1 10 to 2 12	do.	1 2 to 2 4	do.	Do. Upcountry ..	18 to 22 8	May	15 to 20	do.
Do. Moughy ..	1 3 6 to 1 5	do.	14 to 1	do.	Salamoniac ..	20 to 21 8	Jan.	18 to 19	Oct.
Do. Ballam ..	1 3 to 1 6	do.	15 to 1 1	do.	Goat Skins, Patna				
Do. Paddy ..	9 to 12	do.	5 to 8	do.	per 100	12 to 17	May	12 to 16	Mar.
Do. Wheat, Dooda	1 6 to 1 9	July	1 4 to 1 6 6	May	Do. Madras do ..	15 to 21 8	Sep.	14 to 20	Apr.
Do. Guncajallam	1 4 to 1 6	Mar.	1 to 1 2	Nov.	Saltpetre, 1st sort per				
Do. Gram Patna ..	1 11 to 1 15	Dec.	14 to 1 1	May	F. Md.	6 8 to 7 12	Nov.	5 10 to 6 12	do.
Do. Picked ..	2 1 to 2 4	do.	1 5 to 1 6	do.	Do. 2nd do. ..	6 to 6 12	Dec.	5 8 to 6 4	do.
Dhall Urhur ..	2 11 to 2 14	April	1 9 to 1 11	Augt.	Do. 3rd do. ..	5 5 to 6 6	do.	5 4 to 6	do.
Ghee, Cow, 1st. sort	19 to 21 8	Jan.	16 to 19	do.	Silk Raw, Cassunbar	18 8 to 12 4	May	9 to 10	Nov.
Buffaloe, do. do. ..	16 to 17 2	June	14 8 to 16 8	May	Do. Radanugore ..	10 8 to 11 2	do.	8 8 to 9 5	do.
Gunny Bags, large,					Do. Bengal wood,				
per 100 ..	11 8 to 13 8	Dec.	10 8 to 12	Oct.	1st. sort ..	7 12 to 8 12	do.	7 to 7 12	do.
Do. do. Paul ..	7 8 to 7 8	do.	16 to 16	May	Do. Radeah ..	9 4 to 10 2	do.	8 5 to 9	do.
Hides, Buffaloe, cge.	21 to 35	June	16 to 31	Apr.	Do. Commercolly ..	10 14 to 11 16	Mar.	9 to 10	Aug.
Do. Oxcow Patna ..	25 to 35	do.	18 to 30 8	do.	Do. Gonatcah ..	11 10 to 12 4	May	10 to 10 8	Sep.
Do. do. Dacca ..	12 to 22	May	9 to 18	do.	Do. Maldah ..	10 10 to 11 6	Apr.	9 2 to 9 14	Nov.

GROSS COLLECTION OF GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS AND TOWN DUTIES.

[Derived from the Reports of Internal and External Trade at the E. I. House.]

	1816–17	1817–18	1818–19	1819–20	1820–21	1821–22	1822–23	1823–24	1824–25	1825–26	1826–27	1827–28	1828–29	1829–30	1830–31	1831–32	1832–33
Lower Provinces.*	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.
Calcutta, sea															12,32,377	9,50,467	9,00,551
Custom Hs.	26,19,752	26,15,373	29,42,204	21,25,092	22,21,985	23,76,388	23,53,108	19,26,294	36,55,578	19,23,335	17,19,137	19,07,888	19,35,539	16,43,678			
Do. Inland															3,84,705	3,66,818	3,29,756
Chittagong ..	14,434	11,534	13,197	16,889	21,521	48,449	33,637	32,100	23,707	26,559	28,648	26,635	23,575	23,035	20,992	21,654	26,603
Dacca	4,71,375	4,48,701	4,22,079	4,03,234	3,71,553	4,35,933	4,12,183	3,35,631	2,72,309	2,84,015	2,97.484	3,23,476	2.96,204	2,74,754	2,49,432	2,22,281	2,05,533
Hooghly ..	4.13,165	3,25,716	2,62,987	3,31,884	2,39,672	2,75,859	2,70,135	2,06,537	1,93,802	2,14,039	1,42,420	2,17,397	2,11,154	1,94,876	1,50,832	1,47,094	1,58,144
Moorshedabad	8,24,661	7,77,151	6,70,931	6,57,534	6,59,431	7,24,300	6,86,781	5,10,173	5,29,442	4,79,186	4,22,675	4,55,441	4,60,152	4,16,271	5,10,734	5,07,144	4,17,833
Patna	6,63,232	5,10,604	3,85,119	4,20,212	4.39,260	4,94,441	5,09,964	3,51,704	2,82,219	3,12,031	3,30,994	2,69,373	2,39,732	2,71,320	3,05,808	2,75,533	2,51,914
Cuttack	25,523	30,307	22,336	27,397	21,650	20,965	22,303	17,034	14,649	17,654	14 986	14,645	13,781	14,418	14,766	12,899	13,087
Total ..	48,40,060	47,23,970	48,40,060	39,82,242	39,75.076	43,76,315	42,88,111	33,79,473	36,81,706	32,56,819	29,56,344	32,14,855	31,80,137	26,28,352	28,69,536	25,03,890	23,03,421
Western Provinces.																	
Agra	11,04,362	11,62,977	11,87,236	10,80,273	12,98,090	13,35,719	11,25,686	12,29,974	11,82,279	10,94,914	11,33,218	14,12,701	14,22,291	11,70,145	13,49,354	11,03,350	12,89,487
Banda	..	..	..	4,281	4,066	4,330	4,121	2,002	4,755	4,299	3,387	6,928	5,436	4,477	4,370	4,876	4,731
Benares	2,50,290	2,11,319	2,15,260	1,82,110	1,92,399	1.99,350	1,97,841	1,63,835	1,60,460	1,41,968	1,59,165	1,85,040	1,70,622	1,66,968	1,84,423	1,59,153	1,80,662
Bareilly	2,21,216	2,45,014	2,20,315	1,71.984	1,54,382	1,65,195	1,56,385	1,77,252	1,78,259	2,13,613	1,40,158	1,54,597	1,68,281	1,90,568	1,72,906	1,34,166	1,87,865
Calpec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,267	9,664	7.773	7,049	5,923	6,875
Etawah	1,500	..	1,486	1,924	2,602	4,336	2,700	3,637	3,769	3,685	4,441	2,775	3,359	3,356	3,540	3,544	3,101
Furruckabad	2,78,214	3,24,119	2,15,718	1,87,713	1,79,706	2,09,739	2,03,857	1,78,131	1,75,785	1,81,369	1,26,072	1,26,192	1,41,864	1,40,678	1,35,301	96.784	1,09,956
Ghazeepoore	3,18,732	2,94,187	2,62,148	2,57,748	2,32,600	2,36,237	2,44,027	2,10,135	2,40,938	2,10,448	2,34,580	1,84,987	1,83,923	2,03,480	1,54,503	1,66,154	1,97,149
Goruckpoor ..	7,135	7,151	6,934	7,040	7,104	7,859	6,931	6,851	7,318	7,299	7,980	8,862	9,066	9,644	9,476	8,030	9,499
Allahabad ..	4,13,424	3,94,178	2,22,220	1,63,757	2,53,060	2,15,713	2,05,243	1,67,936	1,70,650	1,76,094	1,81,798	1,54,768	1,62,123	1,90,927	5,63,181	5,59,155	7,88,800
Cawnpore ..	4,28,192	4,37,806	2,65,078	2,12,921	4,73,006	3,94,710	3,04,163	3.05,302	2,17,123	2,72,297	2,18,768	2,10,623	2,56,074	2,93,454	2,75,896	2,38,819	2,62,018
Mirzapore ..	3,03,496	2,82.312	2,69,392	2,45,727	2,89,276	3,49,010	3,67,985	2,90,399	3,17,598	3,22,697	3,99,262	3,13,673	3,05,079	2,87.746	2,58,844	2,39,710	3,06,964
Mooradabad ..	5,776	6,651	6,045	2,499	5,459	5,289	6,516	6,593	8,564	6,603	7,001	8,215	7,321	9,043	7,943	8,860	10,725
Alleeghur ..	7,851	8,000	6,060	5,470	4,418	11,481	11,105	11,482	11,483	11,770	11,004	10,813	11,736	11,907	11,761	11,205	12,967
Meerut	4,17,209	3,71,434	4,53,860	4,00,152	4,84,281	3,41,602	3,91,200	2,76,867	2,18,358	1,70,260	1,61,249	2,36,421	1,77,273	..	2,26,586	2,59.758	3,14,096
Total ..	36,00,472	35,89,934	33,36,923	29,23,599	35,80,449	34,80,570	32,27,768	30,30,396	28,97,339	28,17,356	27,88,063	30,33,862	30,34,112	26,90,166	33,65,840 †	30,01,494 †	36,88,910 †
Grand Total	84,40,532	83,13,904	80,64,776	69,05,841	75,55,525	78,56,885	75,15,879	64,09,869	65,79,045	60,74,175	57,44,427	62,48,717	62,14,249	53,18,518	62,35,376	55,05,384	59,92,331

* Calcutta, sea Custom House: 1833, S. R., 8,93,656; 1834, 9,45,548; 1835, 19,84,924. Do. Inland, 1833, 2,99,746; 1834, 3,58,835; 1835, 3,32,654. Chittagong, 1833, 37,667; 1834, 34,663; 1835, 29,284. Dacca, 1833, 1,80,812; 1834, 1,87,747; 1835, 1,79,533. Hooghly, 1833, 1,65,695; 1834, 1,84,974; 1835, 1,92,146. Moorshedabad, 1833, 4,09,993; 1834, 4,40,159; 1835, 4,75,358. Patna, 1833, 2,86,792; 1834, 3,17,072; 1835, 3,29,179. Cuttack, 1833, 16,284; 1834, 11,169; 1835, 9,562. Total, 1833, 20,90,625; 1834, 24,80,167; 1835, 35,32,738.

† The amount of customs collected at Juanpore is included in these totals; the return was as follows:—1830, S. R., 707; 1831, 2,007; 1832, 4,115.

The returns for the Delhi Territory can only be obtained from the year 1830 to 1832; they are as follows:—Central Division, 1830, S. R., 3,18,918; 1831, 3,33,904; 1832, 3,60,609. Southern do., 1830, 2,27,385; 1831, 1,56,268; 1832, 1,80,610. Northern do., 1830, 35,970; 1831, 44,680; 1832, 58,857. Western do., 1830, 68,606; 1831, 42,667; 1832, 36,396. Rochtuck do., 1830, 1,87,619; 1831, 88,385; 1832, 1,63,171. Total, 1830, 8,38,498; 1831, 6,65,904; 1832, 7,99,843.

Statement of the Opium exported from Calcutta, to China, to the ports in the Indian Archipelago, and to Europe, from 1795 to 1835.

Seasons.	Chests to China.	Chests to the Eastern Ports.	Chests to Western Ports.	Total Chests.
1795–96	1070	4103	10	5183
1796–97	2387	3247	—	5644
1797–98	1985	1514	4	3503
1798–99	1718	1624	—	3342
1799–1800	1867	2059	—	3926
1800–1801	3224	1539	25	4788
1801–2	1744	1723	—	3467
1802–3	2033	1035	—	3068
1803–4	2116	937	—	3053
1804–5	2322	1026	10	3358
1805–6	2131	1526	—	3657
1806–7	2607	1777	—	4384
1807–8	3084	1171	—	4255
1808–9	3223	1416	—	4639
1809–10	3074	1172	—	4246
1810–11	3592	1317	—	4909
1811–12	2788	1887	38	4713
1812–13	3328	1504	—	4832
1813–14	3213	1059	—	4272
1814–15	2999	868	5	3872
1815–16	2723	1120	5	3848
1816–17	3376	947	2	4325
1817–18	2911	794	3	3708
1818–19	3575	724	—	4299
1819–20	1741	1345	5	3091
1820–21	3591	1556	—	5147
1821–22	1936	655	—	2591
1822–23	3207	893	—	4100
1823–24	3923	1286	—	5209
1824–25	5365	1710	1	7076
1825–26	4627	536	2	5165
1826–27	5861	707	—	6568
1827–28	7341	562	—	7903
1828–29	4903	1651	—	6554
1829–30	7443	2235	—	9678
1830–31	5672	—	—	7069
1831–32	6815	—	—	7427
1832–33	7598	—	—	9408
1833–34	7808	—	—	9518
1834–35	10207	—	—	10107

The eastern ports are intended to include all those between the capes (Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn), and the western, those beyond them. This estimate does not show the exact quantity brought to China, the table being very incomplete.

Quantity of Malwa Opium exported from Bombay and Damaun to China, from 1821 to 1836.

Seasons.	Chests from Bombay.	Chests from Damaun.	Total amount of Chests.	Average Bombay Rupees.
1821	1600	678	2278	2,024
1822	1600	2255	3855	2,007
1823	1500	1535	5535	1,764
1824	1500	2063	6063	1,288
1825	2500	1563	5563	971
1826	2500	2605	5605	1,877
1827	2980	1524	4504	1,383
1828	2820	3889	7709	1,765
1829	3502	4597	8099	1,686
1830	3720	9136	12856	1,202
1831	4700	4633	9333	1,450
1832	11000	3007	14007	1,250
1833	—	—	11715	—
1834	8985	2693	11678	—
1835	7337	5596	12933	1,093
1836	8224	3500	11724	958

It is now time to close this array of figures, which, however monotonous, is indispensable to shew the valuable commerce which British India carries on—a trade which, however vast at present, is not a tithe of what it may become by England adopting a just and generous system towards the intelligent and industrious myriads so mysteriously subjected to her sway; so long as the two countries are united their interests are identified, and a partial or temporary benefit snatched at by the one will be certainly succeeded by the punishment, which sooner or later overtakes injustice.

The produce of the United Kingdom is admitted into the ports of India at a very low rate of duty. The following are the rates of duty chargeable on goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, imported by sea into Calcutta:—

Rates of Duty on Commerce at Calcutta.

Enumeration of Goods.	British Bottom.	Foreign Bottom.
1. Bullion and Coin	free	free.
2. Horses	free	free.
3. Marine Stores	free	2½ per cent.
4. Metals, wrought and unwrought	free	2½ per cent.
5. Opium	24 rs. seer of 80 sa. wt.	48 rs. seer of 80 sa. wt.
6. Precious Stones and Pearls	free	free.
7. Salt	3 rs. a md. of 82 sa. wt. per seer	6 rs. a md. of 82 sa. wt. per seer.
8. Spirituous Liquors	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
9. Tobacco	4 an. a md. of 80 sa. wt. per seer	8 an. a md. of 80 sa. wt. per seer.
10. Wines	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
11. Woollens	free	2½ per cent.
Articles not included in the above 11 items	2½ per cent.	5 per cent.

XIII. BENGAL.—*Weights.*—5 siccas—1 chittuck—16=1 seer—40=1 maund.

Two *maunds* in use; the factory maund, 74 lbs. 10 oz. 10.666 drs. avoirdupois; the bazar maund, 82 lbs. 2 oz. 2.133 drs.

Liquid Measure.—5 siccas—1 chittuck, 4=1 pouah or pice, 4=1 seer, 40=1 maund, or 5 seers=1 pussaree or measure, 8 measures=1 maund.

Grain Measure.—4 khaouks=1 raik (or 9 lbs. avoirdupois), 4=1 paillie, 20=1 soallie, 16=1 kahoon (1 kahoon=40 B. maunds.)

Long Measure.—3 jows (or barley corns)=1 finger, 4=1 hand, 3=1 span, 2=1 cubit, 4=1 fathom, 1000=1 coss (1 coss=1 mile, 1 furlong, 3 poles and 3½ yards).

Square Measure.—5 cubits or hauts=1 chittuck (45 English square feet), 16=1 cottah, 20=1 biggah (14,440 square feet), 3½=1 English acre.

Gold and Silver.—4 punkhos=1 dhan (a grain), 4=1 *rutty*, 6¼=1 anna, 16=1 tolah,=224.588 grs. troy; or 8 rutties=1 massa, 13.28=1 mohur.

MADRAS—*Commercial.*—Candy=20 maunds. The candy of Madras 500 lbs. avoirdupois. The maund divided into 8 vis, 320 pollams or 3200 pagodas (the vis being divided into 5 seers), each pagoda weighing 2 oz. 3 grs. The Commercial Dictionary, from which this statement is taken, observes: the garce=20 baruays or candies—the baruay=20 maunds—the maund=8 visay or vis, 320 pallams or 3200 varahuns, the varahun weighing 52¾ English grains; therefore, the vis is 3 lbs. 3 oz.; the maund, 24 lbs. 2 oz.; the baruay, 482 lbs.; and the garce, 9645 lbs. avoirdupois, or nearly 4 tons 6 cwt.

Measures of Capacity.—The garce corn measure contains—80 parahs=400 marcals,—the marcal=8 puddies=64 ollucks. The marcal=750 cubic inches =27 lbs. 2 oz. 2 drs. avoir. of fresh spring water; hence 43 *marcals*=15 Winchester bushels, and the *garce* nearly 17½ English quarter. Grain, when sold by weight, 9256¼ lbs.=1 garce=18 candies=12 4–5ths maunds.

BOMBAY—*Commercial.*—1 tank=2.488 drs., 72=1 seer, 40=1 maund=28 lbs. avoirdupois.

Grain.—2 tipprees=1 seer, 4=1 pailie, 7=1 parah, 8=1 candy=156 lbs. 12 oz. 12 drs.

Salt.—10½ adowlies=1 parah, 100=1 anna, 16=1 rash=2,572,176 cubic inches (40 tons; the anna weighs 2½ tons).

Pearl Weight.—1 tucka=0.208 gr., 13⅓=1 ruttee, —24=1 tank=72 grains.

Gold and Silver.—1 wall, 4.475 grs., 40=1 tolah =179 grains.

Long Measure.—16 tussoos=1 hath=18 English inches; 24 tussoos=1 guz=27 English inches.

Liquor Measure.—The seer weighs 60 Bombay rupees=1 lb. 8 oz. and 8½ drs., and 50 seers=1 maund.

XIV. The products of Hindostan are as various as they are valuable. Mr. Forbes Royle, in his interesting and valuable botanical Indian work, justly observes, "In the peninsula of India and in the neighbouring island of Ceylon, we have a climate capable of producing cinnamon, cassia, pepper, and cardamoms. The coffee grown on the Malabar coast is of so superior a quality as to be taken to Arabia and re-exported as Mocha coffee. The Tinnivelly senna brings the highest price in the London market; and there is little doubt that many other valuable products of tropical countries may be acclimated, particularly as several are already in a flourishing condition in the botanic garden at Calcutta, such as the cocoa and nutmeg, as well as the camphor, pimento, cajeput, and cashew nut trees. In the Neilgheries a favourite site might, without doubt, be found for the *cinchona* (Peruvian bark) as well as for the different kinds of *ipecacuanha*, and as the potatoe has been introduced into almost every part of India, equal success and considerable benefit would probably result from introducing the several kinds of *arracacha* so much prized for their roots as food by the natives of South America.

"Along the coast of the Bay of Bengal the cocoa and areca nut palms flourish and abound, and the continent every where produces indigo, cotton, tobacco, sugar, and opium. The first, hardly of any note as an Indian product 30 years ago, is now imported in the largest quantities into England. The cotton is indigenous to India; many provinces seem peculiarly adapted for its culture, particularly Malwa and those to the north-west. The tobacco brought home by Dr. Wallich from Martaban was pronounced by competent judges to be equal to the best from America: Patna opium is preferred in China, and that of Malwa bids fair to rival Turkey opium in the European market. *The sugar cane is cultivated in every part of India*, but very inferior sugar has hitherto been produced; lately, however, a manufactory has been established near Calna (Burdwan), a new mine opened in the Burdwan coal formation, and very superior specimens of sugar sent home. Here the occurrence of sugar at the surface of the soil, and coal only a few feet below it, in a country where labour is so cheap, ought to be attended with decidedly favourable results. If from these we turn our attention to other products, we shall still see that there are great capabilities every where; we should at least expect them, for though India is generally looked upon as a rice country, *wheat* is imported into and sold at a profit in England, from the northern provinces; and *flour* for making starch is now one of the annual exports from Calcutta. Of dyes, medicinal drugs, resins, gums, and oils, there are great varieties, and more might be successfully introduced.

"Timber of every kind is everywhere abundant, the coasts producing teak, ebony, and many others; the interior, saul, sissoo, bamboos, and rattans; while a great variety of plants yield excellent materials for cordage. The northern and hill provinces grow at one season European grains, and at another those which are peculiar to the tropics, and many perennials of both these climates succeed equally well in the north provinces. In the hill provinces the forests are formed of oaks and pines. The hill men make their strongest ropes for crossing rivers with *hemp*, which every where abounds, and is of the finest quality. Opium, rhubarb, and turpentine, form articles of commerce, as well as musk, Thibet wool, and borax, from the other kingdoms of nature. Somewhere in the vallies at the foot of these hills, or at moderate elevations, the more generally useful productions of European countries might be successfully introduced as the *olive* and *hop*; the latter would be particularly beneficial, as a brewery has been established in the hills, where the climate is excellent. Here also there is considerable prospect of success in the cultivation of the *tea-plant*."

"In the cold seasons," Mr. Royle continues, "there are cultivated (about Saharunpore) of *gramina*, wheat, barley, oats, and millet; of the *leguminæ*, peas, bean, vetch, tares, chick, and pigeon-peas; of *cruciferæ*, species of *sinapis* (mustard) and allied genera cultivated for oil seeds, and of the *umbelliferæ*, the carrot, coriander, cummin, a species of *ptychotis* and *fœn*

culum pannorium, as well as of other tribes, tobacco, flax, safflower, and succory. Almost all the esculent vegetables of Europe succeed remarkably well in the cold season in India. In the rainy season, a totally different set of plants engage the agriculturist's attention, as rice, cotton, indigo, maize; *holcus sorghum*, species of *panicum*, *paspalum*, and *elusinæ*, of *leguminæ*, species of *phaseolus* and *dolichos*; many of the *cucurbitaceæ*, as well as *sesamum* and the species of *solanum* for their esculent fruit." In another place, this scientific botanist observes, "As we have seen with perennials of other kinds, so is it with those yielding fruit of an edible nature. Many, both of tropical and temperate climes, succeed nearly equally well in the northern parts of India; so that taking Saharunpoor garden (lat. 30° N., long. 77.32, elevation above the sea 1,000 feet, and 1,000 miles N. W. of Calcutta) as an example, we have collected in one place and naturalized in the *open air* the various fruit trees of very different countries, as of India and China, Caubul, Europe, and America. Of those belonging to hot countries, we have the plaintain, custard apple, shaddock, orange, lemon, guava, mango, tamarind, and others, which are common to every part of India. Of Chinese fruits, the *lechee*, *loquat*, *longaro*, *wampee*, flat peach and digitated citron, are perfectly naturalized. Of fruit trees from more northern countries, as Caubul and Cashmere, and from the hills of Europe, there are the almond, peach, nectarine, and apricot, plum, pomegranate, grape-vine, apple, pear, quince, mulberry, fig, and walnut. Of useful trees of cold countries which thrive in what is at some seasons so hot a climate, *pines*, *oak*, *maple*, *dog-wood*, *service tree*, *holly*, *juniper*, *and box*. Of American trees, besides those first enumerated, the *logwood*, *mahogany*, *parkinsonia aculeata*, and *acer negundium*, may be instanced as perfectly naturalized. (See large edition of the "History of the Colonies" for a minute description of the principal forest trees of India.)

Indigo, from time immemorial, has been cultivated and manufactured in Hindostan, and in 1665 it was one of the exports from India to England. The E. I. Company's servants turned their attention to it about 40 years ago, and its successful prosecution has been principally owing (after the circumstance of the destruction of St. Domingo, which, previous to its revolution, supplied nearly the whole world) to the small duty levied on its importation into England, the duty at first being little more than nominal: in 1812, 1½*d.* per lb.; in 1814, 2½*d.*; and in 1832, 3*d.* per lb. Its importance to India may be judged of from the fact, that in the Bengal Presidency the cultivation of indigo is carried on from Dacca to Delhi, occupying upwards of 1,000,000 statute acres, yielding an annual produce worth from 2,000,000*l.* to 3,000,000*l.* sterling, whereof one-half, or perhaps more, is expended in India for rent, stock, wages, interest on capital, &c. There are from 300 to 400 factories in Bengal, chiefly in Jessore, Kishnagur, and Tirhoot. The factories are principally held by Europeans; but many natives have factories of their own, and in several instances produce indigo equal to any manufactured by Europeans.

Number of Indigo Factories in the several Districts under the Bengal Presidency; also, the Number of European Indigo Planters, Proprietors of Estates, and the Number of European Assistants resident in the several Districts under the Bengal Government.—1832.

Districts.	No. of Factories.	No. European Proprietors.	No. European Assistants.	Districts.	No. of Factories.	No. European Proprietors.	No. European Assistants.	Districts.	No. of Factories.	No. European Proprietors.	No. European Assistants.
1st Division:				Juanpore	50	6	11	Sherepore	3	—	2
Seharunpore	—	—	—	9th Division:				Tipperah	7	7	—
Mozuffernuggur	—	—	—	Goruckpore	9	—	3	Dacca Jehalpore	74	—	38
Meerut	2	—	1	Azimghur	22	2	5	Dacca	10	—	11
Bohundshehoor	3	—	2	Ghazeepore	35	8	6	16th Division:			
2nd Division:				10th Division:				Arrakan	—	—	—
Agra	—	3	—	Sarun	19	13	12	Chittagong	—	—	—
Allighur	—	—	—	Shahabad	13	1	8	Noacolly	—	—	—
3rd Division:				Tirhoot	48	5	43	17th Division:			
Furruckabad	10	—	5	11th Division:				Assam	—	—	—
Mynpooree	5	3	—	Patna	1	—	1	N. E. Rungpore	—	—	—
Etawah	—	—	—	Behar	6	—	4	Sylhet	—	—	—
4th Division:				Ramghur	—	—	—	18th Division:			
Moradabad	3	—	1	12th Division:				Sub. of Calcutta	—	—	—
Nugeena	—	—	—	Bhaugulpore	32	—	11	24 Pergunnahs	5	—	2
5th Division:				Monghyr	17	5	7	Bavaset	2	—	2
Bareilly	6	—	4	Maldah	24	3	7	Backergunge	4	—	2
Shajehanpore	—	—	—	Purneah	65	8	12	Jessore	63	2	30
Pillibheet	—	—	—	13th Division:				19th Division:			
6th Division:				Dinagepore	3	—	2	Midnapore	24	2	1
North Bundlecund	—	—	—	Rungpore	—	—	—	Balasore	1	1	—
Cawnpore	12	—	6	Rajishaye	—	—	—	Cuttack	—	—	—
Etah	—	—	—	Pubnah	99	19	38	20th Division:			
7th Division:				Bugorah	18	4	7	Burdwan	8	—	6
South Bundlecund	3	—	—	14th Division:				Jungle Mehals	22	—	4
Futtehpore	4	2	3	Moorshedabad	35	—	16	Hooghly	—	—	—
Allahabad	29	—	5	Beerbhoom	7	1	—				
8th Division:				Nuddeah	56	19	18	Total Factories	899	119	354
Benares	15	—	9	15th Division:							
Mirzapore	25	5	9	Mymensing	—	—	—	Total Europeans	..	..	473

The low price which indigo now brings in Europe is diminishing the quantity produced, the exportation in late years being 9,000,000 lbs.; the recent failures in India will tend to bring the trade within more profitable limits. The cultivation of Indigo in Madras is trifling. There is little or none prepared in the Bombay Presidency. The Indigo produced annually in the East Indies from 1811 was:—

Years.	Chests.	Years.	Chests.	Years.	Chests.	Years.	Chests.
1811	21000	1818	19100	1825	43500	1832	
1812	23500	1819	20700	1826	28000	1833	
1813	22800	1820	27200	1827	45300	1834	
1814	28500	1821	21100	1828	30000	1835	
1815	30500	1822	25700	1829	43200	1836	
1816	25000	1823	29800	1830	32100	1837	
1817	20500	1824	24100	1831	30000		

The quantity of Indigo imported, in 1834, was 4,155,296 lbs.; re-exported, 3,928,226 lbs.; home use, 2,447,827 lbs. 1835, imported, 4,168,395 lbs.; re-exported, 4,074,598 lbs.; home use, 2,590,606 lbs. 1836, imported, 7,710,544 lbs.; re-exported, 3,691,951 lbs.; home use, 2,840,398 lbs.

The price of indigo per chest in London was, in 1824, 111*l.*; in 1825, 140*l.*; and in 1831 but 45*l.*; the supply now exceeds the demand, at least in England; but the consumption of Bengal indigo is fast augmenting in France, Holland, Germany, &c.

Silk forms the next most important staple of India, and in conjunction with the former, its production in our own territories is of essential advantage to silk and tabbinet manufacturers in England. The total quantity of raw silk imported into England for 1834 was 3,693,512 lbs.; and the quantity furnished by British India alone to England in the same year was 1,203,658 lbs.

Three species of mulberry trees are cultivated in India, and two species of silk-worm (the country worm, and the annular Italian, or Chinese worm); the latter feeds also on the castor oil plant leaf. The silk is produced in cocoons by the ryots or small cultivators, to whom the E. I. Company's agents make advances; and the Company have 11 or 12 filatures or large factories for reeling it with machinery on the simple Italian principle. The Gonatea is the best, the Bauleah the worst. The price of silk has risen in India with the wages of labour, and some manufacturers say the quality has deteriorated; probably *quantity* has been more attended to than quality. The silk districts of Bengal are, Radnagore, Hurripaul, Santipore, Cossimbuzar, Bauleah, Comercolly, Sardah, Jungypore, Mauldah, Rungpoor, Sunna-Meekhi, and Gonnatea, all between the parallels of lat. 22° and 26°, and long. 86° to 90°.

The superior quality of Italian silk does not demonstrate natural inferiority in that of India, for bales of E. I. to which attention has been paid have sold equally well with Italian silk. Efforts are now making in the Bombay Presidency to extend the production of raw silk, and the commencement promises success; we may therefore look forward to a period when we shall be totally independent of every other country for the raw staple of this essential and beautiful branch of our national manufactures.

Cotton, a staple of Indian Agriculture and of British manufactures, well deserves attention, were it only for the important circumstance that our chief branch of trade is almost totally dependent on a rival, (and with little provocation) perhaps a hostile state. The importation of American cotton into England is nearly 300,000,000 lbs. yearly, that of India not the *one-twentieth* part of British consumption. If we can be made independent of France and America for indigo and silk, so can we become also of cotton, India producing in itself every variety; the justly celebrated sea island cotton is actually in cultivation in several parts of India, but owing to neglect it degenerates into an annual, whereas in America it is carefully cultivated as a triennial plant. The Dacca muslins, so celebrated all over the globe, (and of which the manufacture is now lost, owing to the inundation of Manchester goods), were made from India cotton, and if the late duty had been kept on American raw cotton, sufficient encouragement would have been given to the Hindoos to attend to its cultivation, as it is we have not only ruined the Indian manufacturer, but in return we have offered no encouragement to the raw producer. The cotton grower in India ought to be stimulated to greater efforts on examining the consumption of cotton wool in England:—

Total quantities of Cotton Yarn produced and consumed in Great Britain and exported.

Years.	CONSUMED AT HOME.			EXPORTED.					
	Cotton Consumed.	Yarn Produced.	Annually.	Russia and Ports in the Baltic.	Germany, Belgium and Holland.	France, Spain, Portugal, and Northern Ports in the Mediterranean.	Africa and N. & S. America.	India, China, and the E. Islands.	Totals.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1818..	109902000	98911800	84168125	5913691	7937234	876957	13982	1861	14743675
1819..	109518000	98566200	80480790	3779544	13124637	1157593	22665	971	18085410
1820..	120265000	108238500	85206175	9060052	11859802	2089451	22009	1011	23032325
1821..	129029000	116126100	95599731	4815114	14819820	1863340	21674	6421	21526369
1822..	145493000	130943700	104348232	4948619	18764070	2838828	20673	23278	26595468
1823..	154146000	138731400	111352414	7148497	16694715	3383204	29035	123535	27378986
1824..	165174000	148656600	115051090	12304373	16497594	4652063	45616	105864	33605510
1825..	166831000	150147900	117506296	9369333	19721419	3264078	51408	235366	32641604
1826..	150213000	135191700	93012179	12380188	22160331	6671463	47732	919807	42179521
1827..	197200000	177480000	134133368	11481650	23225400	5675140	170797	2793645	43346632
1828..	217860000	196074000	152831118	14838515	18169935	5826280	222872	4185280	43242882
1829..	219200000	197280000	136717811	17564062	31262142	8263386	636274	2896325	60562169
1830..	247600000	222840000	159161884	17855541	29718184	11485195	327483	4291713	63678116
1831..	262700000	236430000	174868846	14352638	28023322	10792384	1689155	6703655	61561154
1832..	276900000	249210000	174646808	20516822	39479666	7805977	1443534	5317193	74563192
1833..	287000000	258300000	191820980	19446895	34853842	6160239	1402311	4615733	66479020
1834..	303000000	272700000	191364441	18033642	39248959	17179634	1392892	5480432	81335559
1835..	326407692	..	..	22164377	41777522	9324609	1488068	8471879	83226455
1836..	363684232	..	..	20231059	45207898	11305903	1469388	9972545	88186793
1837..									

Cotton goods and cotton twist exported from Great Britain to India and China, since 1815.

Years ended 5th Jan.	White or Plain Manufactures.	Printed or Dyed Manufactures.	Total.	Cotton Twist.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	lbs.
1815....	213408	604800	818208	8
1816....	489399	866077	1355476	.. ..
1817....	714611	991147	1705758	624
1818....	2468024	2848705	5316729	2701
1819....	4614381	4227665	8842046	1861
1820....	3414060	3713601	7127661	971
1821....	6724031	7601245	14325276	224
1822....	9919136	9976878	19896014	5865
1823....	11712639	9029204	20741843	22200
1824....	13750921	9540813	23291734	121500
1825....	14858515	9666058	24524573	105350
1826....	14214896	8844387	23059283	235360
1827....	16006601	10218502	26225103	919387
1828....	24786540	12962765	37749305	3063856
1829....	27068170	10498666	37566736	4549219
1830....	.. ..	.. ..	39733698	3185639
1831....	.. ..	.. ..	52179844	1494995
1832....				
1833....				
1834....				
1835....	48428045	14566444	62994489	8233124
1836....	65491035	21609001	87100036	6660332
1837....				

As the surest means of inducing a more careful attention to India cotton, both in the cultivation, cleaning and packing, a removal of the entire duty on importation into England would be most effectual, coupled with an absence of all transit dues in the East.

That England has nothing to fear from admitting the cotton manufactures of the Hindoos to British markets, at a juster rate of reciprocity than is now practised—that is 30*l.* per cent. in England, against the Hindoo, and but 2½ per cent. in India, against the Englishman is evident, from Mr. Kennedy's statement before the Parliamentary Committee, viz. that one spinner by machinery, in Britain, will produce yarn at one-fourth the price that it costs for the same quantity of workmanship in India, supposing the wages of the former to be 1*s.* 8*d.* and of the latter 2*d.* per day.

Mr. Kennedy's statement was thus corroborated by figures, which shew that, in addition to onerous duties in England on the Hindoo weaver, the latter was less liable to contend with the former, by reason of the rapid fall of English prices.

Comparison of the cost of labour in producing yarns in Britain and India, for one pound weight, from No. 40 to 250, and likewise of the value of the labour and material combined.

No.	Hanks spun per day in both per spindle.	BRITISH. Cotton.		BRITISH. Labour.		BRITISH. Cost.		INDIAN. Cotton.	INDIAN. Labour.		INDIAN. Cost.	
		s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
40	200	1	6	1	0	2	6	3	3	4	3	7
60	175	2	0	1	6	3	6	3½	5	8½	6	0
80	150	2	2	2	2	4	4	4½	8	10½	9	3
100	140	2	4	2	10	5	2	5	11	11	12	4
120	125	2	6	3	6	6	0	5	16	0	16	5
150	100	2	10	6	6	9	4	6	25	0	25	6
200	075	3	4	16	8	20	0	6	44	7	45	1
250	050	4	0	31	0	35	0	8	83	4	84	0

[*Kennedy*, 4992.]

Comparative prices of English and Indian Cotton Yarns, in the years 1812 and 1830, per thread of one mile, equal to about two hanks of yarn.

No.	English Prices. 1812.	English Prices. 1830.	Indian Prices. 1812 and 1830.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*
49	1½	0¾	2⅛
60	1⅜	0¾	2¾
80	1 5-16th	0¾	2¾
100	1¼	0 13-16th	3
120	1 3-16th	0 13-16th	3¼
150	1½	1	4 1-16th
200	2⅜	1¾	5⅜
250	3⅜	2¾	8

Sugar may be cultivated and manufactured to an extent in India sufficient to supply the whole world; its production at present is immense, as it forms an ingredient in almost every article of food or drink used by the Hindoos, and where the manufacture is attended to as at Benares, the grain is large and sparkling and pure as the best Mauritius or Demerara sugar. The soil and climate of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay are peculiarly suited to the production of this essential nourishment to man; every village has its patch of cane, and a rough manufacture named *Jaghery* is extracted from the Palmyra and cocoa-nut tree. It is in evidence before Parliament, that the sugar cane of Bengal is as good as any of the West Indies, and some of a superior quality has been produced In the Appendix, page 2, will be found the quantities of sugar exported from the E. I. possessions since 1816.

Coffee next deserves consideration as an Indian staple, and which like the last article only requires just treatment in England to become one of the most valuable exports. In Malabar, Coimbatore, &c. the cultivation is extensive, and the berry of the finest flavour when attended to in the drying. Upper Bengal and the territories acquired from the Burmese, are peculiarly adapted for the growth of coffee.

The following returns shew the quantity of coffee imported from the East Indies into Great Britain,—re-exported and retained for home use for 15 years; the return includes Ceylon, avg. 2,824,998 lbs. Singapore, 3,611,456 lbs. Mauritius, 26,646 lbs. &c. From Bengal, Madras and Bombay alone for 1831, 2,780,668 lbs.

East India Coffee (including Mauritius in 1835 and 1836) Imported into the United Kingdom.

Years.	Imported.	Re-exported.	Home use.	Years.	Imported.	Re-exported.	Home use.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1820	5497721	4307370	285945	1829	6335647	7474169	974576
1821	1904021	3526566	206177	1830	7066199	5187866	969585
1822	4487859	3599814	171717	1831	7691390	6525417	1234721
1823	4114289	2129111	235697	1832	10727026	9715324	1970635
1824	5760912	4718389	313513	1833	6218299	3996097	1801506
1825	4513290	2678930	457745	1834	9951141	6303562	1560098
1826	5520354	5670077	791570	1835	7167914	2616881	5596791
1827	5872511	4655104	888198	1836	9906710	3622895	7412725
1828	7380492	5084916	973410	1837	9950005	1320255	9205634

It will be perceived by the foregoing, that of late years the importation of East India coffee is on the increase, still there is a great defalcation compared with 1815 and 1816, when the importation of coffee by the *private trade* amounted in two years to 43,381,478 lbs.

Quantity of Opium* annually exported from India to China for 18 years.

Years.	No. of Chests Imported.		Average Price per Chest in Spanish Dollars.		Sale Value of each Kind in Spanish Dollars.		Total Number of Chests Imported.	Total value of Importation. Sp. Dol.
	Patna and Benares.	Malwa.	Patna and Benares.	Malwa.	Patna and Benares.	Malwa.		
1816	2610	600	1200	875	3132000	525000	3210	3657000
1817	2530	1150	1265	612	3200450	703800	3680	3904250
1818	3050	1530	1000	725	3050000	1109250	4510	4159250
1819	2970	1630	1235	1175	3667950	1915250	4600	5583200
1820	3050	1720	1900	1515	5795000	2605800	4770	8400800
1821	2910	1718	2075	1325	6038250	2276350	4628	8314600
1822	1822	4000	1552	1290	2828930	5160000	4822	7988930
1823	2910	4172	1600	925	4656000	3859100	7082	8515100
1824	2655	6000	1175	750	3119625	4500000	8655	7619625
1825	3442	6179	913	723	3141755	4464450	9621	7608205
1826	3661	6308	1002	942	3668565	5941520	9969	9610085
1827	5134	4401	998	1204	5125155	5299920	9535	10425075
1828	5965	7701	940	968	5604235	6928880	13132	12533115
1829	7843	6857	860	862	6149577	5907580	14000	12057157
1830	6660	12100	870	588	5790204	7114059	18760	12904263
1831	5950	8265	—	—	5682010	5818574	14225	11500584
1832	8267	15403	—	—	6551059	8781700	23670	15332759
1833	9534	11715	—	—	6089634	7916971	21250	14006605

* The quantity of opium shipped from Calcutta in 1795-6, was 1,070 chests, and in 1829-30, 7,443 chests. The total quantity of opium exported from Calcutta during the former year was 5,183 chests, and during the latter, 9,678 chests; the grand total exported during the whole 35 years was 162,273 chests, which, at the average rate at which it sold, 1,200 dollars a chest, would give a trade in this stimulating drug of nearly two hundred million Spanish dollars!

Malwa opium is considered by the Chinese as having a higher touch, but not so mellow, nor so pleasant in flavour as the Patna opium. The smokeable extract which each quality of opium contains is thus intimated by the Chinese,—(who use opium as we do wine or spirits) Patna and Benares opium 45 to 50 touch; avg. 48; Malwa 70 to 75; avg. 72½; Turkey 53 to 57; avg. touch 55. The cultivation of opium in India, as explained under the chapter in revenue, is a monopoly as regards Patna and Benares in the hands of Government; and a revenue is derived from the Malwa opium by a system of passes on shipment from Bombay.

Estimate of Quantity and Total Value of Indian Opium consumed in China during the 6 Years ending in 1832-33.

Years.	Patna.	Benares	Malwa.	Total.	
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Amount.
					S. Rs.
1827-28	4006	1128	4401	9535	10,425,075
1828-29	4831	1130	7171	13132	12,533,215
1829-30	5564	1579	6857	14000	12,057,157
1830-31	5085	1575	12100	18760	12,904,263
1831-32	4442	1518	8265	14225	11,501,584
1832-33	6410	1880	15403½	23693½	15,352,429

Pepper is another valuable India staple, but its import from the East has considerably fallen off, the importations of 1815 and 1816, being 17,863,847 lbs., and in 1827 and 1828, but 14,045,868 lbs. being a decrease of nearly 4,000,000 lbs. weight

Saltpetre is yielded by the Indian soil in greater abundance than any other country, its importation into England by the East India Company in 1814, was 146,000 cwt., but the continuance of peace has much lessened both the price and consumption; both are now again on the rise, but the price is still so low that the saltpetre collected in the East is now being brought to fertilize the fields of Albion. The import of late years of saltpetre from Bengal has been about 100,000 bags, but the total quantity exported from Calcutta, has averaged 170,000 bags, while in the year 1795, it did not amount to more than 13,000 bags. The total quantity exported from Calcutta during the thirty-five years ending 1829-30, was 2,202,465 bags, of which the United Kingdom received 1,523,655 bags; North America, 278,895 bags; France, 101,237 bags; and China, 1,333,615 bags.

The Tobacco of Masulipatam, made into snuff, is much prized in England; the quantity of tobacco grown in India is enormous; every class, high and low, use it, and if the duty were reduced in England, the variety of soils in India would afford an infinite variety of that fascinating weed for the British market. Very rich lands produce about 160 lbs. per acre of green leaf; excellent Havannah tobacco is grown in Guzerat, Boglipoor, Bundlecund, &c., and some from

the Irrawaddy territories has been reported by the brokers in London as equal to the best American The want of proper attention in the curing has been a great obstacle to its arriving in a marketable state in England after a long East Indian voyage. Tobacco, like hay, must undergo a heating to be fit for use, and the slightest particle of green vegetable matter left in the tobacco heats on the voyage, destroys the delicate flavour of the leaf, and even rots it. Experiments are now making at Bombay in the curing process. The duty on E. I. tobacco might, without loss to the revenue, be reduced from 2s. 9d. to 2s. at least.

Grain is one of the staples of Bengal; the total quantity of grain exported from Calcutta to countries beyond the three Presidencies, amounted during the thirty-five years, ending 1829-30, to 12,366,571 bags; for the latter years the export has been on the increase, averaging 600,000 bags a year, and of this quantity Mauritius has of late taken nearly *one-half*, for instance in 1828-29, 332,756 bags. Great Britain has received, during the whole thirty-five years, 1,730,998 bags; and the export to France is yearly increasing.

Tea of excellent quality, rated by the London brokers at 1*s.* 10*d.* per lb., which is equal to the Chinese Congo, is now being prepared in Assam, and will doubtless ere long be a large and valuable article of export.

Silkworms are found in Bengal, and towards the north of Poonah in the Dekhan (see Dr. Roxburgh's paper on the silkworms of Bengal, in the seventh volume of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society; and Colonel Sykes' account of the Kolisurra silkworms in the Dekhan, Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol, iii. p. 541, &c.)

Iron, copper, lead, antimony, plumbago, zinc, sulphur, silver and gold, together with inexhaustible supplies of coal, abound in various parts of the country. Boglipoor district is peculiarly rich in iron; and about Pointy and Siccary Gully, very large mines have been worked in former times: the ore is nodular, and yields from twenty to twenty-five per cent. iron. The Sylhet hills produce in the greatest abundance fine granular iron ore like sand. At a meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society, 20th February 1833, specimens of copper ore from Nellore, were presented on the part of Mr. Kerr. The mines appear to lie to the northward of the Pennar river, 36 miles N. N. W. of Nellore, and thirty-seven west from the sea, near a village called Ganypenta in Arrowsmith's map. Coal (see Geology) is now raised in Burdwan in considerable quantities, and it is preferred for the steam vessels at Calcutta, to European or New South Wales coal, in consequence of its not so soon filling the flues, owing to the pureness of the bitumen and the superior quality of the gas.

A coal mine now working at Chirra Poonjee produces a mineral, which does not leave one-fourth as much ashes as the Burdwan coal; the strata are nearly horizontal, requiring no pumps or machinery for drainage; it is delivered at the Sanatarium at [illegible] lbs. weight for 1*s.* The coal now worked is of the slaty kind, specific gravity 1.447, containing volatile matter, 36; carbon, 41; and a copious white ash, 23=100; seams of a superior coal, from two to four feet thick, have been more recently discovered contiguous to abundance of excellent iron ore. Coal has been recently discovered at Fatephúr Nerbudda) which showed near the surface; water separated on a sand heat, 3.5; volatile matter not inflammable, 10.5; charcoal fixed, 22; earthly residue red, 64=100. Specific gravity of coal worked at the mines on the Kosya or Cossyah hills, 1.275; composition volatile matter or gas, 38.5; carbon or coke, 60.7; earthy impurities, 0.8=100 (the ash is exceedingly small). The coal found near Hurdwar in the Himalaya mountains, has a specific gravity of 1.968, composition volatile matter, 35.4; carbon, 50; ferruginous ash, 14.6=100; coal found in Arracan, specific gravity, 1.308; gives out bitumen and gas on ignition; composition, volatile matter, much 66.4; carbon, 33; ash, 0.6=100.

The iron ore found in the south of India is excellent. Mr. Heath is now producing excellent iron near Madras. The Himalaya mines supply, chiefly, varieties of red iron ore, affording from thirty to sixty per cent of metal. Near Kalsi, on the Jumna, there is an extensive bed of specular iron ore; red hematite, associated with micaceous iron ore, occurs in a large bed in gneis at Dhaniakat. At Rhamghur, on the road from Bhamouri to Almorah, there are beds of the scaly red iron ore, also in gneis; compact red iron ore occurs in clay-slate, containing beds of limestone at Katsari, on the Rhamganga. In some places a brown ore of the hydadit species, containing manganese, and affording a superior steel, is found. Boglipoor district is peculiarly rich in iron, and about Pointy and Siccary Gully, very large iron mines have been worked in former times; the ore is nodular, and yields from twenty to twenty-five per cent. iron. The Sylhet hills produce in the greatest abundance fine granular iron ore like sand. Copper mines are worked at Dhanpur, Dhobri, Gangoli, Sira, Pokri, Khari, and Shor Gurang. The ore found in the Dhanpur mine is gray copper ore, which affords from thirty to fifty per cent. of copper; it is associated with malachite, or green carbonate of copper. The ores are contained in a compact red-coloured dolomite; hence mining operations can be carried on without the expense of wooden frame-work or masonry, The Pokri mine or mines, are situated in talc slate of a loose texture, and hence the working is more difficult. The ores are vitreous and purple copper, both of them rich in copper. The waters flowing from the mine are impregnated with sulphate of copper or blue vitriol. The Sira and Gangoli mines are situated in beds of indurated talc, which are enclosed in dolomite. Sometimes the one, sometimes the other rock, form the walls of the mine. The iron is yellow copper or copper pyrites, mixed with iron pyrites and smaller portions of gray copper ore. The Khari and Shor Gurang mines are similarly situated, the ores are gray copper, yellow copper, or copper pyrites, and carbonate of copper. Mines exist to the northward of the Pennar river, thirty-six miles N. N. W. of Nellore, and thirty-seven west from the sea, near a village called Ganypenta, in Arrowsmith's map. The copper ore prevails over a considerable tract of country; it consists of malachite, and of black anhydrous oxide of copper, with red and yellow ochre imbedded in micaceous schist. The ore differs from the English coppers essentially, in being free from iron pyrites and other deteriorating ingredients, as lead, antimony, sulphur, &c, which make that ore difficult to purify, whereas the Nellore ore becomes quite pure by simple smelting. A specimen of reduced metal sent with the ores to the Asiatic Society is of a very fine colour and highly malleable. On analyzing the ore, it was found to contain carbonic acid, 16-8; black oxide copper, 60-75; red oxide iron, 19-4; silica and loss, 3-05=100. Four different varieties examined by the secretary, contained from

thirteen to forty-seven per cent. of red oxide of iron and silex. *Lead.*—The most productive of these mines are situated on the river Tonse, near Deyrah Doon; The ore (a fine granular galena) is found in clay-slate and clay-limestone. It would be tedious to particularize other productions; two have been recently discovered. A native sulphate of alumina obtained from the aluminous rocks of Nepal, used by the native doctors to cure green wounds or bruises, yielding, on analysis, sulphate of alumina, 95; peroxide of iron, 3; silex, 1; loss, 1—100; and a native sulphate of iron is procured from the hills of Behar, and used by the dyers of Patna, yielding sulphate of iron, 39; peroxide of iron, 36; magnesia, 23; loss, 2—100. These two minerals, the natural productions of Nepal and Behar, may be had in the largest quantities, and would be found extremely useful in the manufacture of Prussian blue, calico printing and dyeing. Common salt (muriate of soda).—Carbonate of soda and nitrate of potash occur in many districts forming the salt, soda, and nitre soils. A salt lake, twenty miles long by one and a half broad, is situate near Samber at Rajpoot Town, in latitude 26.53, and longitude 74.57.; it supplies a great portion of the neighbouring country with salt on the drying up of the lake after the rains. In Berar there is a salt lake, called Loonar, lying in a sort of cauldron of rocks; it contains in the 100 parts, muriate of soda 20; muriate of lime, 10; muriate of magnesia, 6. Natron and soda lakes are said to occur in the Himalaya range. Towards the sources of the Indus salt lakes were observed by Mr. Gerard at 16,000 feet elevation above the sea, and there is an extensive salt mine in the Punjaub.

The valuable diamonds and other precious stones found in Golconda, in Orissa, in Bundlecund, &c., require no detailed notice. Silver ore, of a rich quality, is obtained in different places. Gold is found in the beds of most rivers, particularly in Neilgherries; but it exists in abundance in the state of ore in Malabar. This precious metal has been discovered not only in Coimbatore, but throughout that tract of the country lying west and south of the Nielgherry mountains and Koondanad. It is found also in large quantities in various parts of India.

In Bengal land is now worth 67 years' purchase of the revenue. The increase of wealth throughout Bengal has been most rapid; notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the agriculturists labour, by the English markets being shut against their raw and manufactured produce, and the great number of artizans thrown out of employment by the introduction of piece goods, &c. from England; land purchased in Calcutta 30 years ago for 15 rupees is now worth and would readily sell for 300. Ten years ago a labourer in Calcutta received two rupees per month, now he is not satisfied with less than four or five rupees per month, and there is even a scarcity of workmen; 12 field labourers were formerly to be had for less than one rupee a day, now half that number could not be had at that rate of wages. Mr. Colebrook says, in 1804, in his Husbandry of Bengal, that "a cultivator entertains a labourer for every plough, and pays him wages, on an average, one rupee per mensem, and in some districts not half a rupee per mensem." A cabinet maker was glad to obtain eight rupees a month, for the exercise of his skill, now he readily obtains 16 or 20 rupees for the same period. All handicraftsmen or labourers have risen in a like proportion; and as to the price of food it is sufficient to state one article as a criterion—rice, the staff of life in Bengal, was wont to be sold at eight annas (half a rupee) per maund (82 lbs.), its price has increased four fold, being now averaged at two rupees per maund. The wages of a Hindoo carpenter at Calcutta may be estimated at 6*d.*, of a Chinese at 2*s.*, and of the lowest European 6*s.* per day. This increase in the value of property may be mainly ascribed to the fixed settlement of the land revenue—to the security given to all species of industry—and thus inducing the surplus wealth derived from commerce to be invested in the soil: hence the rise in wages, and in the value of all commodities.

Comparison of the Wages of Artificers and other Public Servants, under the Peishwa's and British Governments in the Dukhein, in 1828 and 1814. [Col. Sykes' Report.]

Artificers, &c.	British rule in 1828.	Peishwa's in 1814.
	Monthly Wgs.	Monthly Wgs.
Head Carpenter .... Rupees	25, 35 and 45	15, 20, 40
Common ditto...	15	12
Two Sawyers	15 and 22½	8
Head Smith	25 and 30	20
Smith......................	15 and 22½	12
Head armourer	30	20
File Man	15	12
Hammer Man	6,8 and 13½	7
Head leather worker........	15	12
Head Bricklayer..	25 and 35	15 and 20
Tailor......................	9½	6
Chief of Dooly Bearers......	15 and 20	
Groom*.....................	8	5
Camel man	7 and 9	5
Head of Palankeen Hamals	15	10

* Under the Peishwa's government, one man attended on two horses, and one man on two camels.

The Price of Grain, Pulse, and other Articles.

Grain, &c.	British rule in 1828.	Peishwa's in 1814.
	Seers.	Seers.
Rice (Putnee).... per Rupee	16	12
Ditto (Ambesnor)	13	9½
Wheat	18	14
Joaree (Andropogon Sporz-hum)	32	21
Bajree (Panicum spicatum)	28	17
Dhall (Cytisus Cajan)	16	11
Ghee (clarified butter)......	2	1½

* A seer is 2 lbs.

It would be extremely desirable to ascertain the rates of wages, the prices of provisions, and the rental of land in the various districts of British India, and in particular to compare the present with the past. Wherever political security has been established, property of all species will rise in value; but where social rights are secured—where the state has no longer the power of taxing at its will and pleasure every species of industry—and particularly that basis on which all social prosperity is based (the *land*);—there, indeed, with a fertile soil—a genial climate—an industrious and dense population—and great mineral and commercial resources—it would be difficult to fix the limit of social wealth, of political greatness, and of moral happiness.

CHAPTER II.—CEYLON.

SECTION I. Ceylon (*Singhala, Lanka, Serendib*, or *Taprobane*), situate between the parallels of 5.56 to 9.50 N. latitude, and from 80. to 82. E. longitude, is one of the most magnificent islands on the face of the globe; the extreme length is about 270 miles from north to south, with an *extreme* breadth of 145 miles an *average* of 100), and a superficial area of about 4,664 square miles.

Favourably situate at the W. entrance of the Bay of Bengal, it is separated on the N. W. from the Coromandel coast, by the Gulf of Manaar, 150 miles distant from Cape Comorin; on the S. and E. its beautiful shores are laved by the Indian Ocean. The interior of the island is formed of ranges of high mountains, in general not approaching nearer to the sea than 40 miles, with a belt of rich alluvial earth, early surrounding the island, and well watered by numerous rivers and streams. A picturesque table land occupies the southern centre, and thence, towards the coast is a continuous range of low hills, and elevated flat land extending nearly to the sea-shore. To the west, the country is flat, and on the northern shore broken into verdant rocky islets, and peninsula named Jafnapatam. The lofty central portion of the island varies in elevation above the level of the sea, from 1,000 to 4,000 feet, but the range of table land may be estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, extending in length 67 miles by 50 miles wide. From this elevated region arise some conical mountains from 2,000 to 3,000 feet higher above the sea. The mountains run in general in continuous chains with the most lovely vallies the sun ever shone on between them; the hills clothed to the very summits with gigantic forests, from which issue magnificent cascades and foaming cataracts, that form in the vallies placid rivers and babbling brooks fringed with turfy banks, and all the beautiful verdure of the tropics. [See "*Colonial Library*."

II. Of the early colonization of Ceylon, Selan, *Singhala*, Lanka or *Taprobane*, we know little certain. The original *Singhalese*, or Ceylonaze, are probably descended from a colony of *Singhs*, or Rajpoots (to whom, in appearance, even at the present day, they bear a striking resemblance) 500 years B. C. But the Malabars, it is stated, several times succeeded in invading the island 200 years B. C. At an early era the island seems to have attracted the attention of the western world; thus Dionysius, the geographer, mentions *Taprobane*, its ancient and classic name, as famous for its elephants; Ovid speaks of it as a place so far distant that it could be no advantage to have his fame extended thither; Pliny thought it the commencement of another continent, and extolled it for the purity of its gold and the size of its pearls. In the reign of Claudius, a Roman, who farmed (says the Rev. Mr. Fellows) the customs in the Red Sea, was driven in his bark by a gale of wind from the coast of Arabia to Taprobane, where he received a most favourable reception, and so extolled the glory of the imperial city, that the sovereign of Taprobane sent to Rome an embassy of four persons *via* the Red Sea. We have existing evidence that, in remote ages, Ceylon was an extensively peopled and civilized country (it has now only 58 mouths to the square mile). Near Mantotte are the ruins of a very large city, constructed of brick and mortar, and an immense artificial tank or reservoir for water, the basin of which is 16 or 18 miles in extent; an embankment about nine miles from the tank is formed of huge stones, eight feet long, four feet broad, and three feet thick (these are cemented together by lime); the length of the dam is 600 feet, the breadth about 60, and the height from 8 to 12 feet. This gigantic work is said to have been executed by the Hindoos, who made Mantotte the capital of a kingdom which they established over the northern parts of the island. Of an antiquity, however, more remote than the foregoing, are various buildings and works towards the interior, constructed of vast stones, elegantly cut and dovetailed-like into each other. No mortar has been used in some of the edifices, which still exist (as if in defiance of the ravaging hand of time), with visible inscriptions on them, which no existing human being can understand. Among the works of this remote age is the Lake of Kandely, near Trincomalee, which is 15 miles in circumference, formed by the artificial junction of two hills, which, in one part in particular, exhibits a parapet formed of huge blocks of stone, 12 to 14 feet long, and broad and thick in proportion. This parapet is at the base 150 feet broad, and at the summit 30 feet. By means of this wonderful structure, the adjoining high lands are connected.

It is also singular that arches are to be found in the parapet, and over them conduits, similar to those used by the Romans in Italy, and termed *condottori*.

Belonging also to this age is a gigantic pagoda, 40 miles S. of Batticaloa, the base of whose cone is *a quarter of a mile* in circumference, surrounded by an enclosure *one mile* in circumference, consisting of a broad wall of brick and mortar, with numerous cells in it, and an entering colonade of stone pillars 10 feet high.

Mr. Brooke, in tracing the course of the Maha Villagunga, in 1825, came on the ruined tracks of several very extensive canals, one of which he estimated to have been from 5 to 15 feet deep, and from 40 to 100 feet wide. The natives told him that this canal was cut by people whose stature was *forty feet high!* The largest recorded bridge was one in the southern part of the island, stated to be 280 cubits (630 feet) long; the next in size was 193 feet long, across the Kaloo-Ganga, on the road from Adam's Peak to Bentotte. The remains of a stone bridge exist near the fort of Kalawo Oya, the stones of which are from 8 to 14 feet long, jointed into one another and laid in regular lines, the upright pillars being grooved into the rocks below; this bridge was built

15,000 years ago, and Captain Forbes demonstrates that the Singalese, at that remote period, used the wedge and chisel for splitting and shaping those huge blocks of stone, after the manner which has only been introduced into Great Britain in the nineteenth century.

It is recorded in ancient manuscripts, that Anorajhapoora, the ancient Cingalese capital, was surrounded by a wall 16 miles square; and indeed a list of streets of the city is still in existence. To the N. of the ruins of this place are six pagodas of immense magnitude, the form being half a sphere with a spire built on it; the two largest are each 270 feet high, of solid brick-work, once entirely covered with chunam (lime polished like marble); the solid contents of one of the largest is about 456,071 cubic yards, and with the materials of which it is composed, a wall of brick might be constructed 12 feet high, two feet wide, and 97 miles long; the roofs are composed of curiously carved rafters of wood, and the expense and labour employed in the whole of the structures must have been immense.

In the ancient histories of Trincomalee, it is stated by Sir Alexander Johnston, that two kings of *Solumandelum, Manumethy Candesolam*, and his son *Kalocarta Maharasa*, reigned over the greater part of Ceylon, and over the southern peninsula of India, about the 512th year of the *Cali Yug*, or 4400 years ago, who constructed the great buildings and tanks, the remains of which are yet extant.

But we must leave these remote ages, and come to some later period. In the sixth century Ceylon was the chief mart for eastern commerce. In the sixteenth year of the reign of Praakrama Bahoo the 1st (A. D. 1153), the Singalese monarch sent a fleet of 500 ships, with an army on board, and provisioned for 12 months, to avenge the insults offered to the Singalese ambassador and to Singalese merchants by the King of Cambodiae and Arramana. This vast fleet was equipped in six months. In the thirteenth century it was visited by Marco Polo, who pretty accurately narrated the particulars of the island, which he described as "the finest in the world." The central situation of Ceylon had led to its port being frequented by ships from China, India, Arabia, &c. by which means Galle and Colombo, from their favourable situation, became entrepôts for the general commerce of the East. When the Portuguese first visited the island, A. D. 1505, they found it had for a long period been declining, owing to intestine wars and invasions from Malabar and Arabia. The Cingalese King availed himself of the assistance of the Portuguese Admiral (Almeida) for the expulsion of the invaders, promising in return an annual tribute in cinnamon. In 1518, the Portuguese, under Alvarenga, began to fortify themselves in Colombo, Galle, &c., and soon after they obtained complete possession of the maritime provinces, and drove the King of Kandy to such extremities, that he was glad to retain even possession of the interior provinces.

For a century the Portuguese held their sway, when in 1603, the first Dutch fleet arrived at Trincomalee and Batticaloa, and offered to assist the King of Kandy against the Portuguese. In 1632, a strong Dutch armament, acting in conjunction with the King of Kandy's forces, commenced a series of contests with the Portuguese, and after a long and sanguinary struggle, which lasted until 1656-7, the latter were finally driven from an island, of the sea coast of which they had been masters for nearly 150 years.

Cingalese, however, soon found that they had exchanged masters to no advantage; for, from 165[illegible] to 1796, when the British in their turn came to th[e] aid of the Kandians, the Dutch were engaged in [a] series of perpetual hostilities with their mounta[in] neighbours. Nor were we more fortunate than ou[r] predecessors; for, in 1798, on the elevation of a ne[w] king to the Kandian throne, we became involved i[n] hostilities, which led to our capture of the Kandia[n] capital in 1803.

We did not, however, long retain the capital, th[e] Kandians attacked us with great violence, compelle[d] our troops to a precipitate retreat, massacred 15[0] sick soldiers in the hospitals, and having surrounde[d] the British force, required them to lay down the[ir] arms; the commanding officer, Major Davie, unfortunately did so, the Malay troops were picked aside and the whole English force instantly massacred, except three European officers retained as prisoners and one mutilated corporal, who made his escape t[o] Colombo with the melancholy intelligence. Unti[l] 1815 we retained the maritime provinces, while th[e] King of Kandy kept the interior, but in that year th[e] monarch being deposed on account of his repeate[d] acts of oppression and cruelty (one act was makin[g] the wife of his prime minister pound to death he[r] own children in a rice mortar), General Brownrig[g] was invited by the Kandian chiefs to take possessio[n] of the interior, and excepting an expensive and troublesome insurrection, which lasted from 1817 t[o] 1819, Ceylon has ever since had the British sway established over the whole island.

Captains-General and Governors of Ceylon, whilst in possession of the Portuguese.—Pedro Lopez de Souza, Jerome de Azevedo, Francois de Menezes, Manuel Mascarenhas Homen, Nanha Alvares Pereira, Constantine de Say Noranha, D. George d'Almeida, George d'Albuque, Diego de Melho, Antoine Mascarenhas, Philippe Mascarenhas, Manuel Mascarenhas Homen, Francois de Mello Castro, Antoine de Souza Coutinho, under whose administration Colombo was surrendered to the Dutch; A. D. Mezely Menezes, last Captain-General (in command of Jaffna and Manar.)

Governors, whilst in the possession of the Dutch.—At Galle: William Jacobszen Coster, Commander [at] the surrender of that place; administration commenced 13th March, 1640. Jan Thysz, Preside[nt] and Governor, 1st August 1640. Joan Matsuyk[er] Ordinary Councillor and Governor, 24th May 16[illegible] Jacob Van Kittenstein, Governor, 26 Feb. 16[illegible] Adrian Van der Meyden, Governor, 11th Oct. 165[illegible]

Colombo: Adrian Van der Meyden, Governor, 1[illegible] May 1656. Ryklof Van Goens, Governor, 12th [illegible] 1660. Jacob Hustaar, Extraordinary Councillor [of] India, and Governor, 27th Dec. 1663. Ryklof V[an] Goens, Governor, from 19th Nov. 1664. Lour[ens] Van Peil, Commander, President, Governor, and [Ex]traordinary Councillor of India, 3rd Dec. 1680. T[ho]mas Van Rhee, Governor, 19th June 1693. Pau[l] de Rhoo, appointed Governor and Director of Cey[lon] 29th Jan. 1695. Gerrit de Heer, Governor, 22d F[eb.] 1697. The members of the Council, 26th Nov. 17[illegible] Mr. Cornelis Johannes Simonsz, Governor, [illegible] 1763. Hendric Becker, Governor, 22 Dec. 17[illegible] Mr. Isaak Augistin Rumph, Governor and Extradinary Councillor of India, 7th Dec. 1716. Ar[illegible] Moll, Commander at Galle, 11th June 1723. [Jo]hannes Hertenberg, Governor, 12th January 17[illegible] Jan Paulus Schagen, Commander at Galle, 19th [illegible] 1725. Petrus Vuyst, Governor, and Extraordi[nary] Councillor of India, 16 Sept. 1726. Stephanus V[illegible]

luys, Governor, and Extraordinary Councillor of India, administration commenced 27th August 1729. Gualterus Woutersz, Commander of Jaffnapatam, 25th Aug. 1732. Jacob Christian Pielaat, Extraordinary Councillor of India, and Commissary 21st Dec. 1732. Diederick Van Domburg, Governor, 21st Jan. 1734. Jan Maccara, Commander of Galle, 1st June 1736. Gustaff Willem Baron Van Imhoff, Extraordinary Councillor of India, and Governor, 3d July 1736. Willem Maurits Bruininck, Governor, 12th March 1740. Daniel Overbeck, Governor, and Extraordinary Councillor of India, 3d Jan. 1742. Julius Valentin Stein Van Gollnesse, Extraordinary Councillor of India, 11th May 1743. Gerrard Van Vreeland, Extraordinary Councillor of India, and Governor, 6th March 1751. Jacob de Long, Commander of Jaffnapatam, administration commenced 26th Feb. 1751. Jan Gideon Loten, 30th Sept. 1752. Jan Schreuder, Councillor and Governor of India, 17th March 1757. Lubbert Jan Baron Van Eck, Governor (under whose administration Kandy was taken on the 19th Feb. 1763), 11th Nov. 1762. Anthony Mooyart, Commander of Jaffnapatam, 13th May 1765. Iman Willem Falck, Governor, &c. 9th August 1765. Willem Jacob Van de Graaf, Governor, &c. of India, 7th Feb. 1785. Joan Gerard Van Angelbeek, Governor, &c. under whose administration Colombo surrendered to the arms of his Britannic Majesty, on the 16th Feb. 1796.

English Governors.—The Hon. the Governor of Madras in Council; administration commenced 16th Feb. 1796. The Hon. Frederick North, 12th Oct. 1798. Lieut.G-en. Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, G.C.B. 19th July 1805. Major-Gen. John Wilson, Lieut.-Gov., 19th March 1811. General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart. G.C.B. 11th March 1812. Major-Gen. Sir E. Barnes, K.C.B. Lieut.-Gov. 1st Feb. 1820. Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir E. Paget, K.C.B. 2d Feb. 1823. Major-Gen. Sir J. Campbell, K.C.B. Lieut.-Gov. 6th Nov. 1822. Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Barnes, G.C.B. 18th Jan. 1824. Major-Gen. Sir J. Wilson, K.C.S. Lieut.-Gov. 13th Oct. 1831. The Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, G.C.B. 23d Oct. 1831.

III *Colombo*.—Ceylon may not inaptly be termed the Malta of the Indian Ocean. Its commercial capital, Colombo, is situate on the S.W. coast, lat. 6.57. N., long. 80.0. E., defended by a strong fort (built on a peninsula projecting into the ocean) measuring *one mile and a quarter* in circumference, having seven principal bastions of different sizes, connected by intervening curtains, and defended by *three hundred* pieces of cannon. The fortress is nearly insulated, two-thirds of the works being almost laved by the sea, and, with the exception of two very narrow and strongly guarded causeways, the remainder protected by a fresh-water lake and a broad and deep ditch with a fine glacis. Four strong bastions are seaward, and three face the lake, and command the narrow approach from the Pettah, or native town outside the walls. The sea itself is additional strength for the fortress, for on the extensive southern side the surf runs so high on a rocky shore, that any attempt at landing troops would be attended with certain destruction; and on the west side, where the sea is smoother, the approach is completely commanded by the batteries; and a projecting rock, on which two compact batteries are placed, entirely protect the roadstead.

TRINCOMALEE.—Trincomalee, the maritime capital of the island (Colombo is the seat of Government), in a political point of view, of the most important, not merely as regards Ceylon, but from being, as Nelson justly described it from personal knowledge, "*the finest harbour in the world.*" Trincomalee is on the E. of Ceylon, lat. 8.32 N., long. 81.17 E., 150 miles N.E. from Colombo (to which a fine road has been opened), 128 miles travelling distance from Kandy, and within *two* days' sail of Madras. Its physical aspect is that of a narrow neck of land or isthmus, connecting the peninsula on which the fort of Trincomalee is built (which juts out a considerable distance into the sea) to the main land. Towards the W. this isthmus gradually expands itself into a plain of considerable extent, which is bounded on the S. E. by a ridge of lofty mountains, on the N. W. by low wooded hills, and on the W. at the distance of about a mile from the fort, by the inner harbour. As far as the eye can reach from the fort, excepting in the immediate neighbourhood of the bazaar, the country is covered with wood.

The scenery of the spot has been compared to Loch Katrine on a gigantic scale (the vast harbour appearing land-locked), the grandeur of which cannot be surpassed. The fortifications sweep along the rocky coast, upwards of a mile in length, encompassing the base of a steep hill on the sides connected with the adjacent land. The town and fort are placed at the bottom of a rock, and joined to a narrow neck of land running out towards the sea, and separating the inner harbours from two outside bays, which lie on either shore of a three-sided or corned promontory.

"Dutch" and "Back" bays are entirely commanded by the artillery on the S. and N. side of the fortified rock, and the mouth of the harbour is protected by Fort Ostenburg, situate on a mount three miles W. of Trincomalee. No communication can take place with the promontory (the part that projects into the sea being protected by steep rocky cliffs) except through the well-covered gates of the fortress; and the best engineers have pronounced their opinion of its impregnability if it be well garrisoned.

Fort Frederick, where the European troops (consisting generally of four companies of a European regiment, a company of royal engineers and artillery, and detachments of the Ceylon rifles) are stationed, is a fortified neck of land projecting into the sea, separating Back Bay from Dutch Bay. The ground rises gradually from the glacis to the flag-staff, a height of about 300 feet, and then slopes towards the sea, till abruptly terminated by a perpendicular cliff, from which a plummet may be dropped to the water, a distance of 240 feet. The depth at the base is so great, that a line-of-battle ship may pass close to it. None but military reside within the works. The prospect from the barracks towards the sea is only bounded by the horizon, whilst towards the land, the eye ranges over the splendid scenery of the inner harbour, fort Ostenberg, and a long extent of wooded country.

Fort Ostenberg is nearly three miles from Fort Frederick, and is built on the termination of a ridge of hills that partly form the boundary of the inner harbour. The fort commands the entrance, and its base is washed by the sea on three sides; it also protects the dock-yard, which is immediately below it. A detachment of Royal Artillery are quartered there, and a company of Europeans.

The vicinity of Trincomalee is a wild uncultivated country, abounding with game of all kinds, from a snipe to an elephant. Quail, jungle fowl, moose-deer, and monkeys, are found on the Fort Ostenberg ridge. The Mahavilla Ganga, which runs past Kandy, empties itself into the sea not far from Trincomalee.

It has lately been surveyed by Mr. Brooks, the master attendant, who reports favourably of its capabilities. It is navigable for some distance; and he is of opinion, that with a little expense, it might be made so to within 40 miles of Kandy, and thereby open a water communication, by which the coffee, timber, and other produce of the interior could be brought to the sea-coast.

The harbour, beautifully diversified with islands covered with a luxuriant vegetation, is spacious enough for holding all the ships in the world, accessible at all seasons; and the depth of water within the bay of Trincomalee is so great, that in many places, not far from the shore, it is unfathomable, and vessels may lie close alongside the rocks in perfect safety.

Point de Galle is another strong fortress and excellent harbour, situate at the very southern extremity of the island, in lat. 6.1 N., long. 80.10 E., distant 78 miles along the sea shore, S.S.E. from Colombo. The fort is a mile and a quarter in circumference, on a low rocky promontory, commanding the narrow and intricate entrance leading to the inner harbour. The extensive and substantial works are, like those of Colombo, surrounded for the greater part by the ocean, and there is every convenience of water, &c. capable of enabling the fortress to stand an extended siege. The outer and inner harbours are spacious, and the inner secure at all seasons of the year.

But if the sea-coast be well defended, not less so is the interior; every hill is a redoubt, and the passes in the mountains might be defended by a resolute enemy by rolling the stones off the summits of the heights. Kandy, the capital of the interior (85 miles from Colombo) is situate in an amphitheatre commanded by forts on the surrounding hills; the vale has but two accessible entrances well guarded, and the city within four miles is nearly surrounded by a broad and rapid river (the Maha-Villa Gunga) filled with alligators.

The roads in the maritime country are through groves of cocoa-nut trees along the sea coast. Carriage roads extend from Colombo as far as Chilaw to the northward, and from Colombo through Galle as far as Matura to the southward. The main road from Colombo to Kandy (the Simplon of the East, on which there is now a "*mail coach and four!*") is a work of stupendous magnitude; hills have been cut away, vallies filled up, and (near Kandy) a tunnel *five hundred feet long cut through the mountain*, while rapid and unfordable torrents and rivers have had elegant iron and wooden bridges thrown across them. A capital road has been opened between Trincomalee and Colombo, and, before a few more years have elapsed, every town in the island will be connected by roads passable at all seasons.

Paradeinia bridge, which has been thrown over the rapid and unfordable river Maha Villa Gunga, consists of a single arch with a span of 205 feet, principally composed of satin wood; its height above the river at low water-mark is 67 feet, and the roadway is 22 feet wide. The arch is composed of four treble ribs transversely, distant from each other five feet from centre to centre; the sum of the depths of these ribs is four feet, which, with two intervals of two feet each, makes the whole depth of the arch eight feet; the arch beams, with the exception of those next the abutments, are 16 to 17 feet long and 12 inches thick, abutting against each other with an unbroken section, secured at the joints by the notched pieces which support the road-way, the latter being held in their position by means of cross-ties below and above the arch, and immediately under the road-way; these cross-ties, with the aid of diagonal braces, which are also locked into them, serve to give stability and firmness to the whole structure, which has no other material but timber in its construction.

IV. The north division of the island is sandy and calcareous, resting upon madrepore, as it is little elevated above the level of the sea; the surface of the elevated lands of Saffragam and Lower Ouva is much stronger and well adapted for tillage; the granite soil of the interior produces the most luxuriant crops wherever there are a sufficiency of hands to call forth the gifts of industry. The soil of the southern plains is sandy, resting on a strong red marl termed "*Cabook*," the base of which is granite, and in the neighbourhood of Colombo, the lands are low and subject to inundations from the Mutwal river.

The foundations of the island are evidently calcareous, yet the greater proportion of its soil is siliceous, in many places (as in the cinnamon gardens near Colombo) the surface being as white as snow, and formed of pure quartz sand. The soils of Ceylon are stated to be in general derived from the decomposition of gneis, granite, or clay, ironstone, the principal ingredient being quartz in the form of sand or gravel, decomposed felspar in the state of clay, combined with different proportions of the oxide of iron, quartz in most instances being the predominating substance, and in many places, forming nine-tenths of the whole, the natural soils seldom containing more than three per cent. vegetable matter. The most productive earths are a brown loam resulting from the decomposition of gneis or granite exceeding in felspar, or a reddish loam originating from the decomposition of clay ironstone: the worst soils are those where quartz predominates, proceeding from the disintegration of quartz rock, or of granite and gneis, containing a very large proportion of quartz. Regular granite is not of very common occurrence; well formed gneis is more abundant, but sienite is not common: pure hornblende, and primitive greenstone, are far from uncommon; and dolomite sometimes of a pure snow white, well adapted for the statuary occasionally constitutes low hills in the interior: limestone is principally confined to the northerly province of Jafnapatam, and the island appears to be surrounded by an interrupted chain or belt of sand-stone, interspersed with coral.

The coral of the Pamban banks is not the zoophite of the Mediterranean and the South Seas, but a light, porous, crumbling substance, sometimes cut and shaped into bricks by the Dutch, and more frequently burnt into lime. Of this species of lime the late fort of Negapatam was built; and so great is the hardness which it acquires by long exposure to the weather, that when Major De Haviland, some years ago, requested a specimen of the masonry of the fort to be procured and sent up to him, the iron crows and other instruments used in detaching the blocks were blunted and bent in all directions by the solidity of the chunam, which is far more adhesive than that obtained from shells. A stone capable of being converted into so valuable a cement, would almost pay the expense of its excavation. The ridge called 'Adam's Bridge' consists of a mass of loose sand, with no firm foundation of rock or clay to support it. The sand appears to be transported in great quantities from one side to the other of the ridge, according to the direction of the monsoon; for, in addition to the action of the surf, which washes it over to the lee side, where it is narrow,—in other parts, where it is broad, streams of it, in a dry state, are carried across by the wind itself, and deposited there. The channels through the

strait are very shallow, and not more than sufficient for the small country boats to pass; but it is stated, in the records of the Dutch government at Ceylon, that a Dutch fleet once passed through the channels of Adam's Bridge to avoid a Danish fleet in chase of them. It has been justly observed, that if such really were the case, the channels must have been in a very different state, as some parts of the 'bridge' are now dry, and a few feet of water is the greatest depth any where on it.

The metallic riches of Ceylon are yet almost unknown. The island is principally composed of granite, with veins of quartz, hornblende and dolomite; rock and shell-limestone are found near Kandy and Jaffnapatam, iron and plumbago (the latter now forms an article of considerable export) are abundant, and gold (some say also quicksilver) and silver are found in the hill-streams; amethyst, topazes, cats-eyes, garnet, cinnamon stone, sapphires, rock crystals, shorl, zircon, rubies, and diamonds, &c. the island has long been famed for. The celebrated pearl fishery in the Gulph of Manaar my limits forbid me here dwelling on. Nitre caves are numerous; alum is plentiful, and the coast from Chilaw to Manaar and Jaffna on the western side, and from Tangalle through the Mahagampatoo to the eastward, contains the most extensive and valuable salt formations which are to be met with in India. The Leways, or natural deposits, at Hambantotte, yield the largest supply of the finest salt.

The natural history of the pearl oyster is imperfectly known. The banks have been found suddenly to fail when a productive fishery had been anticipated. At certain seasons the young oysters are seen floating in masses, and are carried by the current round the coast; they afterwards settle and attach themselves by a fibre or beard to the coral rocks, and on sand they adhere together in clusters. When full grown, they are again separated, and become locomotive. The pearls enlarge during six years; and the oyster is supposed to die after seven years; they are fished at a depth of 36 to 40 feet in the calm season. The length of time which the divers remain under water is almost incredible by an European.

V. Ceylon is under the complete influence of the monsoons, the N. E. prevailing from November to February, and the S. W. from April to September; the intervening or equinoctial months having variable winds or calms. The eastern side of the island is hot and dry like the Coromandel coast, occasioned by the N. E. monsoon; the opposite division of the isle is temperate and humid like the southern Malabar shore under the influence of the S. W. monsoon; the climate, however, of the southern coast is more congenial to Europeans than perhaps any part of the continent of India. On the whole the N. and N. E. may be said to be dry, and the S. W. moist. The S. W. wind is more general all over the island, as both at Colombo and Trincomalee it blows for five months in succession, whereas the N. E. blows at Colombo only in the months of December and January, seldom beyond them. Among the mountains of the interior, the winds are modified by local circumstances, according to their proximity to the E. or W. coast: and the highest and most central land have peculiarities of their own. Thus, at Badulla, in Upper Ouva (where there is an excellent hospital and military station), the wind for three-fourths of the year is from the N. E., and in June, July and August variable.

Owing to its intertropical position, the quantity of rain that falls in Ceylon is very great, probably, about three times that of England. Being less frequent the showers are much heavier while they last, a fall of two or three inches being not uncommon in 24 hours; the average of the alpine region is about 84 inches; on an average however, less rain falls on the east than on the west side of the island; a lofty mountainous ridge often acting as a line of demarcation, one side of which is drenched with rain, while the other is broiling under an unclouded sun: Colonel Colebrook in his valuable report on this lovely island, justly remarks, that the climate and seasons of the north and south districts are strikingly contrasted. On one side of the island, and even on one side of a mountain, the rain may fall in torrents, while on the other, the earth is parched and the herbage withered; the inhabitants may be securing themselves from inundations, while in another they are carefully husbanding the little water of a former season which may be retained in their wells and tanks. Thus throughout the southern division where the rains are copious (owing, probably, to its exposure to the southern ocean) canals are not less useful in draining the lowlands, than in the conveyance of produce; and embankments are much required to secure the crops from destruction during the rainy season; while in the north division of the island, tanks and water-courses are in the greatest request, to secure the inhabitants against the frequent droughts to which those districts are liable. At Colombo the annual quantity of rain is about 100 inches, of which, 80 fall in April, May, October and November.

Owing also to its insular position, no climate is more favoured than Ceylon, its temperature being moderate when compared with the scorching plains of India. Along the sea-coast the mean annual temperature may be taken at 80⁰ Fahrenheit; the extreme range line from 68⁰ to 90⁰, and the medium from 75⁰ to 85⁰. The climate of the mountains is of course cooler, but its vicissitudes greater. At Kandy, which is 1,467 feet above the sea, the mean annual temperature is 78⁰; at the top of Namini Cooli Kandia, 5,548 feet high, Dr. Dany found the temperature at eight A. M. 57⁰. At Colombo (the capital) the mean daily variation of the temperature does not exceed 3⁰, while the annual range of the thermometer is from 76⁰ to 86½⁰, Fah. At Galle, the mean daily variation is 4⁰, and the annual range 71⁰ to 87⁰. Jaffnapatam, mean daily variation 5⁰, annual range 70⁰ to 90⁰. Trincomalee, *greatest* daily variation 17⁰, annual range 74⁰ to 91⁰. At Kandy, (the capital of the mountain or table land in the interior) mean daily variation 6⁰, annual range 66⁰ to 86⁰. At Newera Ellia, a military convalescent station, mean daily variations as high as 11⁰, and annual variation from 35⁰ to 80⁰.

The climate of Ceylon, where the soil is not cleared, is undoubtedly subject to pernicious miasmata, arising from stagnant marshes, and dank and noisome jungles, and even when the jungles are cleared, it requires the sun to act on them for some time before the unhealthy miasmata are dissipated; at certain seasons, therefore, endemic fevers appear in situations favourable to their propagation, but the whole island is becoming more uniformly salubrious as it becomes cleared and cultivated. The environs of Trincomalee, which were formerly very unhealthy, have become much less so by clearing the jungles in the environs, and if the salt water lake ('Snake Island,' I think it is termed) to the northward of Colombo were cleared, the maritime capital of Cey-

lon, though within 8° of the equator, would be one of the healthiest and pleasantest residences in India.

It is true, that our troops have suffered much in Ceylon, but it should be recollected, that as compared with the Indian army, their wear and tear of duty is much severer than the latter, and they have not the facilities of water communication which the Ganges and its tributaries afford; the one country is in many parts quite unpeopled, and the other comparatively civilized; add to which, a pernicious system prevails in Ceylon, of making the troops commence marches at night.

CEYLON METEOROLOGY.

	COLOMBO (SEA SHORE) REGISTER.									BADULLA (2,107 feet above the sea).†					
	Thermometer.					Barometer.				Thermometer.					
Months.	Mean, Morning.	Mean, Mid-day.	Mean, Night.	Highest.	Lowest.	Maximum.	Minumum.	Wind.	Rain Gauge, inches.*	8. A. M.	Noon.	8 P. M.	Highest.	Lowest.	Remarks by a Kandyan Chief, the result of Sixty Years' Observation.
January ..	78	81	79	82½	76	29.85	29.80	N.	1.0	62	72	66	74	55	Heavy rains, and very cold nights.
February ..	79	83	81½	85	76	30.	29.85	N. to N.E. and S.W.	0.4	63	74	68	77	55	No rain; hot.
March ..	80	84	82	85	77	29.90	29.80		8.1	62	76	67	80	50	A little rain, and warm.
April	81	84	82	86½	80	29.87	29.85		11 7	66	78	70	80	65	No rain; very warm.
May	82	85	82	86	79	29.93	29.80	S.W.	6.6	68	78	71	83	64	Light rain; windy.
June	81	83	82	86	79	29.88	29.	Ditto.	2.3	64	77	72	80	65	No rain; hot and dry.
July	80	83	81	84	79	29.98	29.	Ditto.	10.7	63	74	71	81	60	Ditto; very hot.
August ..	81	83	82	83	80	29.90	..	Ditto.	3.5	66	79	71	83	60	Ditto; hot.
September ..	82	83	82	85	81	29.90	29.80	Ditto.	8.2	66	79	72	82	62	Ditto: ditto.
October ..	80	83	81	83	78	29.90	29.80	Ditto.	7.1	66	79	72	83	62	Heavy rains, and cool.
November ..	80	82	81	83	79	30.	29.90	S.W. to N. and N.E.	7.1	67	75	71	83	62	Ditto, ditto.
December ..	80	82	80	84	78	29.90	29.80		18.0	67½	73	71	75	62	Hot and dry: very cold nights.

* The Rain Gauge, shewing a total of 84.3 inches, is for Kandy (in 1819), in the interior, which shews the average of the mountain districts: on the sea shore, as at Colombo, the average annual fall of rain is from 75 to 80 inches.

† Badulla is situate on a plain, surrounded by hills from 1 to 3,000 feet, in a mountainous country, in the south extremity of Ceylon, having the sea at 40 to 50 miles distant on the east, south and west sides; the elevation above the ocean level of 2,107 feet.

A delightful station has been formed at Newera Ellia, S. W. from Kandy, 50 miles, 14 from Fort M'Donald, 15 from Maturatte, and 122 from Colombo. The road between Newera Ellia and Kandy leads through a wild and mountainous country, the scenery always picturesque, sometimes magnificent in the extreme; at one time, a traveller is surrounded by steep and inaccessible mountains, whose sides are clothed with dense forests; rocks of an enormous size, deep and precipitate ravines, and cataracts rushing with foaming velocity from the heights, diversify the scene. The height of Newera Ellia plain (four miles long, and one and a half broad) is 6,000 feet above the sea, and is surrounded by steep mountains of irregular height (covered with wood to the very summit) one in particular, rising 2,000 feet above the level of the Newera Ellia river, which meanders through lovely banks across the plain. The climate is delicious, never approaching tropical heat in summer, and yielding ice in winter; the mean temperature by day and night for the entire year 55°. The water is so pure as to form a transparent solution with nitrate of silver; several chalybeate springs have been met with. The daisy, buttercup, violet, ribwort, dandelion, barbery, briar, &c. flourish indigenously; the rose, pink, mignionette, and carnation, are as fragrant as in England; delicious strawberries are abundant, and potatoes, carrots, artichokes, peas, beans, salads, cabbages, turnips, parsnips, and in fact, every British culinary vegetable thrive luxuriantly. The soil is of a deep black mould, resting on a stratum of yellow clay and gravel, numerous varieties of beautiful quartz exist, and the frequenters of the climate within a few degrees of the equator, will learn with astonishment, that a fire is *always* enjoyed by *night*, and *frequently* in the day. Limestone has been found.

VI. That Ceylon was formerly extensively peopled is evident from the works and structures before alluded to, but it would appear the number of the inhabitants had been declining for the last four or five centuries, and it is doubtful even now (although an increase has commenced in the maritime provinces, which had in 1814,—mouths, 475,883; and in 1824, 595,105—increase in ten years, 119,222) whether on an area of 24,000 square miles, there are 1,000,000 mouths. Colonel Colebrooke states in his report, that the population in 1824 was, in the southern or Cingalese provinces, 399,408; in the northern or Malabar districts, 195,697; and in the interior or Kandyan provinces, 256,835, total, 852,940. The returns from the maritime provinces are doubtless correct, as the village registers of marriages, and births, and deaths are kept as punctually there as in England, but having myself traversed the Kandyan provinces more extensively perhaps than any European, I should think the estimate of their population is under rather than over the mark; it is to be feared, however, that the decreasing of the semi-barbarous inhabitants of this splendid region has scarcely reached its acme, perhaps, it may now be considered stationary, as the comforts of the people are on the increase.

The following in some respects complete view of the population is highly interesting; it shews how thinly the island is peopled, there not being in some districts more than four, five, or six mouths to the square mile! Comparing the births with the deaths it would appear at least in the maritime provinces that the population is on the increase.

Census taken in the year 1832 of the Population of Ceylon, and of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

County or District.	Area in square miles.	Whites.		Free Blacks.		Slaves.		Total.		Aliens and Resident Strangers.	Population to the square mile.	Persons employed in.			Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Agriculture.	Manufacture.	Commerce.			
Maritime Provinces.																	
Colombo	1472	1746	1835	121286	112068	114	132	123746	114035	1871	162	61358	6854	10179	7292	2030	5240
Galle	592	400	470	44355	43459	8	5	47763	43934	161	150	17510	5221	6415	2600	233	1504
Tangalle	2360	42	26	55282	50993	..	..	55324	51019	207	45	26247	3414	3267	4435	555	4406
Batticaloa....	1360	197	190	15109	13934	2	2	15308	14116	..	21	9009	370	4921	1293	117	351
Trincomalee..	1680	285	65	7070	5391	16	18	7371	5474	550	8	1598	954	447	458	133	726
Jaffnapatam..	1220	302	322	74086	71554	10144	10359	84532	82235	215	136	63493	5393	19829	1036	4132	3876
Manar	1088	117	130	10940	10516	27	26	11084	10702	350	20	4396	450	623	436	698	336
Chilaw	720	109	112	15018	12735	11	21	15138	12868	1016	40	6621	941	752	991	210	503
Delft	28	..	..	1651	1592	..	..	1651	1592	39	117	969	34	7	164	6	83
Total ..	10520	3198	3150	344797	322262	10322	10583	358317	335975	4319	66	191201	23631	46440	18705	8114	17025
Kandyan Provinces.																	
Uderatte	1128	..	..	34541	27560	380	425	34921	27985	3179	58	21472	2073	586			
Four Korles..	304	..	..	18231	13498	82	81	16313	13579	600	106	11615	325	160			
Three Korles	360	7	..	4727	3530	17	6	4751	3536	131	23	3601	..	47	The returns under these heads must be wholly conjectural, no registers having ever been kept referable to the native population.		
Seven Korles	3728	8	4	57698	48671	238	206	57944	48881	400	28	57701	..	243			
Uwa	4144	..	..	16931	16672	210	222	17141	16894	1281	8	15280	..	234			
Matele	2272	..	..	7525	6708	76	70	7595	6868	809	6	2515	361	..			
Saffragam....	1584	..	..	24327	19759	54	43	24381	19802	..	28	25000	..	..			
Tamankadewe	624	..	..	689	717	..	..	689	717	..	2	680	.	..			
Total ..	14144	15	4	164669	137205	1051	1053	165735	138262	6400	21	112894	2759	1270			
Grand Total..	24664	3213	3154	509466	459467	11373	11616	524052	474237	10719	40	304095	26390	47710			

Popnlation of Ceylon, 1,009,008.

The following table demonstrates that in the Colombo district, at least, population is on the increase; and it will be observed that the augmentation (except in the fort and pettah) has been steady for the last five years.

Population of the District of Colombo.

Town of Colombo.				Total.	Corles or Divisions	Grand Total of Colombo District.
Years.	Fort.	Pettah or Native Town.				
		Within.	Without			
1816	657	4894	21664	27215	161286	188501
1826	734	4975	25475	31188	184172	215360
1827	514	4736	23916	29162	192982	222144
1828	499	4006	24454	28959	196543	225502
1829	495	4343	24792	29630	198637	228267
1830	465	4500	26990	31955	200768	232723
1831	432	4760	57	31549	203242	234791
			263			

The population of the island, although comprising a variety of different nations, may be divided into four distinct classes:—first, the Singalese or Ceylonese (descended, as some say, from the Sings or Rajpoots of Hindoostan, and by others from the Siamese) proper, who occupy Kandy, and the S. and S. W. coasts of the island from Hambantotte to Chilaw. Second, the Malabars or Hindoos, who invaded Ceylon from the opposite coast, and are in possession of the north and east coasts, and of the peninsula of Jaffnapatam. Third, the Moors or descendants of the Arabs, or perhaps, from Mahomedans of Upper India, who are dispersed all over the island (as the Moslems are over Hindoostan) and in Pultam district form the mass of population. Fourth, Veddas or Beddas, the aborigines of the island, who dwell in the most untutored state (having neither habitations nor clothing) in the great forests which extend from the S. to the E. and N., and also in the most inaccessible parts of the interior, wild fruits and beasts being their sole sustenance, and the branches of large trees their resting place. There are some Malays, Caffres, and Javanese, a few Chinese, and Parsee traders, and a good many descendants of the Portuguese and Dutch, and even of the English mixed with native blood, scattered over the island. *Caste*, as respects the Singalese and Malabars, is scrupulously preserved, and very widely ramified, almost every occupation having its distinct caste. There are for instance, the gold and silversmith's caste, the fisher's, the barber's, the washer*men*, the manufactures of jaghery (sugar), the toddy drawer's, the lime-maker's, &c. &c. &c.; but the highest and most esteemed caste, is that of Vellalahs or Goyas, whose occupations are purely agricultural, but as land is assigned for the performance of every description of service, the practice of agriculture is not confined to this class, but is exercised by persons of all castes for their subsistence. By the Kandyan laws the intermarriage of the high and low castes is prohibited, and many distinctions recognized and enforced, by which the latter are degraded and reduced to a servile state, now considered hereditary. While the Malabars professing the Hindu faith, maintain the *religious*, as well as the *civil* distinction of caste, the Singalese or Buddhists have abolished the former and retained the latter; hence, perhaps, the hostilities which prevailed between both sects, whose sacred dogmas are both apparently based on the creed, and doctrines of Menû, the great Hindoo lawgiver, an illustration for which will be found by contemplating

the parallel of the Romanists and Lutherans, the essentials of whose religion stripped of externals are the same. The distinctions of caste in Hindoostan as well as in Siam, Birmah, and Ceylon, had their origin in a superabundant population pressing too closely on the heels of subsistence, and it was perhaps thought that the introduction of a minute division of labour would not only give more extended employment, but also enable each person to learn more carefully his business; probably, also, it was politically conjectured that the division of an immense population of so many millions into castes or sects, would render the task of government more easy, by keeping every individual in a fixed station in society.

Population of Ceylon, and Births, Marriages and Deaths in 1836. [B. B.]

Province.	Area in square miles.	Whites.		Free Blacks.		Slaves.		Total.		Aliens & Resident Strangers.	Population to the square mile	Persons employed in			Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Agriculture.	Manufacture.	Commerce.			
Western Prov.	4452	1275	1273	257144	235461	373	332	258792	237066	1829	11178	†11160	†13391	†11456	10377	4969	6867
Southern ditto	6032	559	599	142810	121780	431	342	143800	122721	573	4427	71694	11366	9040	11292	1787	5047
Eastern ditto ..	4895	*415	*395	*25844	*23536	*12	*11	*26271	*23942	*3143	*1090	*8930	*3017	*1427	*1546	*465	*1165
Northern ditto..	6053	478	518	112223	112928	12605	11910	125306	125356	1446	4165	‡67662	‡18992	‡12454	‡4323	‡1174	‡2491
Central ditto ..	3016	185	144	84821	71541	687	694	35693	72379	3824	5368	84727	3931	8531	2431	1816	1570
Total, exclusive of the Military	24448	2912	2929	622842	565246	14108	13289	639862	581464	10825	5039	344614	50697	42908	29969	10202	17200
Military and Civil ordnance Officers, with their families.																	
Western Prov.	..	1107	257	1258	829	..	..	2365	1086	..	.77	..	..	..	74	40	71
Southern ditto..	..	196	45	471	426	..	..	667	471	..	.19	..	..	..	35	15	34
Eastern ditto ..	..	503	111	297	220	..	..	800	331	..	.23	..	..	..	33	7	76
Northern ditto..	..	11	12	204	193	..	..	215	205	..	.07	..	..	..	10	3	9
Central ditto ..	..	678	152	905	627	..	..	1583	779	..	.78	..	..	..	65	9	49
Total Military	..	2495	577	3135	2295	..	..	5630	2872	..	.35	..	..	..	217	74	239
Grand Total..	24448	5407	3506	625977	567541	14108	13289	645492	584336	10825	5.075	344614	50697	42908	30186	10276	17439

* Excepting the Bintenne Division }
† Ditto Seven Korles Division } No returns have been kept.
‡ Ditto Newerakalawiye }

At present I cannot say that the Singalese are superior, if indeed equal, to the Hindoos, in the domestic and fine arts; although many branches of manufactures, such as the weaving of cotton and silk, the smelting of and working in gold, silver, iron, copper, &c.; the cutting and setting of precious stones, the glazing of pottery, application of lacker, preparation of gunpowder, casting of cannon, distillation of spirits, &c. &c. are carried on, it is by the most simple instruments, and with little aid from mechanics, and less from science. In the fine arts they are scarcely on a par with the Hindoos, and in their structures of a recent period certainly far behind the latter people, or even less advanced than the Burmese. They however possess great capabilities of instruction, and in the neighbourhood of the principal British stations are beginning to profit by the superior handicraft of the European artizan.

"The peasantry of India, as well as Ceylon, generally possess land, from which they derive part of their subsistence, and the wages of labour in the neighbouring provinces of the Continent are as low as in Ceylon, and in some instances lower; any considerable rise would therefore be checked by the competition of strangers. The wages of common labourers vary in different parts of the island from 6*d*. a day in Colombo to 3*d*. and 4½*d*. a day in the country. The government has interfered to fix these rates when requiring labourers; but higher demands are made to private employers, according to circumstances. Those who possess small portions of land rarely derive their support from them exclusively, but employ themselves in the fisheries, in trades and manufactures, and in the petty traffic of the country, and from the small amount of their individual gains there is reason to conclude, that if they could obtain regular employment near their homes, or even at a distance, from 6*d*. to 1*s*. a day would be generally acceptable to them.

The wages of mechanics and artizans are proportionally higher than those of labourers, but still extremely moderate; and from the frugal habits of the natives, and the resource derived from their lands, a slight augmentation of these wages would add materially to their comforts.

The minute subdivision of lands has been accelerated in the maritime provinces by the Dutch law of inheritance. In fields, gardens, and plantations, which are farmed or held in joint ownership, the interest of an individual proprietor is often limited to such fractional portions as are valued at a few pence. For example, the inheritance of one person will consist, in land, of nine-tenths of a seer of rice; in trees, of five-twelfths of a cocoa-nut tree, and two-thirds of a jack tree.

The attachment of the natives to these possessions is evinced by the fact, that they are often the subject of protracted law suits.

There are a few native landholders in the Colombo district who possess about 1,000 acres each; but under the laws of inheritance these will in time be subdivided. Four thousand and sixty-seven acres of land were granted in 1836, in one hundred and eighty-eight grants on a pepper corn rent. Seventy-two thousand one hundred and nine acres have been granted by government. It is stated in the Blue Book for 1836, that "by far the largest proportion of the surface of the island is jungle, (uncultivated waste land) at the disposal of the Government." It would be very desirable to cause a survey to be made of the whole island, to ascertain the actual area, the land cultivated and waste, the proportion in the possession of individuals, of temples, &c., the quantity of land rent free, or paying a tax to government, and the state of cultivation and produce. It would then be strongly advisable to grant or sell the waste lands at a moderate sum, and thus give every facility for bringing them under cultivation and inducing Europeans to invest capital in the soil. If the land-tax were fixed in perpetuity at a moderate corn-rent all over the island, the state would derive a large revenue for the making of roads, the construction of tanks, bridges, &c. The resources of Ceylon are numerous and valuable, and they require but a slight attention on the part of government to render them available for the public good.

VII. The religion of the Singalese is Buddhism, the early history of which is little known. Many Hindoo writers agree, that *Budh* or *Boodh*, is supposed to be the ninth avatar of *Vishnu* (the second person of the Hindoo Triad, and God of preservation;) having appeared for the purpose of reclaiming the Hindoos from many abominations into which they had fallen, and to teach them more benevolent forms of worship, than through the means of human and animal sacrifices which they *then* extensively (and with respect to animals *now*) practised. These doctrines, says Mr. Coleman, being too simple, and therefore interfering too strongly with the privileges of the Brahminical priests, a religious war ensued between the old and new sects, and the Buddhists were ultimately expelled from the peninsula of India. [Here we find a striking analogy to the incarnation of our Saviour.] But the Buddhists, in general, will not tolerate the idea of superior antiquity being vested in the Brahminical faith; they deny the identity of their deity with the ninth avatar of Vishnu, which they declare was a mere manifestation of his power. They do not acknowledge a *creation* of the universe, but assert that it has been destroyed many times and by some extraordinary operation as often reproduced. They enumerate twenty-two of these regenerated worlds, each of which was successively governed by Buddhas, and that the present universe has been ruled successively by four, of whom *Gautama* or *Gaudama* (whose doctrines now prevail in Ceylon, Ava, Siam, &c.) is the fourth; a fifth, Maitree Buddha, is yet to come, previous to which this world will be destroyed.

The commandments of Buddha, were originally [illegible] necessary towards salvation) but five others were [illegible], which were meritorious but not imperative. The first five are—1st. Not to kill a living creature of any kind; 2nd. Not to steal; 3rd. Not to commit adultery; 4th. Not to speak an untruth on any occasion; 5th. Not to use intoxicating liquors or drugs. The meritorious commands are—not to eat after mid-[illegible]; and not to sleep on costly, soft, or elevated [illegible], (but on clean mats) or indulge sensually. The [illegible] inculcate, generally, virtue and benevolence, and the practice of individual abstinence.

The *heavens* of the Buddhists are 26, placed one above another; which together with their *hells* are described by Mr. Coleman; and it will be seen that there is much need of the light of education and Christianity, to remove such ideas from the minds of an otherwise intelligent and fine looking race of human beings.—*(See History of the British Colonies.)*

Protestant Churches &c. of Ceylon in 1836. [B. B.]

District.	Name of the Rector and value of Living.	Church, where situated.	No. of Persons the Church will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.
Western Province.	Venerable T. M. S. Glenie, Archdeacon of Colombo, annual salary 2,000*l.*	St. Peter's Church in the Fort of Colombo.	450	300
	Revd. H. Bailey, senr. Colonial Chaplain, annual salary 900*l.*			
	Rev. S. O. Glenie, Colonial Chaplain, annual salary 400*l.*	St Paul's Church in the Pettah of Colombo.	250	200
	Rev. J. C. Arndt., Portuguese Colonial Chaplain, annual salary 108*l.*			50
	Rev. J. H. de Saram, Cingalese Colonial Chaplain, annl. salary 400*l.*	Dutch Church at Wolfendahl in Colombo.	900	40
	Rev. T. D. Palm, Clergyman of the Dutch Church, annl. salary 350*l.*			112
	Rev. S. W. Dias, Cingalese Colonial Chaplain, annual salary 125*l.*	St. John's Church at Galkisse (not consecrated.)	400	abt. 15
	Rev. T. J. Ondatje, Malabar Colonial Chaplain, annual salary 108*l.*	St. Thomas's Church in the suburbs of Colombo, (not consecrated.)	150	abt. 50
	Two Church Missionaries.	The Church Maduwe at Cotta.*	300	135
S. Prov.	Rev. T. Wenham, annual salary 700*l.*	Dutch Church in the Fort of Galle.†	400	150
	Rev. G. Trimmel, Church Missionary.	Christ's Ch. on Church Hill at Badagama.	250	400
E. do.	Rev. P. Horsford, annual salary 700*l.*	At Trincomale	200	70
N. Prov.	Rev. C. David, annual salary 200*l.*	‡ St. John's Church at Jaffna.	250	50
	Church Missionaries.	Church at Nellore.§	..	250
Cl. do.	Rev. N. Garstin, annual salary 700*l.*	Divine service is performed in the district Court House at Kandy.	200	100
	Church Missionaries.	The school room on the Mission Premises at Kandy is appropriated for public worship.	..	100

* At Cotta Divine Service is held twice on a Sunday in English and once in Cingalese. At five of the village schools, once every Sunday, at three once a fortnight, and at three others once a month.

† Divine Service is held occasionally on week-days at some of the village schools.

‡ This Church is not consecrated.

§ Divine Service is also held in the Fort Church at Jaffna once a fortnight, and in some of the village schools on Sunday afternoons, and on week days.

Roman Catholic Chapels in Ceylon in 1836.—[B. B.]

Province or District.	Chapel, where situated.	No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.
Western Province.	Chapel dedicated to St. Lucia at Cottanciuna	3000	2497
	Do. dedicated to St. Anthony in Sea-street at Colombo	1000	569
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary in New-street do. ..	700	807
	Do. to do. in Checkoo-street	800	906
	Do. to St. Anne in do. at Colombo ..	800	460
	Do. to St. Philip Neri in Malaban-street at do.	900	1405
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary in Fisher's-street at do.	600	537
	Do. to St. Sebastian in Silversmith's-street at do... ..	500	550
	Do. to do. at Small Pass	400	694
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Slave Island	400	209
	Do. to St. Joseph at Grand Pass	800	1399
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Mattacoo	300	249
	Do. to St. John at Muttwall	1000	1306
	Do. to St. James at do.	900	997
	Do. to St. Andrew at do.	600	600
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Colpetty..	60	40
	Do. to do. at Mabolle	400	206
	Do. to St. John the Baptist at Nagodde	800	876
	Do. to St. Peter and St. Paul at Ragamme	300	239
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Kandamme ..	500	406
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Hendelle	700	340
	Do. to do. at do. ..	800	467
	Do. to St. Joseph at Pamoenoegamme	1500	1155
	Do. to St. Anthony at do.	60	56
	Do. to St. Anne at Walligampitia ..	1400	365
	Do. to St. Francis Xavier at Wewelle	1200	695
	Do. to St. Anthony at Battigam	600	327
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Rannowenne ..	600	150
	Do. to do. at Middelewitte	60	197
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Morogodde ..	100	250
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Tudelle	600	900
	Do. to do. at Uswattekeya	80	120
	Do. to St. Barbara at Tellehenne	90	57

Province or District.	Chapel, where situated.	No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.
Western Province *Continued.*	Chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Bandarrwatte	60	70
	Do. to do. at Sedewe	70	180
	Do. to St. Philip Neri at Udanwitte.. ..	200	89
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Dehagatterre.. ..	150	190
	Do. to St. Cajetan at Kattegod	80	74
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Ekelli	70	46
	Do. to St. Anthony at Welleweria	50	30
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Weweldenia.. ..	40	25
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Pelliagodde	300	360
	Do. to St. Anne at Calany	400	350
	Do. to St. Francis de Sales at Dalugam..	500	255
	Do. to St. Joseph at Pamoenoewelle ..	400	350
	Do. to St. Anthony at Maharre	400	323
	Do. to St. Sebastian at do.	350	237
	Do. to St. Anne at Wattele	400	360
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at do.	400	140
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Sedawatte	80	146
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Pannebakerry ..	100	45
	Do. to St. Anthony at Yuttowitte ..	100	180
	Do. to St. Joseph at Tarelle	150	256
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Hangwelle ..	100	277
	Do. to St. Anne at Airsawelle	50	137
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Wellewitte	80	136
	Do. to do. at Sittawakke	100	89
	Do. to St. Anthony at Ambetelle ..	70	40
	Do. to St. John the Baptist at Desastu Caltura	60	76
	Do. to St. Philip Neri at Katukurunde ..	600	377
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Kallenulle ..	400	79
	Do. to St. Anthony at do.	600	220
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at do.	600	409
	Do. to Jesus at do...	700	460
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Kudapayagalle ..	700	655
	Do. to St. Joseph at Mayapayagalle ..	500	355
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Deallegodde ..	600	440

Province or District.	Chapel, where situated.	No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.
Western Province *Continued.*	Chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Mahamacoon	600	670
	Do. to St. Anne at Barberyn	500	505
	Do. to St. James at Caluaniodere ..	50	47
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Alutgamme	60	..
	Do. to St. Anthony at Galkisse	300	207
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Ratmalane ..	300	217
	Do. to St. Peter at Morotto..	500	204
	Do. to St. Joseph at do...	800	253
	Do. to St. Anthony at do.	150	100
	Do. to St. Sebastian at do.	100	477
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Pantura..	500	405
	Do. to do. at Wadduwe	400	303
	Do. to St. Anne at Kurnegalle	150	55
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary in Grand-street at Negombo	2600	1850
	Do. to St. Sebastian in Fisher-street at do..	2000	1500
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Doowe	2500	606
	Do. to do. at Pittepane	1000	560
	Do. to do. at Meddewalle	100	56
	Do. to St. Anne at Kowone..	150	309
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Bolewelane	360	360
	Do. to St. Joseph at Tallendoowe ..	400	305
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Kaltopitty.. ..	500	407
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Periamuller	500	470
	Do. to St. Anthony at Kattoo	300	100
	Do. to St. Anne at Palligetorre	400	307
	Do. to do. at Pallenchena	150	400
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Kotchicudde.. ..	150	100
	Do. to St. Philip Neri Toppoo.. ..	500	700
	Do. to St. Anthony at Mowotanne ..	125	160
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Halpe	300	500
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Kaymelle	200	150
	Do. to St. Francis Xavier at do... ..	250	500

Roman Catholic Chapels in Ceylon in 1836, *Continued.*—[B. B.]

Province or District.	Chapel, where situated.	No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.
Western Province *Continued.*	Chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Bolewalte	300	507
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Godelle	100	300
	Do. to St. Anthony at Maynamadam	200	150
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Kettambadde ..	500	307
	Do. to St. Joseph at Wannepone	400	260
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Kattoonery ..	200	105
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Calpentyn	1000	405
	Do. to do. at Andiambelan..	50	34
	Do. to St. Anthony at Melettoo	150	76
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Narekalle.. ..	200	47
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Samboeolam.. ..	150	109
	Do. to do. at Selleperoomaval	80	80
	Do. to do. at Nawalkadoe	150	126
	Do. to St. Anthony at Talewaya.. ..	60	50
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Tallepalle.. ..	200	116
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Kooweeolum ..	90	30
	Do. to St. Anthony at Pomparipo ..	80	90
	Do. to do. at Marandanwelle	80	30
	Do. to do. at Pattedewelle	200	40
	Do. to do. at Mogattowaram	150	70
	Do. to St. Stephen at Malletaniareolum	127	77
	Do. to St. Paul at Pallekodda	200	160
	Do. to St. Anne at do.	400	27
	Do. to St. Francis Xavier at Kattekadoe	150	107
	Do. to St. Lucia at Bambebattane ..	200	70
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Chilaw	1500	807
	Do. to do. at Marchikattoo	260	97
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Marawelle	260	150
	Do. to St. James at Caradivo	70	60
	Do. to St. Anthony at Salangie	80	105
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Suakodiapo	70	76
	Do. to St. James at Mondel	60	76
	Do. to St. Anthony at Hellewelle ..	70	105
	Do. to do. at Kattepattoo	70	95

Province or District.	Chapel, where situated.	No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.
W. P.	Chapel dedicated to St. Anthony at Galgame	80	106
S. Prov.	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Galle	1400	719
	Do. to do. at Matma	400	40
Eastern Province.	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Trincomale	1500	1100
	Do. to St. Anthony at do.	150	59
	Do. to St. James at do.	300	20
	Do. to St. John at do.	400	34
	Do. to St. Anthony at Cottear	300	160
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Poliantivor	1000	510
	Do. to St. Anthony at Poelliantivor ..	600	347
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Cottomoue	500	63
	Do. to St. Joseph at Tennemone.. ..	300	39
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Amodagalle	300	24
	Do. to do. at Mulletivor	800	170
	Do. to St. Anne at Chilawatte	30	27
	Do. to St. Anthony at Alembel	150	17
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Wattupalle.. ..	100	54
	Do. to St. Cajetan at Carevelancandel .	50	17
	Do. to St. Joseph at Poodo Kodiripo ..	500	233
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Mutalam	100	39
Northern Province.	Chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary in Fisher St. at Jaffna	1500	404
	Do. to do. in do. at do.	1000	60
	Do. to St. James in do. at do.	1400	305
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary in Painter's st. at do.	1000	205
	Do. to St. Anthony at Pasaoor	700	256
	Do. to St. John at Chundecooly.. ..	700	87
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Colombogam	500	50
	Do. to St. Nicholas at Navantorre ..	1200	155
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Paretcarrwelle	200	30
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Annacotta	150	40
	Do. to St. Peter and Paul at Nawelle	600	106

Province or District.	Chapel, where situated.	No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.
Northern Province *Continued.*	Chapel dedicated to St. Anthony at Candarimone ..	250	60
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Poueryn..	250	50
	Do. to St. Anthony at Cometemone ..	200	26
	Do. to St. James at Natchekador	100	17
	Do. to St. Anthony at Illepecardewe	400	40
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Chundicolam ..	300	70
	Do. to do. at Two Brother's Island..	40	76
	Do. to St. Anthony at do.	60	50
	Do. to St. John at Delft Island	300	76
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at do.	250	55
	Do. to do. at do. ..	400	39
	Do. to St. Anthony at do.	250	86
	Do. to St. Thomas at do.	400	40
	Do. to St. James at do.	150	40
	Do. to St. Lawrence at do.	250	30
	Do to St. Peter and Paul at Tillepalle	250	14
	Do. to St. John at Palle	400	27
	Do. to St. Anthony at Canligantorre	400	52
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Perinawelentorie ..	600	154
	Do. to do. at Wasacolam	500	79
	Do. to do. at Cattayapelum	1000	153
	Do. to St. Anthony at Pallale	300	60
	Do. to do. at Tolyette	300	55
	Do. to St. Joseph at Achoewelly	250	50
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Carowitty	60	115
	Do. to St. Anthony at Waddey	150	123
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Wallowettitorre	300	52
	Do. to St. Joseph at Ploly	500	64
	Do. to St. Anthony at Caletty	200	83
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Toompelly	300	115
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Cattowolam ..	300	63
	Do. to St. Nicholas at Merewel	300	100
	Do. to St. Thomas at Catchay	200	24
	Do. to St. James at do.	500	30
	Do. to St. Michael at Calale	400	20
	Do. to St. Thomas at do.	250	20
	Do. to St. Anthony at Satley	300	63

Roman Catholic Chapels in Ceylon in 1836, *continued*.—[B. B.]

Province or District.	Chapel where situated.	No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.
Northern Province *continued*.	Chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Satley ..	260	34
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Bamolodokenny	70	12
	Do. to St. Francis Xavier at Otto-welly	60	14
	Do. to St. Peter and Paul at Palle.	90	12
	Do. to St. Anthony at Manelkador ..	70	30
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Codaroepe ..	70	69
	Do to St. Phillip Neri at Sombanpattoo	70	74
	Do. to St. Anthony at Tolikatudel ..	90	64
	Do. to do. at Wat-telekerry	70	75
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Poedoemadam	80	63
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Kattakador	80	53
	Do. to do. at Oedea-toecrawoe	70	20
	Do. to do. at Elle-walle	600	150
	Do. to St. Philip Neri at Ellewallepattoo	500	100
	Do. to St. James at Cake-Ellewalle	450	87
	Do. to St. Cajetan at do.	250	57
	Do. to St. John at Periawolam ..	300	40
	Do. to St. Joseph at Allowitty	400	94
	Do. to St. Anthony at Sannagam ..	70	40
	Do. to do. at Pandi-teripo	90	37
	Do. to St. Thomas at Mudagee	500	80
	Do. to St. Anthony at do.	300	132
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Gellale	500	447
	Do. to St. Anthony at Kaits	800	300
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at do.	500	227
	Do. to St. James at do.	600	209
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Cawemben ..	350	207
	Do to St. Peter and Paul at Naren-tenne	350	170
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Sorrowel	250	60
	Do. to St. Francis Xavier at Ponge-retivor	200	177
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Satty	100	27
	Do. to do. at at Al-lopoetty	250	125
	Do. to St. Peter and Paul at Mandetivor	100	60
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Perianawecolum	500	155

Province or District.	Chapel where situated.	No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.
Northern Province *continued*.	Chapel dedcated to St. Anne at Bangalle	1000	505
	Do. to the Holy Cross at Kalle-kattekadoe ..	300	185
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Adamben	600	67
	Do. to St. Anthony at Truverekenny	250	57
	Do. to St. James at Papemotto ..	150	34
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Maligatoedal ..	200	190
	Do. to St. Philip Neri at Kattekador ..	200	56
	Do. to St. Joseph at Adambanmotto	700	164
	Do. to St. Peter at Welemcolam ..	150	36
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Perepencuudal ..	600	87
	Do. to St. Thomas at Nagetal	200	109
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Wallikamev ..	200	82
	Do. to St. Francis Xavier at Akelto-welle	150	56
	Do. to St. Anthony at Karepokudan-tan	150	46
	Do. to do. at Melle-wanne	160	37
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Natchicolum	90	34
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Karewel	70	57
	Do to. St Anthony at Wadatelwumbo	150	37
	Do. to do. at Man-deolam	150	34
	Do. to do. St. Peter at Katchankolam	700	194
	Do. to St. Anthony at Pallekalle ..	150	57
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Aripo	400	276
	Do. to St. James at Kokukudian ..	150	44
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Malecolam	150	56
	Do. to St. Thomas at Kanette	200	52
	Do. to St. James at Merangan	250	34
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Sereakattekadoe	500	54
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Watchancolum	200	62
	Do. to St. Anthony at Penekundal ..	150	105
	Do. to St. Philip Neri at Attekooly ..	600	84
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Manettun	600	196
	Do. to do. at Passe-colum	300	54
	Do. to St. Joseph at Poomalantan ..	250	84

Province or District.	Chapel where situated.	No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.
Northern Province *continued*.	Chapel dedicated to St. Anthony at Kombanclumdicolam	150	37
	Do. to St. Anne at Katekudentecolam	300	97
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Katteadembe ..	150	14
	Do. to St. John at Plurattakandel ..	100	47
	Do. to St. Anthony at Pandiakattoo	100	39
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Maradamattoo	200	47
	Do. to St. Anthony at Pannewettewere	150	42
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Perrimoripo ..	150	52
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Manar	1500	207
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Painter's-st. in do.	400	57
	Do. to do. at Sinne-kadoe	1500	155
	Do. to St. Lucia at Pallemone	500	206
	Do. to St. Nicholas at Wellenkade ..	500	40
	Do. to St. Anthony at Wellikadoe ..	300	46
	Do. to St. Andrew at Tottowelle ..	350	105
	Do. to St. Anne at Kerry	200	64
	Do. to St. Philip Neri at Koruankodirpo	100	112
	Do. to St. Bartholo-mew at Olctodoo-way	100	70
	Do. to St. Anthony at Owerry	100	135
	Do. to St. Sebastian at Koodowelcptop-poo	150	74
	Do. to St. Peter at San Pedro ..	200	75
	Do. to St. Anthony at Talekodapo ..	100	55
	Do. to St. Anthony at Serotoppoo ..	100	50
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Karval	150	104
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Pesalle	1500	609
	Do. to do. at Kale-atoorkodirpo ..	150	54
	Do. to do. at Zoletta	100	47
	Do. to St. Thomas at Vedipanne ..	200	65
	Do. to St. Francis Xavier at Molleti-del	150	45
	Do. to St. James at Totokararkodirpo	100	37
	Do. to St. Anthony at Kanchecole	150	47
	Do. to St. Paul at Talankadoe ..	40	40
	Do. to St. Lawrence at Talemanar ..	60	100
	Do. to St. Anthony at Periacotta ..	30	40

Roman Catholic Chapels in Ceylon in 1836, *Continued.*—[B.B.]

Province or District.	Chapel where situated.	No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.	Province or District.	Chapel where situated.	No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.	Province or District.	Chapel where situated.	No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.
Northern Prov. *Cont.*	Chapel dedicated to St. Anthony at Andepoleancolani.	30	46	Northern Prov. *Cont.*	Chapel dedicated to St. Sebastian at Koomareseco-lam	60	34	North. P.	Chapel dedicated to St. James at Pa-ronkolle	200	37
	Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Ponemacolam ..	150	76		Do. to St. Anne at Powansancolam	60	30		Do. to do. at Poli-kadoe	150	37
	Do. to do. at Oloco-lam	120	32		Do. to the Blessed Virgin Mary at Periatenkenne ..	300	137	Central P.	Chapel dedicated to St. Anthony at Kandy	1200	457
	Do. to St. Anthony at Modeliarcolam	90	37		Do. to do. at Salle sanne Mavelleando	100	35		Do. to St. John at Wahacotta ..	200	270
	Do. to do. at Eram-becolam	100	52								

Dissenting Places of Worship.—*Western Province.*—*Wesleyan.*—Colombo Fort, 1; ditto Pettah, 1; Negombo, 1; Delupotte, 1; Seedue, 1; Caltura, 1; Wakadde, 1; Pantura, 1; Egodenyana, 1. Total, 9.

Southern Province.—Galle, 1; Matura, 1; Belligam, 1; Weheregampite; Dondra, 1. Total, 5.

Eastern Province.—Trincomale, 1; Batticaloa, 1. Total, 2.

Northern Province.—Jaffna, 3; Point Pedro, 1; Total, 4.

American.—*Northern Province.*—Tillipally, 1; Batticotta, 1; Oodooville, 1; Panditeripo, 1; Manepy, 1; Chavaghacerry, 1; Varany, 1. Total, 7.

Baptist.—*Western Province.*—Colombo Fort, 1; ditto Pettah, 1; Grand Pass, 1; Hanwella, 1; Byamwella, 1. Total, 5.

VIII. Return of the Number of Schools in Ceylon in 1831.

Districts.	Divisions.	No. of Government Schools.	No. of Missionary Schools. Church Mission.	Wesleyan.	American.	Baptist.	Private Schools.	Total Number.	Under Roman Catholic Clergy.	R. C. Missionaries.
Colombo . .	Four Gravets of Colombo ..	7								2
	Aloetkoer Korle	10								1
	Salpitte Korle	7								
	Hina Korle	5								1
	Hapitigam Korle	1	13	35	..	16	419	537	36	1
	Hewagam Korle	5								
	Raygam Korle	9								1
	Pasdaem Korle	7								
	Walalawitty Korle	3								1
Point de Galle .	Four Gravets of Galle ..	2								
	Walalawitty Korle ..	4								
	Gangebodde Pattoo ..	4	14	10	..	..	3	47	1	1
	Talpe Pattoo	5								
	Wellabodde Pattoo	5								1
Matura . .	Four Gravets of Matura ..	2								
	Belligam Korle	7								
	Moruwa Korle	1	..	12	..	..	..	31	..	1
	Girrewa Pattoo	4								
	Gangebodde Pattoo	5								
	Batticaloa	1	..	4	..	..	2	7	..	1
	Trincomale	2	..	6	..	..	4	12	2	1
	Jaffna	1	19	12	100	..	138	270	20	1
	Manar	..	..	1	..	..	28	29	3	1
Chilaw . . .	Chilaw	1	..	..	..	..	56	58	1	1
	Calpentyn	1								
	Delft	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
	Total	99	46	80	100	16	649	1039	63	
Kandyan Provinces .	Kandy, &c.	..	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	1
	Kornegalle, &c.	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	
	Grand Total ..	99	56	86	100	16	649	1055	..	17

Schools, &c. of Ceylon. (Extracted from the Reports of the Secretary to the School Commission, the King's Visitor, the Clergyman of the Dutch Church, the Assistant Military Secretary, the several Missionary Societies, the Government Agents, and the Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Congregation. Signed, P. Anstruther, Colonial Secretary.)

District.	Public or Free School, and where situated.	Amount of Salary of Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress.	Number of Scholars. Male.	Female.	Total.	Mode of Instruction.	How supported and Amount of Contribution.	Expenses of each School.
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.								
Western Province.							By Gov. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
Colombo ..	Colombo Academy at St. Sebastian's.	Head master 200*l.*; chief assistant in the lower school 60*l.*; four other assistants.	109	..	109	The usual branches of a classical and mathematical education.	360 0 0	360 (a)
	School at Halftsdorp..	English teacher 108*l.*; and assistant. (c)	42	..	42	Spelling, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, & catechism are taught in the English schools, & writing, reading, and catechism only in the native schools.	59 0 0	59 (b)
	Ditto in the Fort ..	English teacher 50*l.*; assist. Eng. teacher 36*l.*	109	..	109		86 0 0	86 0 0
	Ditto at St. Thomas's Church.	English teacher (*d*); assist. Eng. teacher 36*l.*	45	..	45		36 0 0	36 0 0
	Female ditto attached to ditto.	Malabar teacher 10*l.* 16*s.*, and schoolmistress 9*l.*	..	32	32		24 6 0	24 6 (c)
	School at Galkisse ..	Clerk and native teacher 18*l.*	25	..	25		18 0 0	18 0 0
	Ditto at Morottoo ..	Clerk and native teacher 18*l.*	..	..	..	(*f*)	18 0 0	18 0 0
	Ditto at ditto	English teacher 42*l.* ..	42	..	42		42 0 0	42 0 0
	Ditto at Pantura ..	Ditto, 36*l.*...	46	..	46		36 0 0	36 0 0
	Orphan Asylum at Colpetty.	Matron 90*l.*; schoolmaster 18*l.*	27	45	72	(*g*)	682 13 11	682 13 11
	Wolfendaht School in the Pettah.	Schoolmaster 36*l.*	99	33	132	On the improved plan; Eng. reading, writing, and the principles of religion & morals, arithmetic and grammar, &c. (*gg*)	48 15 0	48 15 0
Chilaw and Putlam.	School at Chilaw	English teacher 50*l.* ..	18	..	18	Spelling, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, catechism, &c. are taught in the English schools; reading, writing, and catechism only in the native schools.	50 0 0	50 0 0
	Ditto at Calpentyn ..	Ditto 30*l.*	36	..	36		34 10 0	34 10 (h)
	Ditto at ditto	Native teacher 24*l.* ..	..	..	..		24 0 0	24 0 0
Southern Province.								
Galle	Upper school at Galle	English teacher 36*l.* ..	52	..	52		48 0 0	48 0 (i)
	Lower ditto at ditto ..	Ditto 36*l.*	50	..	50		36 0 0	36 0 (k)
Tangalle	School at Tangalle ..	Ditto 36*l.*	..	..	..		36 0 0	36 0 (l)
Hambantotte ..	Ditto at Hambantotte	Ditto 36*l.*	..	..	..		36 0 0	36 0
Eastern Province.								
Trincomale ..	School at Trincomale	English teacher 36*l.*; Malabar ditto 12*l.*	78	..	78		48 0 0	48 0 0
Batticaloa	Ditto at Batticaloa ..	Native ditto 24*l.*... ..	39	..	39		24 0 0	24 0 0
Northern Province.								
Jaffna	School in the Pettah..	English teacher 36*l.* ..	69	15	84		48 0 0	48 (m)
	Ditto at Vannapoune	Ditto 22*l.* 10*s.*; assistant ditto 7*l.* 4*s.*	118	..	118		29 14 0	29 14 0
	Ditto at Chandicooly	Ditto 22*l.* 10*s.*; assistant ditto 7*l.* 4*s.*	109	..	109		29 14 0	29 14 0
	Ditto at Annicotta ..	Ditto 22*l.* 10*s.*; assistant ditto 7*l.* 4*s.*	144	..	144		29 14 0	29 14 0
	Ditto at Copaay	Ditto 22*l.* 10*s.*; assistant ditto 7*l.* 4*s.*	57	..	57		29 14 0	29 14 0
Manar	Ditto at Manar	Catechist and native teacher 42*l.*	52	..	52		42 0 0	42 0 0
Central Province.								
Kandy	School at Kandy ..	English teacher 36*l.* ..	38	..	38	Spelling, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, catechism, &c.	48 0 0	48 0 0
Matelle	Ditto at Matelle	Ditto 36*l.*	17	..	17		36 0 0	36 0 0
Madawalatenne	Do. at Madawalatenne	Ditto 36*l.*	18	..	18		36 0 0	36 0 0
Badulla	Do. at Badulla	Ditto 18*l.*	19	..	19		18 0 0	18 0 0
								2094 0 11
	Salary of the secretary to the School Commission							50 0 0
	Salary of the clerk in charge of the accounts to the School Commission							10 0 0
	Total annual expenditure of the public schools							2154 0 11
REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.								
Western Province.								
Colombo	His Majesty's 58th regimental school in the Fort of Colombo.	Sergt. Jefferies, regimnt. pay, 1*s.* 10*d.* per day.	20 64 adults	18 (*n*)	102	Bell's system	10 0 0	10 0 0
	His Majesty's 90th regimental (Light Infantry). (*o*)	Sergt. G. Ward, 1*s.* 10*d.* per day.	6 32 do.	8	46	Ditto	10 0 0	10 0 0

Schools, &c. of Ceylon—*continued.*

District.	Public or Free School, and where situated.	Amount of Salary of Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress.	Number of Scholars. Male.	Female.	Total.	Mode of Instruction.	How supported and Amount of Contribution.	Expenses of each School.
							£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Colombo ..	His Majesty's Ceylon Rifle Regiment ditto on the Galle Esplanade at Colombo.	European sergt. regimt. pay, 2s. 4d. per day; 2 corporals (Malays), 1 receiving 9d. and the other 8d. per day; extra pay as schoolmasters 3d. each per day.	156	1	157	Reading, writing, English & Malay, arithmetic and grammar.	36 0 0	36 0 0
	Royal Artillery & Gun Lascar Corps private regiment. school on Slave Island. (p)	One corporal, receiving 9s. 6d. per month; assistant 3s. per ditto.	15	..	15	Common	Each gun Lascar pays 1s. per month.	..
Eastern Province.								
Trincomale ..	His Majesty's 61st regimental school in Fort Frederick, at Trincomale.	One sergeant, pay 1s.10d. per day.	22	24	46	Bell's system	10 0 0	10 0 0
Central Province.								
	His Majesty's 78th regimental school at Kandy.	One sergeant, pay 1s.10d. per day.	30 64 adults	22	116	Ditto	10 & 5l. vol. sub.	15 0 0
	Ditto sewing school ..	M. A. Davidson	..	19	19		6 voln. contrib.	6 0 0
	Total annual expenditure of regimental schools ..				..	.. .. ..	.. ..	87 0 0
FREE SCHOOLS								
Church Missionary Society.								
Western Province.								
Colombo ..	Christian Institution at Cotta. (q)	Teacher and assistants, 41l. 13s. 4d.	13	..	13	By classes	159 16 5	159 16 5
	1 English school at do.	Master 21l. 2s. 10d. ..	29	..	29	Ditto		
	1 Girls' ditto at ditto.	Ditto 20l. 11s. 6d.	..	65	65	Ditto		
	18 Cingalese do. at 18 stations.	Ditto 149l. 10s.	524	99	623	Ditto	Ditto	232 14 7
Southern Province.								
Galle	Seminary at Badagama	Master 18l.	13	..	13	Ditto	Ditto	48 4 4
	1 Girls' school at ditto	Ditto 14l.	..	90	90	Ditto		
	1 Cingalese do. at do.	Ditto 14l. 14s.	50	..	50	Ditto		
	7 Ditto at 7 stations ..	Ditto 62l. 4s.	291	..	291	Ditto	Ditto	119 3 1
Northern Province.								
Jaffna	Seminary at Nellore ..	Head master 9l.	30	..	30	Ditto	Ditto	125 7 2
	1 English school	Ditto 9l.	25	..	25	Ditto		
	13 Tamul ditto at 12 stations.	Ditto 45l. 12s.	386	37	423	Ditto	Ditto	64 19 0
Central Province.								
	1 English school at Kandy.	Head master 12l. 15s.	53	..	53	Ditto	Ditto	30 9 4
	1 Girls' ditto at ditto ..	Ditto 19l. 19s.	..	33	33	Ditto		
	5 Cingalese ditto	Ditto 64l. 6s. 7d.	134	5	139	Ditto	Ditto	136 4 6
	1 Tamul ditto	Ditto 14l. 13s. 8d.	34	..	34	Ditto		
								916 18 7
Wesleyan Missionary Society.								
Western Province.								
Colombo ..	3 Schools at Colombo, Negombo & Cattura.	.. ..	154	34	188	English (r)	..	91 6 6
	1 Ditto at Colpetty ..	.. ..	64	3	67	English & Cingalese	..	22 14 0
	42 Ditto at various villages.	.. ..	1602	97	1699	Cingalese	..	355 12 6
Southern Province.								
Galle	2 Schools at Galle ..	.. ..	130	59	189	English	..	36 0
	10 Ditto at various villages.	.. ..	701	..	701	Cingalese	..	66 13 10
Matura	2 Ditto at Matura and Birlepanuta.	.. ..	62	22	84	English	..	45 0 0
	13 Ditto at various villages.	.. ..	511	139	650	Cingalese	..	84 7 6
Central Province.								
	1 School at Kandy ..	.. ..	22	12	34	English	..	6 8 3
	1 Ditto at Peradenia ..	.. ..	20	2	22	English & Cingalese	..	1 2 6
	1 Ditto at Kondedenia	.. ..	22	..	22	Cingalese	..	1 10 0
								710 15 1
	Salaries of school visitors	..		..		.. ..	..	207 0 0
	Rent and repairs ..	..		..		.. ..	..	9 4 6
								926 19 7

Schools, &c. of Ceylon—*continued.*

District.	Public or Free School, and where situated.	Amount of Salary of Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress.	Number of Scholars. Male.	Female.	Total.	Mode of Instruction.	How supported and Amount of Contribution.	Expenses of each School.
	Eastern Province.							£. s. d.
Trincomale	4 schools at Trincomale.	.. .. ..	181	13	194	Tamul		
Batticaloa ..	1 Ditto at Batticaloa	.. .. ..	17	7	24	English		
	1 Ditto at Ditto ..	.. .. ..	62	..	62	Tamul		
	4 Ditto at 4 stations	.. .. ..	205	..	25	Ditto		
	Northern Province.							
Jaffna	1 Pettah English, 8 masters, school at Jaffna. (s)	.. .. ..	141	56	197	(s)		
	1 Pettah Tamul school at ditto.	.. .. ..	31	..	31			
	6 Tamul schools at 5 stations.	.. .. ..	398	37	435			
Waddemoratelne.	1 ditto at Point Pedro	.. .. ..	60	.	60			
	7 ditto ditto at 7 stations.	.. .. ..	485	10	495			
	American Missionary Society.							
	Seminary at Batticotta	.. .. ..	140	..	140	(t) ..	..	543 0 0
	Central Boarding sch. for girls at Oodooville.	.. .. ..	..	85	85	(u) ..	..	290 0 0
	7 English Preparatory schools at Batticotta, and in 6 other parishes.	.. .. ..	275	..	275	(x) ..	..	50 7 3
	175 Native free schools in 23 parishes.	.. .. ..	5073	1090	6163	(y) ..	..	735 4 4
								1618 11 7
	Baptist Missionary Society. *Western Province.*							
Colombo .	1 school at Colombo	.. .. ..	34	25	59	Reading, writing and needlework.	..	23 8 0
	3 Ditto at ditto	.. .. ..	31	80	111	Ditto & needlework.	..	41 10 0
	2 Ditto at ditto	.. .. ..	76	..	76	Ditto and writing	..	31 0 0
	6 Ditto at 6 stations	.. .. ..	240	..	240	Ditto ..	..	51 6 0
	Central Province.							
	1 Ditto at Matelle ..	.. .. ..	36	..	36	Ditto ..	..	14 8 0
								161 12 0
		Total annual expenditure of Free Schools (z)				..	..	3624 1 10

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Western Province, 521 Private Schools. Of these, 59 are under the superintendance of the Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Congregation.

Southern Province, 5 Ditto. Of these, 1 is under the above superintendance.

Eastern Province. 66 Ditto. Of these, 4 are under the above superintendance.

Northern Province. 227 ditto. Of these, 36 are under the above superintendance.

Remarks.—(*a*) The expenses include 100*l.* rent of premises, for the academy and the residence of the head-master. The academy consists of a high school and a low school; each boy in the high school pays 7*l.* 4*s.*, and each boy in the low school half that sum. All teachers except the chief assistant, are paid out of the income of the head master.

(*b*) The expenses include 9*l.* salary of the keeper of the school.

(*c*) Paid as Portuguese Colonial Chaplain of St. Paul's Church, 108*l.* yearly.

(*d*) Paid as Malabar Colonial Chaplain of St. Thomas' Church, 108*l.* yearly.

(*e*) The expenses include 4*l.* 10*s.* school rent; needlework is also taught.

(*f*) No school kept, the master enjoys his salary as clerk of the church at Morottoo.

(*g*) The trades of tailor and shoemaker are also taught. The asylum is under the superintendance of the King's Visitor.

(*gg*) This school is under the superintendance of the clergyman of the Dutch church.

(*h*) The expense includes 4*l.* 10*s.* school rent.

(*i*) The expenses include 12*l.* school rent.

(*k*) Geography is also taught.

(*l*) These schools were established lately, and no returns have been received from them.

(*m*) The expenses include 12*l.* school-rent.

(*n*) The 64 adults are non-commissioned officers and privates, who also receive instructions in the school at present. They furnish what is required for themselves.

(*o*) The boys are regularly taken on the strength of the regiment by authority from the Deputy Adjutant-General, as 1st, 2d, and 3d class boys; when of age they are taken as privates for life, without bounty. Besides the class boys (in number 146) there are 10 boys and 1 girl, children of soldiers of the regiment attending the school.

(*p*) The childen of the Royal Artillery in number

12 boys and 5 girls, attend the school of the 90th regiment.

(q) The Christian Institution at Cotta, is intended to give a superior education to a limited number of youths selected from out-schools, to prepare them for the office of teachers, catechists and assistant-missionaries. Supported by the Church Missionary Society in England, and voluntary contributions in Ceylon.

The books supplied by the Church Missionary Society are not included in the school expenses, as all those used in the Cingalese districts are printed at the Cotta press, and most of them are sent out from England by the Church Missionary Society. The teachers are paid according to the proficiency actually made by the scholars, which is ascertained by monthly examinations, so that their salaries vary from month to month. In the girls' school both at Cotta and Badegamma, reading in the native language and needlework are taught, and the girls daily repeat catechisms or lessons from the Holy Scriptures. The mode of instruction in the seminary is not according to any general system, but such as appears best to the resident missionary. English reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic and geography are taught, and particular care is taken to make the youths acquainted with the Holy Scriptures, and to impress on their mind Christian principles. The seminarists are boarded and clothed, and a liberal education given them.

(r) In the schools in which the English language is taught, the children are also instructed in the rudiments of grammar, arithmetic and geography; and at most of the stations there are a few youths whom the missionaries personally instruct in the higher branches of learning, without any remuneration. The masters are paid by a graduated scale, according to the attendance and improvement of the children. Each school is examined almost daily by a visitor, and the salaries of this class of men, exclusive of what the masters receive, amounted in 1836, to 207*l*. 4*s*. The Wesleyan Mission receives no pecuniary assistance from government. Associations have been formed at all the stations, to raise contributions towards defraying the expenses of the school department, but the sum total raised for this purpose in 1836, amounted only to about 80*l*. The deficiency is made up by the Wesleyan Missionary Society in England.

(s) Many of the boys and girls of this school pursue their studies in Tamul in the morning and afternoon. The intellectual system as pursued in the Highland School of Scotland, has been adopted on this station. The boys are making rapid advancement in various branches of learning. The extension of the system in different parts of Northern India, promises to do much for the advancement of native youth.

(t) There are 140 students arranged in five classes: 1st. Class; 20 students, Companion to the Bible, history, native astronomy, Tamul poetic, grammar, trigonometry, surveying, European astronomy, Watts' on the Mind. 2d. Class; 29 students; Companion to the Bible, English grammar, algebra, Negundoo, Tamul poetic, Grammar, Tamul scriptures. 3d Class: 2- students, Bible history, English grammar, abridgment of Tamul grammar, algebra, geography, Negundoo and English New Testament. 4th Class: 23 students; English New Testament, Child's Book on the Soul, abridgment of Tamul grammar, arithmetic, Negundoo, elements of English grammar. 5th. Class: 40 students; first lessons in arithmetic, Phrase Book, Negundoo, English instructor, abridgment of Tamul grammar, Picture Defining and Reading Book, and Tamul Scriptures; the expense of food, clothing and instruction is 543*l*. This does not include the salaries of the principal and professors.

(u) Course of study: Reading, writing, common arithmetic and geography in Tamul, also sacred music and plain sewing; considerable attention is also paid to reading, writing, and speaking the English language. The whole expense for food, clothing and instruction is about 290*l*.

(x) These are designed not merely to supply youth for the seminary at Batticotta, but to raise the character of the native schools, by introducing more thoroughly the study of common arithmetic, geography, and the grammar of the Tamul language. These youths in time it is hoped, will be qualified for schoolmasters in their several villages

In these the monitorial system is introduced as far as it can be applied, the first object is to teach the children to read and write their own language, and to become familiar with the printed character. Christian lessons, and portions of the Bible are studied daily in all the schools. All the children are required to attend at our churches with their teachers, at least once a week.

(y) The readers in each school are also assembled weekly at the stations to which the school belongs, for the purpose of reading the scriptures and tracts, and reciting catechisms and other Christian lessons. The masters are also formed into Bible classes, and meet as the children do weekly for instruction; they do not receive a stated salary, but are paid according to the progress of the scholars, which is ascertained by a monthly examination. The total mentioned as the expenses of the schools, includes not only the wages of the master, but the expenses of the school-room, the wages of the superintendants, and the small presents made to the children. The school-rooms are used to a considerable extent as places of preaching.

(z) This is as near to the annual expense of the different schools as can be calculated. Teachers are, some of them, paid according to the number of scholars, and the charges for books and other things vary according to circumstances. The expense of the schools is almost exclusively borne by the Missionary Society in England. Nothing has ever been received from government in aid of the schools.

The Government schools are in number about one hundred, of which the far greater part are in the Singalese or maritime districts. They were originally established by the Dutch; and, according to Colonel Colebrooke's report, the numbers educated have been as follows:—Protestants, 83,756; Roman Catholics, 38,155; total, 121,911. Mahomedans, 14,847; Boodhists, 78,602; total, 93,449. The expenditure amounts to about 3,600*l*. per annum; and it is to be hoped it will be extended to the Malabar and Kandyan districts. The schoolmasters receive a small stipend of 6*l*. 6*s*. per annum, and they derive further emolument from fees received for registering native marriages.

Abstract of Ceylon Missionary Schools.—Church Mission.—Schools 56, containing 1,554 boys, 254 girls, and 61 adults; total, 1,869. Employs 83 native teachers and assistants, and has printing and book-binding establishments at Cotta and Nellore. The number of boys in the Cotta institution is 16, of whom 11 are Singalese, and 5 Tamulians.

Wesleyan Mission, established in 1814, and occupying seven stations, has 65 schools in Singalese, or southern, and 21 in Tamul, or northern, districts, thus:—

Singalese.					Tamulians.		
Districts.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Districts.	Schools.	Scholars.
Colombo	7	384	29	413	Jaffna	6	238
Negombo ..	12	376	83	459	Point Pedro	5	401
Seven Korles	6	152	4	156	Trincomalee	4	110
Caltura	16	806	111	917	Batticaloa ..	6	189
Galle	11	514	124	638			
Matura	13	548	35	583	Total ..	21	938
Morawa.. ..	1	30	..	30			
Total ..	66	2810	386	3196			

The return for 1832 shews, in the S. Ceylon district an aggregate of 69 schools, with 2,896 boys, 427 girls, and 104 male and female teachers; in addition to which, the Wesleyans employ 15 salaried catechists, who assist in the superintendence of the schools, and conduct public worship on the Sabbath days. The Mission has a printing establishment and two presses at Colombo since its formation.

American Mission, has five stations and a high school or college, at Batticaloa, containing 10 students in Christian theology, and 110 students in English and the elements of sciences; and 22 in Tamul; all on the charity foundation; besides six day scholars. A female central school at Oodooville, with 52 girls on the foundation, and 76 native free schools, with 2,200 boys and 400 girls.

Baptist Mission, instituted in 1812, has two stations and 16 schools, containing about 800 children, instructed in English, Portuguese, Tamul, and Singalese, by 20 teachers; four are female schools. The annual expense of this mission (160*l*. per annum) is almost exclusively borne by the parent society in England.

Roman Catholic Mission, established in 1687, occupies 12 stations, presided over by 12 pastors.

IX. Schedule of Daily Allowance to Prisoners, as fixed by the Governor in the year 1836.—[B. B.]

	For Debt.	For Trial or further Examination.	At Hard Labour.	Under Sentence without Labour.	For Debt to the Crown.
Colombo & Uterankandy:	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Europeans .	9	9	6	6	9
Burghers . .	6	6	6	2¼	2¼
Natives .	3½	3½	2¼	2¼	2¼
Chilaw and Puttam:					
Europeans .	9	9	6	6	9
Burghers . .	6	6	6	2¼	2¼
Natives .	3½	3½	3½	2¼	2¼
Kurnegalle:					
Europeans .	—	—	—	—	—
Burghers . .	—	—	—	—	—
Natives { Maritime .	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Natives { Kandyan .	3	3	3	3	3
Ruanwelle:					
Europeans .	6	6	6	6	6
Burghers . .	3	3	3	3	3
Natives . .	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Galle:					
Europeans .	9	9	6	6	9
Burghers . .	6	6	6	3	2¼
Natives . .	3½	3	3	3	2¼
Matura:					
Europeans . .	9	9	6	6	9
Burghers .	6	6	4½	2¼	2¼
Natives . .	3	2½	2½	2	2
Tangalle:					
Natives . .	3	—	3	—	—
Hambantotte:					
Europeans . .	9	9	6	6	9
Burghers . .	·6	6	6	4⅜	4⅛
Natives .	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

	For Debt.	For Trial or further Examination.	At Hard Labour.	Under Sentence without Labour.	For Debt to the Crown.
Ratnapoora:	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Europeans .	6	6	6	6	6
Burghers . .	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Natives . .	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Alipoot:					
Europeans . .	6	—	—	—	—
Burghers . .	4½	—	—	—	—
Natives . .	3	—	—	—	—
Trincomale:					
Europeans . .	9	6	6	6	9
Burghers . .	6	6	4½	2¼	2¼
Natives .	3	3	3	2¼	2¼
Batticaloa:					
Europeans . .	9	6	6	6	9
Burghers . .	6	6	6	2¼	2¼
Natives . .	3	3	3	2¼	2¼
Taffnapatam and Hamanhill:					
Europeans . .	9	9	6	6	9
Burghers .	6	6	5¼	3¾	3
Natives . .	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2
Manar:					
Europeans .	6	6	6	4	6
Burghers .	4	4	6	2	2
Natives . .	2	2½	2¼	2	2
Kandy:					
Europeans . .	6	6	6	6	6
Burghers .	6	6	6	6	6
Natives . .	3	3	3	3	3
Badulla:					
Europeans . .	—	—	—	—	—
Burghers .	—	—	—	—	—
Natives . .	3	3	3	3	3

Crimes, except in some of the maritime provinces where the drinking of arrack leads to every species of vice, are in general rare, and the Singalese being in the aggregate a quiet, docile people, petty litigation usurps the place of passion and its attendant results. Owing to the peculiar constitution of the village communities, each of which has its "Headman" and subordinate officers, and peons or constables, the

commission of an offence is speedily followed by detection; among the principal offences are ear and nose slitting and the mutilation of the limbs, for the purpose of carrying off the gold and precious stones with which women and children are adorned: violent murders are more rare than poisonings, the latter mode of revenge being more suited to a timid people. In the Kandyan provinces crime is very unfrequent, and the village police excellent.

Prisoners in the Gaols of Ceylon, throughout each Year. [B. B.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1828	736	19	755	49	1	50	232	10	242	455	8	463	574	16	590	162	3	165	6
1829	856	37	893	45	3	48	196	22	218	444	8	452	640	30	670	171	4	175	16
1830	1067	42	1109	102	1	103	315	26	341	469	9	478	784	35	819	181	6	187	13
1831	1079	56	1135	69	2	71	230	38	268	639	16	655	869	54	923	141	—	141	14
1832	1088	26	1114	82	1	83	180	12	192	656	13	669	836	25	861	170	—	170	53
1833	953	36	989	77	2	79	202	10	212	484	7	491	686	17	703	190	17	207	59
1834	950	57	1007	51	4	55	263	36	299	527	12	539	790	48	838	109	5	114	55
1835	885	54	939	39	5	44	269	31	300	476	13	489	745	44	789	101	5	106	32
1836	938	40	978	42	4	46	247	21	268	538	12	550	785	33	818	111	3	114	37

X. *Civil Government of Ceylon.*—The legislative administration of the island is confided to the governor, aided by a council composed from among the oldest and most distinguished European civil servants, appointed by the governor or sometimes by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in England; the duty of the council is, however, only to advise and consult with the governor, (who is also commander-in-chief of the forces) when convoked by him. The governor may pass a law without the concurrence of the council, who, if dissentient, record their opinions. Regulations or laws of the government are published in the Official Gazette some time before their enactment, in order to elicit public discussion, and when passed into law take immediate effect in the maritime districts on their publication, and in the Kandyan districts by the governor's proclamation, subject in both to the final approval of the King in council. There is a special board for the administration of the affairs of the Kandyan Provinces, whom the governor is in the habit of consulting previous to his extension of an enactment there, which may have been ordained for the lower or maritime provinces. In the maritime provinces the governor is restricted from authorizing contingent disbursements exceeding 75*l*., without the concurrence of the council; but in the Kandyan provinces he orders expenditure on his own control. In his executive capacity the governor refers, or not to the council, as he wills, but his proceedings are recorded in the secretary for government's office or in the department charged with the execution of the measure. The regulations of the government are published with the translations, in the native languages, (Cingalese and Malabar), and widely distributed.

Three classes of persons are employed in carrying on the business of government: first, the civil servants, who are sent out as "writers" from England, under the patronage of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; there are 25 principal appointments in the island to which these gentlemen are alone eligible. The *seniors* being exclusively employed as heads of departments, in the revenue, as government agents, chief secretary, paymaster, or auditor-general, &c. &c. as collectors of districts and provincial judges and magistrates. The *juniors* as assistants to the collectors or magistrates, and in the chief secretary's department. On its present footing the effective civil service consists of 38 members: an acquirement of one or both of the native languages is indispensable previous to the holding of a responsible situation. The second class is formed of Europeans (*not of the civil service*), or their descendants, from among whom are appointed provincial magistrates, (of which rank there are 16,) and clerks in public offices. The third class comprises the natives, who hold the situations of modeliars (or lieuts.) of korles (or districts), interpreters to the courts of justice, and to the collectors' offices or *cutcheries*. The modeliars are still recognized according to ancient custom as commanders of the lascorgns or district militia, although at present chiefly employed in the civil administration of the country, and in the execution of public works. There are, of course, gradations of native officers in authority under them; the assistants of all natives are still regulated in a great degree by their caste. Independent of the numerous *government* 'headmen,' and the *titular* 'headmen' who receive no emoluments, there are, in conformity to ancient usage, headmen appointed to each caste or class, some of whom receive certain perquisites as the head of fishermen do of the fish caught, &c. Since 1828, no 'headmen' have been appointed who could not read and write the English language; and the headmen form a valuable connecting link in the social fabric, as well as an intelligent and respectable body of individuals, from among whom the government can select officers for the more immediate service of the state. The number of principal headmen in the Cingalese districts amount to 243, in the Malabar to 112, and in the Kandyan to 47; these numbers do not include the headmen of villages, who are, of course, very numerous.

The fourth class consists of officers selected from the regiments serving in Ceylon, for the fulfilment of the post of government agents or sitting magistrates in the Kandyan Provinces, the duties of which are performed efficiently and creditably upon small salaries in addition to their military allowances.

Patronage.—All appointments to the higher offices

are provisionally made by the governor, who selects candidates from the civil service according to their seniority, when otherwise qualified, subject, however, to the confirmation of the Secretary of State in England.

The magistrates and clerks are also appointed by the government; the modeliars and principal headmen, hold their appointments under His Excellency's warrant, being recommended by the Commissioner of Revenue, the provincial headmen being recommended by the Collectors of Districts. In the Kandyan provinces appointments are similarly made by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners (to whom the more immediate management of those provinces is committed) including the chiefs or principal headmen of provinces or departments, the chiefs of temples, and the priests in the colleges or *wihares*. In the Northern or Malabar provinces, the headmen of villages or castes are commonly appointed on the nomination of the inhabitants, a deputation of villagers making a return to the magistrate of the candidate approved of by them.

Judicial.—Justice is administered first by a supreme court, with powers equivalent to the Court of King's Bench, and in equitable jurisdiction to the High Court of Chancery; it is presided over by three judges, appointed from England, aided by a King's Advocate (whose functions are similar to the Lord Advocate of Scotland,) Master in Equity and Registrar, also appointed from home: and thanks to the enlightened patriotism of Sir Alexander Johnson, trial by jury (with reference to Europeans or natives), is established under its supremacy.

The island is divided into the district of Colombo, and three circuits, called the Northern, Southern and Eastern; the N. circuit comprises the district of Jaffna, with the districts parcel of the maritime provinces of the island, which lie to the westward of the Kandyan provinces between the districts of Jaffna and Colombo; the S. the district of the Mahagampattoo, and all the districts parcel of the maritime provinces lying to the W. and S. of the Kandyan provinces, between the districts of the Maghampattoo and Colombo; the E. all the Kandyan provinces and all the districts parcel of the maritime provinces lying to the eastward of the Kandyan provinces, between the districts of Jaffna and Mahagampattoo. The circuits (exclusive of Colombo) are subdivided into districts.

Within each district, there is one court, called the District Court, holden before one judge and three assessors; the district judge is appointed by the crown and removable at pleasure; the assessors are selected from amongst the inhabitants of the island, whether natives or otherwise, 21 years of age, possessing certain qualifications. The right of appointing, in each district court, one person to act as permanent assessor, is reserved to the crown. The officers of the district courts are appointed in like manner as those of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is held at Colombo (except on circuit), and the district courts is at a convenient place in each district.

Each district court is a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and has cognizance of and full power to hear and determine civil suits, in which the defendant is resident, or in which the subject of action shall have occurred, within the district (where the judge is a party, the court adjoining takes cognizance of the cause): and to try all offences, short of such as are punishable with death, transportation or banishment, imprisonment for more than a year, whipping exceeding 100 lashes, a fine exceeding 10*l*., which shall have been committed within the district.

Each district court has the care and custody of the persons and estates of idiots and lunatics resident within the district, with power to appoint guardians and curators; and power to appoint administrators of intestates' effects within the district, and to determine the validity of wills and to record and grant probate thereof, and to take securities from executors and administrators, and to require accounts of such persons.

Offences against the revenue laws are cognizable before the district courts (saving the rights of the Vice Admiralty Courts), limited as in respect to criminal prosecutions.

The judgments and interlocutory and other orders of the district courts are pronounced in open court, the judge stating, in the hearing of the assessors, the questions of law and fact, with the grounds and reasons of his opinion; and the assessors declare, in open court, their respective opinions and votes on each and every question of law or fact: in case of a difference of opinion between the judge and the majority of the assessors, the opinion of the judge prevails and is taken as the sentence of the whole court, a record being made and preserved of the vote of each.

The Supreme Court is a court of sole appellate jurisdiction for the district courts, with original criminal jurisdiction throughout the island: civil and criminal sessions of the supreme court are held by one of the judges in each circuit, twice in each year: all the judges are required to be never absent at the same time from Colombo, and also to be resident at the same time at Colombo not less than one month, twice in each year.

At every civil sessions of the supreme court, on circuit, three assessors are associated with the judge; and every criminal sessions is held before the judge and a jury of 13 men. In all civil suits, the judge and assessors deliver their opinions and votes as in the district courts; in appeals from the district courts, in criminal prosecutions, the appeal has not the effect of staying the execution of the sentence, unless the judge of the district court see fit. All questions of fact, upon which issue shall be joined at any criminal sessions of the supreme court, on circuit, are decided by the jury, or major part of them; questions of law are decided by the judge in open court, with the grounds and reasons thereof.

Where a person is adjudged to die by the supreme court, at a criminal sessions, execution is respited till the case be reported by the presiding judge to the governor.

Judges on circuit holding criminal sessions, are required to direct all fiscals and keepers of prisons within the circuit to certify the persons committed and their offences, who may be required to be brought before the judge.

The judges of the supreme court, on circuit, examine the records of the district courts, and if it shall appear that contradictory or inconsistent decisions have been given by the same or different district courts, the judges report the same to the supreme court at Colombo, who prepare the draft of a declaratory law upon the subject, and transmit it to the governor, who submits such draft to the legislative council. The supreme court also make rules and orders for the removal of doubts.

The supreme court, or any judge of the same at sessions or on circuit, may grant or refuse writs of *habeas corpus* and injunctions; it may require district courts to transmit to Colombo the records in any case appealed, and may hear and decide appeals, in a summary way, without argument, and may frame and establish rules and orders of the court, not repugnant to the charter, which promote the discovery of truth, economy, and expedition in business, to be drawn up in plain and succinct terms, avoiding unnecessary repetitions and obscurity.

Appeals are allowed to the King in Council, subject to the following rules and limitations:—1. The appeal must be brought, by way of review, before the judges of the supreme court collectively, holding a general sessions at Colombo, at which all the judges shall be present. 2. The matter in dispute must exceed the value of 500*l* 3. Leave to appeal must be applied for within 14 days. 4. If the appellant be the party against whom sentence is given, the sentence shall be carried into execution, if the respondent shall give security for the immediate performance of any sentence pronounced by the Privy Council; until which, the sentence appealed from shall be stayed. 5. If the appellant shall show that real justice requires the stay of execution, pending the appeal, the supreme court may stay execution, on security, as before. 6. In all cases, the appellant shall give security to prosecute the appeal and for costs. 7. The court appealed from shall determine the nature of the securities. 8. Where the subject of litigation is immoveable property, and the judgement appealed from shall not affect the occupancy, security is not to be required; but if the judgement do affect the occupancy, then the security shall not be of greater amount than to restore the property, and the intermediate profit accruing from the occupancy, pending the appeal. 9. Where the subject of litigation consists of chattels or personal property, the security shall, in all cases, be a bond to the amount, or mortgage. 10. The security for prosecution of appeal and for costs shall in no case exceed 300*l*. 11. The security must be completed within three months from the date of the petition of leave to appeal. 12. Any person feeling aggrieved by any order respecting security or appeal, may petition the Privy Council.

The same laws are administered in the District Courts as in the Supreme Court, namely, the Dutch or Roman law with certain exceptions).

A prisoner can only be tried in the Supreme Court, upon the prosecution of the king's advocate, he has the right of challenge to the jury before whom he is to be arraigned, he is entitled on his trial to the assistance of an eminent proctor or barrister, *paid by the government* (an admirable provision) and the witnesses on both sides, in criminal cases before the Supreme Court, are also paid by the government.

Military.—The regular armed force maintained in the island consists at present of four King's regiments of infantry (the head quarters of which are stationed at Colombo, Kandy and Trincomalee), two companies of the Royal Foot Artillery, a mounted body-guard for the Governor, and the 1st Ceylon regiment, composed principally of Malays, nearly 1,500 strong, and one of the finest regiments in His Majesty's service. I have never seen any native troops on the continent of India to equal the 1st Ceylon light infantry, either in appearance or manœuvring, and their conduct during the Kandian war proved them to be inferior to no light infantry in the world. Their dress is dark green, and their arms a compact rifle, with a short strong sword attachable instead of a bayonet. They are native officered, as in the E. I. C.'s sepoy regiments, with European officers to each of the 16 companies, and their fidelity to their leaders has been evinced in every possible manner whenever an opportunity presented itself. I have seen many regiments of different nations under arms, but none ever offered to my view such a striking *coup d'œil* as H. M.'s 1st Ceylon rifle regiment.

The following local corps have been entertained and paid for by the Island during 1836:—

Corps.	Lieutenant.	Subedar.	Jemedars.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	£. per annum.
Mounted Orderlies	..	1	..	1	..	*11	119
Gun Lascars .	1	..	2	5	2	156	2652
Total . .	1	1	2	6	2	167	2750

* The sergeant and rank and file draw the difference between their regimental pay, as privates in the Ceylon Rifle regiment, and the regulated pay of the corps.

The pecuniary allowances granted to the King's troops, consist of island allowances according to the following schedule. Some few officers occupy government quarters, the rent of which is recovered from them monthly, according to the scale subjoined. No other advantages are enjoyed.

Schedule of island allowances drawn by officers doing duty in the island.—Regimental: Colonel, 45*l*. 9*s*. per mensem; Lieut.-Colonel, 32*l*. 2*s*.; Major, 23*l*. 19*s*.; Captain, 13*l*. 16*s*.; Lieutenant, 8*l*. 5*s*.; 2nd Lieutenant or Ensign, 6*l*. 6*s*.; Paymaster, 13*l*. 16*s*.; Surgeon, 17*l*. 10*s*.; Assistant Surgeon, 12*l*. 10*s*.; Adjutant, 10*l*. 4*s*.; Quarter-Master, 10*l*. 4*s*.

Additional allowances to officers in command of corps.—Colonel, 5*l*. 4*s*. per mensem; Lieut.-Colonel, 5*l*. 4*s*.; Major, 8*l*. 3*s*.; Captain, 10*l*. 4*s*.; Lieutenant, 5*l*. 11*s*.

Additional allowances to officers in command of garrisons, with the exception of Colombo, Trincomalee, Kandy, and Galle.—Colonel, 29*l*. 11*s*. per mensem; Lieut. Colonel, 8*l*. 18*s*.; Major, 6*l*. 14*s*.; Captain, 3*l*. 19*s*. 6*d*.; Lieutenant, 2*l*. 14*s*.; Ensign, 2*l*. 0*s*. 6*d*. The allowance for the commandant at Trincomalee is fixed at 30*l*., and that for the commandant of Kandy at 25*l*. per month. The allowance attached to the command of Galle is 10*s*. per day. The fixed allowance of the commandant of Colombo, viz. 29*l*. 11*s*., ceased from 1st November, 1832, in consequence of the disunion of the offices of Governor and Commander of the Forces.

General and Medical Staff.—Major-General on the Staff, 275*l*. 13*s*. 4½*d*. per mensem; Deputy Quarter-Master-General, being Lieut.-Colonel, 16*l*. 1*s*.; Deputy Assistant Quarter Master-General, being Captain, 6*l*. 18*s*.; Deputy Adjutant-General, being Lieut.-Colonel, 16*l*. 1*s*.; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, being Lieutenant, 4*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.; Assistant Military Secretary, being Captain, 6*l*. 18*s*.; Aid de Camp to the Governor, 6*l*. 18*s*.; Aid de Camp to the General Officer, 6*l*. 18*s*. (whether Captains or Subalterns); Brevet Inspector-General of Hospitals, 68*l*. 3*s*. 6*d*.; Staff Surgeon, 23*l*. 19*s*.; Assistant Staff Surgeon,

12*l.* 10*s.*; Apothecary to the Forces, 13*l.* 5*s.* In addition to regimental allowances being regulated, where the rank of staff officers do not correspond with the table, by making the addition equal to one half of the regimental allowance to officers. To Aid de Camps, if Subalterns, the staff and island allowance of a Captain are granted.

When officers of the undermentioned ranks, holding staff appointments, or doing duty in Ceylon, are relieved or superseded, and have ceased to perform military duty, they are allowed the following reduced island allowances, from the date of their relief to that of their embarkation: Colonel, 22*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* per mensem; Lieut.-Colonel, 16*l.* 1*s.*; Major, 15*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; Surgeon, 13*l.* 16*s.*; Inspector-General of Hospitals, 22*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, 16*l.* 1*s.*; Assistant Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, 15*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; Staff Surgeon, 15*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

Besides the above allowance, the following are the rates of pay granted to officers on the staff paid by the colony:—1 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 10*s.* per day; 1 Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, 10*s.* per day; 4 staff officers of garrisons, 10*s.* per day; 1 Aid de Camp to the Governor or Lieut.-Governor, 10*s.* per day.

Scale of stoppage made from officers occupying government quarters.—Major-General, Colonel and Inspector-General of Hospitals, 2*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* per month; Lieut.-Colonel, Major, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, and Assistant Inspector of Hospitals, 1*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; Captain, Paymaster, and Surgeon, 1*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*; Assistant Surgeon, Lieutenant, Ensign and Quarter Master, 13*s.* 6*d.*

XI. Comparative Yearly Statement of the Revenue of Ceylon, from 1827 to 1836.

Separate Tax or Duty.	1833	1834	1835	1836
Revenue of Former Years.	£	£	£	£
Revenue balance outstanding recovered . .	5263	4910	5719	4413
Cinnamon and Cinnamon Oil, (Balance of Sales in England)	105511	65470	21000	—
Revenue of the Current Year.				
Sea Customs, (Duty on Imports and Exports, exclusive of Cinnamon) . .	64419	103030	66578	66418
Export Duty on Cinnamon	—	—	47816	74631
Sale of Cinnamon . .	59758	9679	13029	52534
Paddy Farms rented & unrented	32396	41414	32540	32481
Fine Grain Farms do. do.	2994	3150	2796	2734
Garden Farms do. do.	1103	348	406	466
Salt Farms do. do.	29044	35542	32306	31872
Arrack and Toddy Farms do.	31268	25265	31598	32296
Fish Farms . .	6480	5887	6783	7412
Chank Farm . .	13	1968	1211	—
Ferry Bridge, Canal and Lock Tolls . . .	5020	5064	5262	5706
Duty on Arrack Stills .	1644	2428	1959	2305
Pearl Fishery . .	25043	—	40346	25816
Sale of Blank Stamps .	3121	2735	2710	2806
Sale of Judicial Stamps .	10172	10786	10299	10874
Collection of Postage .	1823	2585	2408	2607
Profit and Loss, Premium on Sale of Bills, Interest on Arrears of Rent, &c. .	5376	5692	3730	3872
Rent and Sale of Lands and Houses . .	817	3746	4830	6884
Commissariat and Colonial Stores and Provisions, &c.	23107	30131	29205	27251
Miscellaneous . .	20924	15930	205597	7155
	435296	375700	568188	400533

Total for 1827, 228954; 1828, 265475; 1829, 345164; 1830, 330904; 1831, 345455; 1832, 345066.

Maritime districts, Land Revenue.—[Ceylon BB. for 1836.]—*Tax on Paddy.*—In the western and southern provinces the tax payable to government varies, being sometimes one-half, sometimes one-third, one-fourth, one-fifth, or one-tenth of the produce. In the northern and eastern provinces, it is invariably fixed at one tenth; the tax is levied on the authority of immemorial usage, and it is particularly recognized by a proclamation of the 22nd of April 1803. The commutation system originally put into practice in the Kandyan districts, has been introduced in all the divisions of the western, eastern, and northern provinces, but Manar, and in the Galle divison of the southern province.

Tax on Fine Grain.—This is not levied in the Colombo, Caltura, and Negombo divisions of the western province. It is however recognized by the proclamation of the 22nd of April 1803, which imposes generally a tax of one-tenth on the produce of all high lands, which means lands not adapted to the production of Paddy. In those divisions where it is not levied, the exemption is in consequence of special causes represented to, and sanctioned by government.

Tax on Gardens.—This revenue is derived from two different sources, from gardens belonging to government, and the government share of Ratmahare, Nillapalla, Mallapalla, Muttetto, Divile Parveny, and Accommodessan Gardens.

Tithes Redeemed.—A measure adopted in November 1813 by Government, under the conviction that proprietors of Paddy lands, would cultivate them more carefully, and with greater advantage to the public, if subjected to one tenth only, instead of to the larger rates of tax, mentioned in the first paragraph. The redemption is effected by the owner paying the estimated value of the difference of Tax for eight or ten years, at one payment; under instructions from the Secretary of state, preparations are being made for the general redemption of the land tax, upon the same principle.

Duty on Paddy Fields.—An annual duty in money on government lands, cultivated by the inhabitants of the Batticaloa division of the eastern province, under authority from Government, established when the Dutch first gained possession of that district.

Land Customs.—Taxes levied at ferries, bridges, canals, and the lock and cart tolls established from time to time, under the authority of Government, according to the ancient Dutch laws. The regulations No. 17. of 1822, and No. 3. of 1831, protect this source of revenue.

Turnpike at Macoon.—Established in 1829, and levied on loaded Passengers at the rates fixed by a minute of Council under date 22nd December 1828, this tax was abolished from 1st January 1837.

Sea customs.—These duties are collected under, and agreeably to the directions, of the Regulation No. 9. of 1825, No. 1. of 1828, and No. 4. of 1830, and an ordinance passed by the Legislative Council No. 7. of 1836. The payment of Fees on Port Clearances and Pilotage under the 59 and 68 clauses of the regulation, No. 9. of 1825, is regulated from 1st January 1835, by advertisement of the 29th December, 1834.

Cinnamon.—The proceeds of cinnamon, the collection of the plantations, retained by Government, sold under the instructions of the Secretary of State, and the advertisement of the 9th March 1833, issued thereupon. The cinnamon is put up to sale monthly, in lots of five bales of one hundred pounds each bale, at the upset prices of 3*s.* 6*d.* for the first, 2*s.* for the second, and 9*d.* for the third sort, per lb.

Receipts for sorting and embaling Cinnamon.—

Under this head are brought to account, receipts for assorting and embaling private cinnamon lodged in the Government stores at Colombo and Galle, under the superintendance of the officers of government, at the rate of 2*s*. per bale of one hundred pounds; under the advertisement of the 14th August 1833.

Licenses.—Arrack and Toddy.—Tax on the consumption of Arrack and Toddy or the exclusive privilege of retailing Arrack, formed in the several provinces, protected by the ordinance No. 5. of 1834.

Stills.—This tax was first imposed in January 1821, but it was found expedient to lower the established duty, in the proportion of one-third in March 1826, and again to lower it to 2*s*. a gallon in May 1832, which is the rate now levied. The ordinance No. 5. of 1834, protects this branch of revenue.

Sifting Sand for Pearls.—Privilege of sifting sand for pearls, and is rented at Manar after the pearl fishery is over.

Weights and measures.—Annual payments to the Colombo cutcherry for stamping weights, and measures, and hire of dry measures established by government under the 3rd and 7th regulations of 1816, and which system has by the 19th regulation of 1822, been extended to liquid, and linear measures and weights.

Auction Duty.—Government duty of 2 per cent. on moveable property, levied under the ordinance No. 5. of 1836.

Fish.—Government share of fish caught in the sea, rivers, lakes, &c. This duty is rented in the several provinces and was established under the Dutch government from an early period. The duty was generally reduced to one-sixth, from 1st January 1834, and has been further reduced to one-tenth from 1st January 1837.

Under instructions from the Secretary of State, an alteration in the mode of collecting this branch of the revenue, is under consideration.

Chank Fishery.—The exclusive privilege of fishing for Chanks, reserved by government from time immemorial, generally rented. The Dutch proclamation of the 28th May 1665, protects this branch of revenue established in June 1836.

Salt.—Recognized by regulation No. 2. of 1818, and was formerly conducted on the authority of custom and orders of the Dutch government. The Ordinance No. 3. of 1836, consolidates and amends the laws for the protection of this branch of revenue.

Stamps.—Amount of stamps sold at the several cutcherries, and by the commissioner of stamps, under the regulations No, 4. of 1827, and No. 2. of 1830, which have been revised by the ordinance No. 6. of 1836.

Judicial Receipts.—Amount of stamps sold in judicial process and paid into the Cutcherries, by the several district judges throughout the island, according to the tables of fees, established by the supreme court, under the charter dated the 18th February 1833.

Fines and Forfeitures.—Fines levied and sums obtained for articles, confiscated and sold for the benefit of the Crown, by the supreme court and district judges.

Postage.—Island postage on Letters &c. regulated by the ordinance, No. 8. of 1836.

Pearl Fishery.—Can only be considered as a casual and not a permanent revenue. The regulation for the protection of the banks and the Dutch proclamations of the 28th May 1665, and the 15th November 1745, and the regulation No. 3. of 1811.

Lands and Houses.—Under this head receipts of the following descriptions are brought to account. The monthly rent of Government houses and lands occupied by individuals; the amount of procceds of houses, gardens, waste ground and cinnamon plantations, disposed of by government, and the collection made at the several government rest houses in the island, from travellers or passengers occupying the same.

Assessment on houses, &c.—This tax is levied from occupants of houses at Colombo and Galle, and was first imposed in the year 1820. This as well as the tax on bullock carts (both of which are brought to account under one head) are protected by the ordinance, No. 4 of 1834, as amended by No. 3. of 1835.

Government Gazettes, &c.—Under this head receipts accruing from the sale of, and from advertisements inserted in the " Government Gazette." Also from the sale of the Ceylon almanac; are brought to account by the government agent for the Western province.

Kandyan Districts.—Land Revenue.—The receipts classed under this head, are derived from the tax of one-fifth, one-tenth, or one fourteenth, on the Paddy (Rice) lands of private proprietors, which is imposed by the 18th, 19th, and 20th clauses, of the Proclamation of the 21st November 1818, and from the royal lands still possessed, unalienated by the Crown, by a tax varying from twenty-five to fifty per cent. of the produce, which last mentioned lands are annually rented.

In the central province the tax on private property, had till 1826 been exclusively levied by an annual assessment of the crop of each harvest, and had chiefly been collected in kind. Within the last eight years in the districts adjacent to the town of Kandy, this annual assessment has been commuted, with the consent of the proprietors, for the annual payment of a given quantity of grain, without annual assessment till the end of the year 1830, and that system has been further improved within the last six years, by giving the proprietors the option of paying that commuted fixed assessment, either at a fixed money rate, or in kind. The stimulus given to industry in the aforesaid districts by the completion of the carriage road, between Colombo and Kandy, and other channels of communication have induced and enabled the proprietors to pay that commuted tax since 1831, almost exclusively in money. From the double advantage of an increase in the amount of the tax, and of the saving of the charges of annually assessing, transporting and storing the revenue grain, a nett increase of upwards of one hundred per cent. was derived under this head, in those commuted districts as compared with the revenue, obtained under the former system, and the proprietors have at the same time been protected from many disadvantages and grievances insuperable from the former system of annual assessment. The term of the first settlement having expired with the year 1832, the proprietors had the option of either renewing the settlement on the same conditions, for another term of three years, or of reverting to the former system of annual assessment. The renewal of the commutation assessment was accepted throughout the former commuted districts. At the end of 1835, the renewed commutation also expired, and a notice was issued, that the assessment may either be renewed, for a term of twenty-one years, or that the tax may be redeemed in perpetuity, by paying ten years purchase of the commuted annual

tax. The permission to redeem has been accepted to some extent, each of the proprietors as were not prepared to redeem, have accepted the commutation assessment for the term of twenty-one years. The commutation system of obtaining for a term of years, a fixed annual payment in grain or money, without assessment of crops, and of renewing the term as it expires, likewise prevails in the Kandyan portion of the western, southern, eastern, and northern provinces.

Land Customs.—The only receipts under this head are those derived from the ferry and bridge toll rents, which are levied under the regulation No. 3. of 1831.

Licenses.—Tax on the consumption of arrack, or the exclusive privilege of retailing arrack protected by the ordinance No. 5. of 1834.

Auction Duty.—This head requires no explanation beyond what is given above respecting the maritime districts.

Stamps.—Judicial Receipt.—Fines and Forfeitures.—Postage.—These heads too require no further explanation.

Statement shewing the Amount of Customs Duties collected in each Port during the year 1836.

Ports.	Amount.		
Western Province:	£.	s.	d.
Colombo	112131	2	3¼
Negombo	2010	1	3¼
Pantura	742	17	3¾
Caltura	1606	15	2
Barbaryn	1421	3	2¾
Calperityn	697	19	9
Chilaw	14	1	1
Total	118624	0	1
Southern Province:			
Galle	8866	3	7
Ballepittymodera	622	9	4¾
Ahangama	131	5	8¼
Dodanduwa	383	15	10¾
Tangalle	—		
Matura	468	18	11¼
Hambantotta	—		
Total	10472	13	6¼
Northern Province:			
Jaffna	7175	12	11
Manar	555	15	10¼
Point Pedro	1027	18	11½
Mulletivo	9	8	0
Sillavetorra	765	10	8½
Total	9534	6	5¼
Eastern Province:			
Trincomale	2279	12	10¼
Batticaloa	138	9	6¾
Total	2418	2	5
Grand total of the 4 Provinces	141049	2	6

Abstract showing the Total Amount of Revenue received at the Treasury, and by each of the Government Agents respectively.

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Receipts at the Treasury	270033	200824	158420	204388	165535
Ditto by the Government Agent, Western Province.	75827	75066	72328	75095	74333
Ditto.... Eastern Ditto..	11074	10953	12356	10066	10533
Ditto.... Southern Ditto.	31576	36421	35451	35754	[illegible]
Ditto.... Northern Ditto.	20970	37496	71002	52085	[illegible]
Ditto.... Central Ditto..	16815	14330	18029	21643	[illegible]
	435296	375700	368188	400533	[illegible]

No earlier returns.

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Revenue of Ceylon. (B. B)

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Arrears of Revenue of former years.	125191	81275	27170	4413	[illegible]
Regular Revenue........	277201	250875	299553	354491	[illegible]
Casual Revenue and Incidental Receipts.	32903	43550	41464	41629	[illegible]
	435296	375700	368188	400533	370429

Expenditure.—From the time of our acquisition of this island, its revenue has been inadequate to meet the expenditure, whether wisely or unnecessarily incurred. Certainly much of the expenditure arose from causes which now cease to operate—namely, internal war with the Kandyans, and, in consequence of hostilities in Europe or British India; even at this moment, a larger military force is kept up in Ceylon than is required for the mere protection of the island, in consequence of its being the Malta or Gibraltar of our eastern possessions. The following abstract was laid before the finance committee of parliament in 1828.

Net Revenue and Expenditure of Ceylon, for Fourteen Years.

Years.	Net Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure.
	£.	£.	£.
1811..	301758	411249	109491
1812..	271210	370301	99091
1813..	320806	491776	170070
1814..	352416	409369	56953
1815..	376757	511434	134677
1816..	344846	450502	105656
1817..	340020	416491	76471
1818..	359595	454496	94901
1819..	342375	478940	136565
1820..	404123	476054	71931
1821..	370497	410126	39629
1822..	313142	369038	55896
1823..	286862	404480	117618
1824..	297945	393548	95603
Total	4682352	6047804	1364552

We perceive from the foregoing, that notwithstanding the heavy expenses incurred by the Kandyan war, and the necessity for occupying a large extent of the interior, which, for several years could not be

expected to meet the charges requisite for its maintenance and peace.

Yet the excess of expenditure in the latter years had considerably diminished; but a more agreeable prospect of the finances of the colony is presented to us in the Ceylon Almanac for 1833, which gives the revenue and expenditure from 1821 to 1831, thus—

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Revenue.	Excess of Expenditure.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1821..	459699	481854	—	22155
1822..	473669	458346	15328	—
1823..	355406	476242	—	120836
1824..	387259	441592	—	54333
1825..	355320	495529	—	140209
1826..	278358	394229	—	115879
1827..	264785	411648	—	146913
1828..	305712	339516	—	38894
1829..	389534	344757	44777	—
1830..	403475	347029	56446	—
1831..	420170	356565	73605	—
Total	4093387	4547307	190156	639219

Mr. Cameron, the late Commissioner of Inquiry at Ceylon, thus details the judicial expenditure for about 1,000,000 people:—Supreme Court, 13,030*l.*; Magistrates' Courts, 6,008*l.*; Independent Agent, Kurnegalle, 272*l.*; Agents of Government (half), 2,919*l.*; Circuits of Supreme Courts, 872*l.*; Provincial Courts, 8,987*l.*; Judicial Commissioner, Kandy, 2,443*l.*; Magistrate ditto, 345*l.*; Contingencies fixed, 538*l.*; Ditto, unfixed, 831*l.*; Total expenses, 36,245*l.* per annum.

Commissariat Department. [B. B. 1836.] — Regimental service, being for four regiments of infantry and the Ceylon Rifle regiment, including provisions, &c., 91,578*l.*; General Staff, and Medical Officers, 3,846*l.*; total, 95,424*l.*

Ordnance Department. [B. B. 1836.]—Pay to the Royal Engineers, 178*l.*; extra pay to the Royal Engineers, 274*l.*; servants' allowance to the Royal Engineers, 78*l.*; total, 530*l.* Pay to officers of the Royal Artillery, 620*l.*; subsistence to two companies Royal Artillery, 3,668*l.*; total, 4,288. Military works and repairs, 1,158*l.* Civil Branch: Artillery contingencies, 195*l.*; Store keepers' department, 3,026*l.*; total, 3,221*l.* Total amount expended on Ceylon within the year 1836, 9,197*l.* Deduct sale of stores within the year, and consequently short drawn from the treasury, 407*l.* Total, 8,790*l.*

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Expenditure of Ceylon, from 1827 to 1837.

Separate Head of Expenditure.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
Charges of the Current Year.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Fixed Establishments:											
Civil	50470	50223	50584	49389	48120	44234	30877	33391	36503	36345	
Judicial	31765	32093	29052	31915	28899	26604	29881	26449	27698	29227	
Revenue	33979	34359	34034	33870	32794	31165	36215	26352	27159	29[illegible]44	
Ecclesiastical . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	7270	7981	8104	8094	
Provis. Establishments:											
Civil	—	—	—	—	—	—	167	167	154	442	
Judicial	—	—	—	—	—	—	4715	4718	4415	2291	
Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	1358	1358	1535	837	
Ecclesiastical . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	68	38	
Fixed Contingencies:											
Civil	31947	22655	13911	21121	18957	15701	10764	8039	9209	12558	
Judicial	3698	3330	4201	4771	5183	5048	4623	4296	4239	5197	
Revenue	23708	27491	28779	33688	30823	20106	21687	12427	7146	8949	
Ecclesiastical . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1250	2249	2136	
Unfixed Contingencies:											
Civil	16796	17539	18077	19104	16645	10435	23614	39171	25563	48110	
Judicial	2557	3120	4046	3576	3803	4077	6267	7889	9080	4574	
Revenue	16431	9294	9065	10746	15583	12163	13192	21778	19053	30543	
Ecclesiastical . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	328	245	1907	1347	
Kandyan Prisoners at Madras	7867	4849	7371	5462	5981	6587	4935	4653	2965	3780	
	219220	204955	199273	213644	206792	185122	189668	200169	197051	224016	
Arrears of former years	—	—	—	—	—	—	7200	14121	13429	11793	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	196869	214290	210480	235809	

General Abstract of the Comparative Yearly Statements of the Colonial Civil Military Expenditure.

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Civil Expenditure .	219220	204955	199273	213644	206792	185122	196869	214290	210480	235810	278451
Military Expenditure	63475	111256	114178	105982	114400	114443	101339	89082	83696	89465	80700
Total . .	382696	316211	313452	319626	321192	299565	298208	303373	294176	325275	359151

Recapitulation of the Establishment of Ceylon. [B. B.]

	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Civil Establishment . . .	68745	80339	79213	74808	77452	29804	39638	39203	40296	37391
Contingent Expenditure . .	12050	12205	12178	10149	9591	2410	4236	5084	5533	83513
Revenue Establishment . .	—	—	—	—	—	29579	30154	31836	31555	29488
Contingent Expenditure . .	—	—	—	—	—	4386	6661	6520	8664	40187
Judicial Establishment . .	29844	32714	32696	32461	31136	31739	32657	33206	32478	31386
Contingent Expenditure . .	885	693	644	725	2314	1960	2386	2798	2756	10532
Ecclesiastical Establishment	7880	7880	7897	8541	8098	8779	9048	9509	8485	7924
Contingent Expenditure . .	21	7	7	7	—	—	18	18	61	2240
Miscellaneous Expenditure .	*15510	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pensions	3092	3836	3584	3221	3499	3539	5095	5070	4820	—
Total . .	138029	137674	136219	129914	132092	112199	129896	133245	134651	242661

* Kandyan Provinces.

XII. IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND SHIPPING OF CEYLON.

Years.	Great Britain.			North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1828	29981	23	8756	..	1137	41682	..	..	..	24431	154	9631	323933	1314	60070	14794
1829	39290	13	4857	..	988	56826	..	..	..	28256	156	8229	340201	1157	69912	13081
1830	40777	11	3911	..	878	60157	..	..	..	34228	169	12962	349582	1058	77030	14266
1831	28559	7	2647	..	1044	48339	..	..	..	27278	171	12847	282988	1222	63833	11598
1832	47792	13	4603	..	1186	47911	1316	1	279	38742	211	13303	351223	1411	66096	13320
1833	60812	21	7083	..	1162	54554	872	1	279	29273	143	6732	320891	1327	68648	13200
1834	71075	13	4015	..	1155	63624	150	1	274	31666	237	13054	372725	1406	80967	14429
1835	69997	16	4959	..	1200	55336	103	2	454	30082	186	12377	352076	1404	73126	17612
1836	93257	20	6659	..	1163	55010	..	..	..	24437	148	9563	411167	1331	71232	13503
1837				..												

From Elsewhere, value, 1828, 269,518*l.*; 1829, 272,654*l.*; 1830, 274,576*l.*; 1831, 227,150*l.*; 1832, 263,372*l.*; 1833, 229,932*l.*; 1834, 269,833*l.*; 1835, 251,894*l.*; 1836, 293,472*l.*

EXPORTS AND SHIPPING OF CEYLON.

Years.	GB Val. £	GB No.	GB Tons.	NA Val. £	NA No.	NA Tons.	US Val. £	US No.	US Tons.	FS Val. £	FS No.	FS Tons.	Total Val. £	Total No.	Total Tons.	Men.
1828	149551	9	3551	..	1048	41890	..	..	..	1631	38	3185	215372	1093	48526	14597
1829	196558	13	4669	..	1098	56936	..	..	..	1330	36	2564	286145	1147	64369	13009
1830	168576	11	3769	..	1176	63494	..	..	..	1536	47	2624	250768	1234	69487	12673
1831	59903	7	2429	..	1040	53149	..	..	..	740	28	2256	121148	1075	57834	10132
1832	98526	14	4763	..	1259	66742	2839	1	279	559	31	1528	156008	1305	73317	13724
1833	42403	18	5286	..	1184	57280	1702	1	279	1261	59	2448	100470	1262	65293	12799
1834	76088	10	3083	..	1199	65657	..	..	..	6354	41	3803	145833	1250	72543	12780
1835	79595	18	5462	..	1208	62431	400	1	274	15293	54	3889	158921	1281	72056	13563
1836	228501	26	7856	..	1100	56238	5188	1	274	8890	73	4095	308703	1200	68463	12364
1837																

To Elsewhere, value, 1828, 64,189*l.*; 1829, 88,256*l.*; 1830, 80,675*l.*; 1831, 60,505*l.*; 1832, 54,102*l.*; 1833, 55,107*l.*; 1834, 62,490*l.*; 1835, 63,632*l.*; 1836, 66,122*l.*

Under the head of "Elsewhere," the continent of India is principally alluded to; and under that of "Foreign States," the French settlements in India, the ports of China, the Island of Madeira, and the dominions of the Indian Princes, in alliance with the East India Company are included.

XIII. *Amount of Coin in circulation.* [B. B. 1836] It is impossible to estimate this sum with any degree of accuracy. The following is a statement of specie put into circulation from time to time by the Ceylon government, the amount of which has been continually decreasing by exportation to the continent, and

melting for manufacture into plate or ornaments :—

Silver.—The new rix-dollars, 400,000 received from England, at 1*s.* 6*d.* each, 30,000*l.*; the quarter Madras rupees, 260,000 imported in 1823 and 1824, originally issued at 6*d.* each, and now made current from 1st December, 1834, at 5½*d.* each, 5,958*l.*; the British silver coinage received from England in October, 1825, 49,999*l.*; ditto April, 1830, 7,999*l.*; ditto May, 1830, 16,999*l.*; ditto August, 1830, 5,000*l.*; ditto October, 1830, 5,000*l.*; ditto May, 1831, 5,000*l*; ditto July, 1831, 5,000*l.*; ditto October, 1832, 9,899*l.*; ditto July, 1833, 9,998*l.*; total, 114,895*l.* Madras rupees, 119,999 remitted to Trincomalee during 1834, by the agents of the Ceylon government at Madras, and made current at the exchange of 1*s.* 10*d.* each, 11,000*l.*; 49,998 ditto during 1835, by ditto, 4,583*l*; 50,000 remitted to the General Treasury during 1834, by ditto, 4,583*l.*; 100,000 ditto during 1835, by ditto, 9,166*l.*; 100,000 ditto during 1834, by the Presidency of Fort St. George, 9,166*l.*; total, 38,499*l.*; total Madras rupees, 419,997. Bombay rupees, 10,000 remitted to the General Treasury during 1834, by the agents of the Ceylon government at Bombay, and made current at the exchange of 1*s.* 10*d.* each, 916*l.*; 7,016 received from the custom house in payment for cinnamon and duty in 1834, at 1*s.* 10*d.* each, 643*l.*; total, 1,559*l.*; total Bombay rupees, 17,016. Sicca rupees, 125,000 remitted to the General Treasury during 1834, by the agents of the Ceylon government at Calcutta, and made current at the exchange of 2*s.* each, 12,500*l.*; 12,000 ditto during 1835, ditto, 1,200*l*; 45,120 received from the custom-house in payment for cinnamon and duty in 1834, at ditto, 4,512*l.*; 1,750 received from the Commander of the ship Ceylon, in ditto, being value of salt, at ditto, 175*l.*; 399,996 received from the Bengal government in 1835, and made current at the above rate, 39,999*l.*; total, 58,386*l.*; total Sicca rupees, 583,866. Spanish dollars, 11,353 received from the custom-house in payment for cinnamon and duty in 1834, at 4*s.* 2*d.* each, 2,365*l.*; 67,284 received on account of the produce of the pearl fishery of 1835, at ditto, 14,017*l.*; total, 16,382*l.*; total Spanish dollars, 78,637. 1836.—69,000 sicca rupees received from the agents Bengal, 6,900*l.*; 12,000 Company's rupees ditto, 1,200*l.*; 319,993 Company's rupees received from Bengal government, 31,999*l.*; 50,000 Madras rupees received from the Madras government, 4,583*l.*; total, 310,365*l.*

Copper.—Dutch copper challies, taken at prize in Kandy, 183,898 rix-dollars; English coinage with the impression of an Elephant, received from England in 1803, 96,000 r.ds.; ditto 1816, 83,997 r.ds.; ditto 1817, 73,438 r.ds.; ditto 1818, 8,164 r.ds.; total English coinage, 261,599 r.ds.; grand total, 445,498 r.ds.; at 1*s.* 6*d.* per rix-dollar, 33,412*l.* British Copper coin, received from England in 1825, 500*l.*; ditto in 1827, 5,000*l.*; ditto in 1829, 5,000*l.*; ditto in 1831, 4,435*l.*; ditto in 1832, 671*l.*; total, 15,606*l.*; grand total, 359,383*l.*

Precious metals in the several treasuries of the island, on the 31st December, 1836, as per statement, viz.: Gold — Sovereigns, 12,084*l.* Silver — British silver coin, 5,696*l.*; new rix-dollar (English coinage), 375*l.*; Spanish dollars, 2,015*l.*; Mexican dollars, 303*l.*; Bolevian dollars, 300*l.*; Sicca rupees, 702*l.*; Madras rupees, 61*l.*; Bombay rupees, 6*l.*; Company's rupees, 22,169*l.*; Madras quarter rupees, 2,476*l.*; total 34,105*l.* Copper—British copper coin, 1,698*l.*; Copper coin of Europe coinage, 4,554*l.*; total, 6,252*l.*; grand total, 52,441*l.* Add twice that amount as probably in the hands of the public (104,883*l.*), 157,324*l.* Probable amount exported and melted, 202,059*l.* Total, 359,383*l.*

Statement shewing every description of Currency in the Cash Chests of the General Treasury and several Cutcherries of the Island, as they stood on 31st December, 1836.

	Gold.	Silver.										Copper.		Paper.	
	Sovereigns.	British Silver.	Silver Rix-dollars, English coinage.	Mexican dollars.	Bolevian dollars.	Spanish dollars.	Sicca rupees.	Bombay rupees.	Company's rupees.	Madras rupees.	Madras quarter rupees.	British Copper.	Copper Europe coinage	Pound Notes	Total.
	£.	£.	£	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
General Treasury ..	6313	68	8	302	300	..	..	..	15682	..	2367	506	1023	14701	41273
Western Province ..	..	2428	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	669	..	2321	5419
Southern ditto ..	655	631	71	.	..	3	333	..	300	6	105	214	668	1901	4888
Northern ditto ..	..	1877	204	..	..	..	99	..	101	..	..	186	1279	3014	6821
Eastern ditto ..	530	14	..	.	..	2010	..	..	8073	55	4	3	679	1559	7929
Central ditto ..	4586	676	30	..	..	2	270	6	3013	..	..	117	904	2419	12025
Total .. .	12084	5696	374	302	300	2015	702	6	22169	61	2476	1697	4554	25915	78356

Deduct deposits in the Cutcherries of Western Provinces	173	
Ditto ditto Southern ditto	2094	
Ditto ditto Northern ditto	895	
Ditto ditto Eastern ditto	197	
Ditto ditto Central ditto	2107	5467
		72889

Amount of Paper Currency in circulation. [B. B. 1836.] 40,715 notes of 1*l.* each, 40,715*l.*; 18,375 notes of 2*l.* each, 36,750*l.*; 1,274 notes of 5*l.* each, 6,370*l.*; 213 notes of 10*l.* each, 2,130*l.*; 38 notes of 20*l.* each, 760*l.*; 27 notes of 25*l.* each, 675*l.*; total, 87,400*l.* The value of the paper currency is the same as that of the precious metals in circulation, the same being always exchanged on demand at the treasury. The guarantee of the Governor for the time being, under the sanction of his Majesty's ministers, is the security on which the paper depends.

On the 31st December, 1836, the amount of paper currency in the several Treasuries of Government was as follows, viz.: Pound notes, as per statement,

25,915*l.* The amount of precious metals in circulation has been estimated at 157,324*l.* The amount of paper currency is 87,400*l.* Probable excess of precious metals beyond paper currency, 69,724*l.*

Rate of Exchange.—Established by Government order of 7th July, 1825: With England @ 1*s.* 6*d.* per rix dollar; with Madras @ 1*s.* 11*d.* per rupee; with Bombay @ 1*s.* 11*d.* per rupee.

Established by Government order of 7th July, 1825, and 4th August, 1836: With Calcutta @ 2*s.* 1*d.* per sicca rupee, and 100 siccas per 106⅔ Company's rupees.

Established by Government order of 7th July, 1825: With the Mauritius and Penang @ 4*s.* 4*d.* per Spanish dollar.

The rates of exchange with Great Britain and foreign countries have been fixed according to the relative value of the Ceylon rix dollar to the British and foreign coins. The rate of exchange has been the same from January to December, 1836, as fixed by the above orders of 7th July, 1825, and 4th August, 1836.

Coins.—Gold coinage: Sovereigns; half ditto.—British silver coinage: Crowns; half ditto; shillings; six-penny pieces; rix dollars of English coinage, value 1*s.* 6*d.*—Foreign silver coinage: Spanish and American dollars, value 4*s.* 2*d.*; sicca rupees, value 2*s.*; Company's ditto, value 2*s.*; Bombay ditto, value 1*s.* 10*d.*; Madras ditto, value 1*s.* 10*d.*; Madras quarter ditto, value 5½*d.*—Copper coinage: Penny pieces; half ditto; farthings; half ditto; two pice pieces of English coinage, value ¾*d.*; one pice ditto, value 1½*d.*; half pice ditto, ⅜*d.*; Dutch copper challies, taken as prizes in Kandy, value ½*d.*

The value of the British silver and the rix dollar must have been fixed by assay in England. None of these coins have been cut, pierced, or defaced. The Madras quarter rupees imported expressly for circulation in the island, have received the impression of a crown, but not otherwise altered.

Weights and Measures.—The *Singalese*, or dry measure is 4 cut chundroons=1 cut measure or seer; 4-5ths=1 coornie; 2 1-12ths=1 marcal; 2=1 parrah; 8=1 ammonam; 9 3-8ths=1 last.

The internal measure of a *standard parrah* is a perfect cube of 11 57-100th inches; the *seer* is a perfect cylinder—depth 4.35 inches, diameter 4.35 inches; the weight of the parrah measure, according to the custom-house account is, for coffee, from 50 to 35 lbs.; pepper, 27 to 30 lbs.; salt 52 to 55 lbs.; paddy (unhusked rice) 30 to 33 lbs.; rice 42 to 46 lbs.; the Candy or Bahar=500 lbs. avoirdupois, or 461lbs. Dutch troy weight.

Kandyan Measure of Surface.—Eight lahas=1 coornie (10 15-16ths square perches), 10=1 peyla (2 square roods, 29⅝ square perches), 4=1 ammonam (2 acres, 2 square roods, 37½ square perches). But although the average extent of one *ammonam* is found to be 2 acres, 2 roods, and 2 perches, the measurement of land is not calculated for the specific area, but from the quantity of seed required to be sown on it, and consequently according to its fertility.

Weights of ozs., lbs., &c. are used also throughout the island, British standard. The bale of cinnamon consists of nearly 92½ lbs.

Liquid Measure.—Gallons and their multiples and sub-multiples: 150 gallons=1 *leaguer* or *legger*.

Monetary System.—The circulation of late is £. *s.* and *d.* as in England, and accounts are becoming more generally kept in the same. The rix dollar is equal to 1*s.* 6*d.*; it is divided into 12 fanams (a thick copper coin), and each fanam into 4 pice. There is a government bank at Colombo; but I can obtain no returns of its circulation or deposits. Notes are issued by government; but no annual returns are published of the amount, nor is there any information within the reach of the Colonial Office, in Downing Street, as to the real state of the paper and metallic circulation in the island. It is proposed to establish a private bank at Colombo. A savings bank is now in operation.

Measures.—Dry Measure.

Cut Choondoos.		Cut Measures or Seers.		Coornies.		Marcals.		Parrahs.		Ammonams.		Last.
4	=	1										
19⅕	=	4⅘	=	1								
48	=	12	=	2½	=	1						
96	=	24	=	5	=	2	=	1				
768	=	192	=	40	=	16	=	8	=	1		
7200	=	1800	=	375	=	150	=	75	=	9⅜	=	1

The parrah measure is a perfect cube of internal dimensions, a table of which, with its sub-divisions, is herewith inserted:—

Internal dimensions of a Parrah and its sub-divisions.—Parrah, length, 11 57-100th inches; depth, ditto; breadth, ditto. Half parrah, length, 9 18-100th inches; depth, ditto; breadth, ditto. Quarter parrah, length, 7 28-100th inches; depth, ditto; breadth, ditto.

The seer is a perfect cylinder, of the depth and diameter described in the table underneath, in which is also stated its sub-divisions:—

Internal dimensions of a Seer and its sub-divisions.—Seer, depth, 4 35-100th inches; diameter, ditto. Half seer, depth, 3 45-100th inches; diameter, ditto. Quarter seer, depth, 2 74-100th inches; diameter, ditto.

Linear or Cloth Measure.

Inches.		Feet.		Cubit.		Yards.
12	=	1				
18	=	1½	=	1		
36	=	3	=	2	=	1

Liquid Measure.

Half drams.	Drams.	Half pints.	Pints.	Quarts.	Half gallons.	Gallons.	Pipe.	Leaguer.
2 =	1							
6 =	3 =	1						
12 =	6 =	2 =	1					
24 =	12 =	4 =	2 =	1				
48 =	24 =	8 =	4 =	2 =	1			
96 =	48 =	16 =	8 =	4 =	2 =	1		
10560 =	5280 =	1760 =	880 =	440 =	220 =	110 =	1	
14400 =	7200 =	2400 =	1200 =	600 =	300 =	150 =	.. =	1

Long Measure.—Three barley-corns make 1 inch; 4 inches make one hand; 12 inches make 1 foot; 3 feet make 1 yard; 5½ yards make 1 rod, pole, or perch; 4 perches make 1 chain of 100 links; 40 poles or perches make 1 furlong; 8 furlongs make 1 mile; 69½ miles make 1 degree.

Land Measure.—Nine square feet make 1 square yard; 30¼ square yards make 1 square perch; 40 square perches make 1 square rood; 4 square roods make 1 acre; 640 acres make 1 square mile.

Kandyan Land Measure.—Eight lahas make 1 coornie; 10 coornies make 1 peyla; 4 peylas make 1 ammonam; a coornie is equal to 10 15-16ths square perches; a peyla is equal to 2 square roods, 29⅝ square perches; an ammonam is equal to 2 acres, 2 square roods, 37½ square perches.

XIV. Return of the Produce, Stock, &c. of Ceylon in 1836. [B. B.]

District.	Crops, and Number of Acres of Land in each Crop.													
	Paddy.	Fine Grains.	Coffee.	Pepper.	Mustard.	Grain.	Indian Corn.	Peas.	Gingerley.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Pasture.	Total No. of Acres in Crop.	No. of Acres of uncultivated Land.
Western Province	253773	13206	9156	1116	1	98	12	90	27	236	2118	599	280432	545677
Southern Ditto ..	106242	55628¼	5897¾	188¾	26¼	151½	113½	..	57½	118¼	25½	942265½	1110714¾	1223009¼
Eastern Ditto	3109	480	½	1¾	3	¼	112	48¼	30	117	1459¾	19046	52407½	321454¼
Northern Ditto....	73459	39146	..	1	..	567	5	1167	778	585	8284	108570	232502	727943
Central Ditto*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	464583	108460¼	15054¼	1307½	30¼	816¾	242½	1305¼	892½	1056¼	11887¼	1070480½	1676116¼	2818084

District.	No. of Stock.				Quantity and Nature of Produce.										
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Paddy, bushels.	Fine Grains.	Coffee.	Pepper.	Mustard.	Grain.	Indian Corn.	Peas.	Gingerley.	Cotton, pounds.	Tobacco.
Western Province	507	158293	297	7001	1481026	148974	32348	3684	523	7083	1451	1139	3372	99093	5237078
Southern Ditto ..	146	135335	58	5376	1434617	283308	7813	3030	226	659	822	..	496	18197	7083
Eastern Ditto	63	32738	561	1416	355369	5242	..	..	12	3	1058	240	95	21515	239752
Northern Ditto....	109	157776	41846	38696	827136	217114	..	29	..	1852	240	5082	4506	79688	448365
Central Ditto	320	115000	1500	1700	1595000	170000	150000	5600	600	15000	3000	15	1500	110000	270000
Total	1144	599142	44262	54189	5693148	824638	190161	12343	1361	24597	6571	6476	9969	328493	6202278

* The extent in acres cannot in the present state of the Central Province be filled up with any degree of accuracy, as no general survey has been made.

Average Prices of each Description of Produce.

Years.	Paddy.	Fine Grains.	Coffee.	Pepper.	Mustard.	Gram.	Maize.	Peas.	Cotton.	Tobacco.
	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per lb.	per lb.
1828	9*d.*	1*s.* 6*d.*	3*s.* 2*d.*	8*s.* 4*d.*	1*s.*	2*s.*	1*s.* 3*d.*	..	4*d.*	1*d.*
1829	1*s.* 4*d.*	1*s.*	3*s.* 6*d.*	5*s.*	1*s.*	3*s.*	1*s.*	..	5½*d.*	3*d.* to 6*d.*
1830	1*s.* 4*d.*	1*s.*	4*s.*	6*s.*	1*s.*	3*s.* 9*d.*	1*s.*	1*s.* 10*d.*	6*d.*	
1831	10*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*	6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*	3*s.* to 7*s.* 4*d.*	4*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.*	9*d.*	1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*	3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*	1*d.* to 4½*d.*	3*d.* to 6*d.*
1832	8½*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*	4½*d.* to 3*s.* 7*d.*	5*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 4*d.*	4*d.* to 25*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.* to 8*s.* 4*d.*	9*d.* to 4½*d.*	6*d.* to 1*s.* 11*d.*	2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	1½*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	1½*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.*
1833	6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*	3¾*d.* to 6*s.* 2*d.*	6*s.* to 22*s.* 6*d.*	4*s.* 2*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.*	4*d.* to 5*s.* 10*d.*	4*d.* to 7*s.*	4*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*	1*s.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	6*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*	2*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*
1834	5½*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*	5½*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*	8½*d.* to 15*s.* 3*d.*	8½*d.* to 31*s.* 2*d.*	4½*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	6¾*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*	6¾*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*	5*d.* to 4*s.* 5*d.*	¾*d.* to 9*d.*	1½*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*
1835	6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*	5*d.* to 3*s.* 4½*d.*	6*s.* 9*d.* to 15*s.* 3*d.*	4*s.* 6*d.* to 31*s.* 2*d.*	8*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	6¾*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*	4*d.* to 7*s.*	2½*d.* to 4*s.*	¾*d.* to 3*d.*	1*d.* to 9*d.*
1836	5*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.*	4*d.* to 9*s.*	7*s.* to 22*s.* 6*d.*	4*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 7½*d.*	2*s.* to 7*s.*	1*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.*	3*d.* to 7*s.*	1*s.* 8*d.* to 12*s.*	¼*d.* to 3*d.*	1½*d.* to 7½*d.*

Price of Produce, 1836.—Western Province: Paddy, per bushel, 6¾*d.* to 2*s.* 9¾*d.*; fine grains, 4½*d.* to 9*s.*; coffee, 7*s.* to 22*s.* 6*d.*; pepper, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 7½*d.*; mustard, 2*s.* to 4*s.* 3*d.*; gram, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.*; Indian corn, 1*s.* to 7*s.*; peas, 1*s.* 8*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; cotton, per lb. ¼*d.* to 3*d.*; tobacco, 4½*d.* to 7½*d.*

Southern Province: Paddy, per bushel, 11¼*d.*; fine grains, 7½*d.*; coffee, 9*s.* 8*d.*; pepper, 8*s.* 6*d.*; mustard, 2*s.* 2½*d.*; gram, 1*s.* 3¼*d.*; Indian corn, 8¾*d.*; cotton, per lb. 3*d.*; tobacco, 4*d.*

Eastern Province: Paddy, per bushel, 5*d.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*; fine grains, 4*d.* to 1*s.* 1½*d.*; coffee, 12*s.*; pepper, 12*s.*;

mustard, 7*s.*; gram, 2*s.* 3*d.*; Indian corn, 3*d.* to 1*s.*; peas, 2*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; cotton, per lb. 1½*d.* to 3*d.*; tobacco, 1½*d.* to 4*d.*

Northern Province: Paddy, per bushel, 1*s.* 10*d.*; fine grains, 1*s.* 4*d.*; pepper, 12*s.*; gram, 1*s.* 8*d.*; Indian corn, 10*d.*; peas, 3*s.*; cotton, per lb. 3*d.*; tobacco, 3½*d.*

Central Province: Paddy, per bushel, 1*s.*; fine grains, 6*d.*; coffee, 12*s.*; pepper, 15*s.*; mustard, 5*s.*; gram, 3*s.*; Indian corn, 1*s.* 6*d.*; peas, 12*s.*; cotton, per lb. 3*d.*; tobacco, 4*d.*

Live Stock in Ceylon.

Years.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
1828	1127	559904	34415	46872
1829	1027	550333	29797	31019
1830	1132	551419	31110	38015
1831	1146	537203	29510	38336
1832	864	552740	40877	47968
1833	1128	591769	40172	46756
1834	881	602849	41958	49053
1835	980	679094	41071	48878
1836	1144	599142	44262	54189
1837				

Nature of Crop and Number of Acres in each Crop.

Years.	Paddy.	Fine Grains	Coffee.	Pepper.	Mustard.	Gram.	Indian Corn.	Peas.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Pasture	Total No. of Acres in Crop.	No. of Acres of Uncultivated Land.
1828	189476	44424	2701	105	4	289	13	..	205	5667	83248	243309	1768661
1829	165350	49772	3280	95	3	441	133	296	396	7405	84422	311301	1694048
1830	195497	122748	9202	985	6	386	800	1119	916	7914	77705	416982	1825264
1831	158649	120008	10952	1250	9	320	911	1040	764	10421	75887	381059	1645594
1832	161238	88131	12172	1349	6	1448	913	1197	1184	10771	115315	394829	2130322
1833	212126	102069	13616	3057	20	3025	512	1232	1230	6704	111430	455206	1674136
1834	252341	109698	12775	1441	26	1598	896	1134	1816	28883	1050258	1462163	3259366
1835	388877	121226	16234	1467	26	1715	1097	1412	1289	10541	1092879	1637943	3290390
1836	464583	108460	15054	1307	30	816	242	1305	1056	11887	1070480	1676116	2818084
1837													

Nature and Quantity of Produce Raised.

Years.	Paddy.	Fine Grains.	Coffee.	Pepper.	Mustard.	Gram.	Maize.	Peas.	Cotton.	Tobacco.
	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bushels.	bush.	lbs.	lbs.
1828	6042678	576319	4669	200	15	5109	17726	..	35715	..
1829	5163991	494721	3225	192	22	5208	17020	..	24746	..
1830	5831187	670122	28938	1531	297	5984	104816	2574	60792	..
1831	5299695	657710	32756	2658	548	5325	102037	2884	73615	2052516
1832	14590602	769116	61110	5437	1068	16292	96100	2647	234592	1144140
1833	3976540	804937	88378	6273	923	26947	34477	24278	1336547	3624684
1834	5234133	663703	138800	6726	810	24484	14900	3971	256414	5227550
1835	5664109	681514	161975	8218	1016	24735	17699	5498	336932	5364595
1836	5693148	824638	190161	12343	1361	24597	6571	6476	328493	6202278
1837										

Produce of Ceylon. [B. B.]

Years.	Cinnamon.*	Coffee.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Pepper.	Cocoanut Oil.*	Arrack.*
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bush.	gal.	gal.
1828	470020	4669	35715	1137444	200	173420	645102
1829	480005	3525	24746	25134	192	126491	664496
1830	380000	28938	60790	6196678	1531	21511	739472
1831	80029	32756	73615	2052516	2658	95840	660405
1832	83200	61110	234592	1144140	5437	137425	353626
1833	77530	88318	1336547	3624684	6273	601184	7593
1834	329110	138800	256414	5227550	6726	100764	309554
1835	326544	161975	336932	5364595	8218	242431	223212
1836	715286	190161	328493	6202278	12343	409012	237602
1837							

Those marked with an Asterisk are taken from the Exports in [B. B.]

From Tangalle to Chilaw, a distance of 135 miles, it is nearly one continued grove of cocoanut, bread-fruit, and jack fruit-trees (the latter being scarcely inferior in importance to the natives as an article of food &c. than the cocoanut). Cotton grows with the greatest facility, whether Nankin, Bourbon, or Brazil, the buds are ripe within four months after the seed is put in the ground, and the interior, particularly, about Taldeina contains immense supplies of the gigantic cotton trees, whose silky pods when bursting, cover the earth around with their beautiful glossy filaments, which our manufacturers in Manchester would be so glad to obtain.

Every village or hut has its patch of sugar cane and tobacco, the latter in many parts of the island has a delicious aroma. Coffee grows luxuriantly, and even without care, of an excellent quality; when properly attended to it is considered by many superior to Mocha. The pepper vine grows nearly in a state of wild-

ness all over the island. Cardamom plants are equally plentiful. The much sought after arecanut is of the finest species, and unsurpassed, nay, even unequalled in any part of the east. The rice of Ceylon has a richness of flavour I have never found in any other country. Teak forests abound and excellent masts and yards of the largest size are everywhere procurable. Calamander, ebony, satin, rose, sappan, iron, jack, &c., and every species of the most beautiful cabinet making woods, are in rich profusion (*vide* Ceylon cabinet desks, dressing-cases &c., so much and so justly admired in England). Enchanting groves of the Palmyra palms surround the villages in the northward of the island, and like the cocoa palms in the south, are of the greatest value to the peasantry in seasons of draught.

In 1831 it was calculated that there grew along the coast between Dondra Head and Calpentyn (184 miles) ten millions cocoanut trees. The value of these may be judged by an enumeration of some of the articles prepared from them.

1. *Arrack* (the spirit under this name, made from the cocoanut blossom, is far superior to the Batavian arrack, made from rice) which is distilled from the sweet juice of the incised flower-stock, termed—

2. '*Toddy*,' in itself a delicious wholesome beverage, when drank fresh drawn before the morning sun has caused fermentation to commence.

3. *Jaghery*, a course, strong grained, but peculiar flavoured sugar (well adapted for crystallization, or refining in England), made in abundance from toddy.

4. *Vinegar* equal to any made from white wine, also prepared from the toddy, and used in making exquisite *pickles* from the young shoots.

5. *Coir*, or ropes, strong and elastic, and having the peculiar property of being best preserved for use in sea-water (hence their adaption for mooring, and other purposes to which they are now applied in Mauritius harbour and elsewhere, as also for running rigging in the India shipping).

6. Brushes and brooms, of various descriptions.

7. Matting of excellent quality.

8. Rafters for houses.

9. Oil of much value, and now used in England for candles as well as lamps.

10. Gutters or water-spouts, or conveyances, for which the hollow stem or trunk is so well adapted.

11. Thatching for the peasants' cottages, the shady broad leaf being admirably suited for the purpose.

12. Alkaline ashes for the burnt leaves, and used by washermen.

13. The roots are sometimes masticated in place of areca nut.

14. Baskets of the young shoots.

15. Drums of the crust of the trunk.

16. Reticulated cloth cradles or couches for infants.

17. The terminal buds, used instead of cabbage.

18. Translucent lanterns of the young leaves.

19. Tablets for writing upon with an iron stylus or pen (after the Roman manner), from the leaflets.

20. An Æolian harp of the stripes of the leaf.

21. Stuffing (*coir*), in place of hair, for couch cushions, mattresses, saddles, &c.

The list has been extended to 99 different articles.

It may also be mentioned that the natives of the Maldive islands send an annual embassy to Ceylon, the boats conveying whom are entirely prepared from this tree, the persons composing the embassy, clothed and fed on its products; and the numerous presents for the Governor of Ceylon are all manufactured from this queen of palms.

The *laurus cinnamonum*, although cultivated in many tropical places, has its principal habitation at Ceylon, which is capable of yielding a sufficient supply for every country in Europe; the tree whence the cinnamon bark is derived grows to the height of from 15 to 20 feet, with an irregular and knotty stem, branchy and ligneous roots, fibrous and inodorous wood, *external* bark, rough, thick, scabrous, and of an ash colour, inner bark reddish, (the young shoots are often delicately speckled with dark green and light orange colours); branches umbrageous inclining horizontally and downwards; leaves oblong and in pairs, from six to nine inches in length, and three broad, petiolated, colour dark green; flowers clustered on one peduncle, white, wanting calyx, smell resembling a mixture of rose and lilac; fruit an oval berry, larger than a black currant, receptacle thick, green and hexangular. The roots have the pungent smell of camphor, and the delicious odour of cinnamon, yielding camphor by distillation, the leaves have the pungent taste of cloves; the berries, by boiling, yield an unctuous substance like wax, emitting an agreeable odour, and formerly used as candles for the exclusive use of the Candian Court. Cattle of every kind eagerly feed on the luxuriant foliage, while pigeons, crows, and other birds, devour the berries with avidity. To the industry of man belongs the bark, the varieties of which are dependent on the nature of the soil, on the skill in cultivating and peeling, and on the age and healthiness of the plant. About 2,000 acres of land are laid out in regular cinnamon plantations in Ceylon, and about 30,000 persons employed thereon. The *peeling* of the bark begins with May and and ends with October: the peelers (chalias a distinct caste in Ceylon) commence the process by striking a sharp bill-hook into a shoot which seems fit for peeling; if on opening the gash the bark separates gently, it is fit for decortication; if otherwise, the shoot is unhealthy, the gash is carefully closed, and the sucker left for future examination; shoots thus found fit (generally from three to five feet long, and three-quarters of an inch in diameter) are then cut down, conveyed to sheds, and there cleared of leaves and twigs; by means of two longitudinal slits the bark peels off in two semi-circular slips; when a sufficient number are collected, the sections are placed in close contact (as two quill-halves would be laid one within the other) and the whole bundle is firmly pressed and bound up together for 24 hours, until a degree of fermentation is produced, which facilitates the removal of the cuticle; subsequently the interior side of each section of bark is placed upon a convex piece of wood fitted to its size, and the epidermis, together with the green succulent matter carefully scraped off (if any of the outer pulpy substance be allowed to remain, the cinnamon has an unpleasant bitterness); a few hours after the removal of the cuticle, the pieces are again placed in each other, and the bark in drying gradually contracts and rolls itself into a quill-like form. During the first day it is placed under shelter on open platforms, subsequently it is finally dried in the sun, and made up into bundles about 30 pounds weight. A plantation requires seven or eight years' growth before yielding produce, the tree is least advantageously propagated by seeds,—layers and shoots, or transplanted stumps, are the best means of extending the growth.

Quantities of Cinnamon recently Imported, Exported, and taken out for consumption in England.

Years.	Imported.*	Exported.	Consumed.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1827	267444	359692	14451
1828	337483	354536	15696
1829	544225	386108	29720
1830	464175	535223	Nil.
1831	225869	504643	23172
1832	36762	524277	15271
1833	102402	447855	11073
1834	221222	222493	11686

* The duty on Importation is 6*d*. per lb.

The pearl banks, according to Dr. Ruschenberger, are formed by coral ridges from six to ten miles off shore: their general depth is from five to seven fathoms, but it is on the banks of Arippo, where the coral rising nearly to the surface of the water forms a shelter against the violence of the monsoons and currents, that the pearl oyster chiefly arrives at perfection. The young oysters, when they first escape from the egg, are seen floating about the sea in immense clusters; a little increase in size and solidity makes them sink to the bottom where they immediately attach themselves to the rocks by means of a beard and a glutinous matter secreted from it. There they remain in security until age has enfeebled the fibres of their beard, or deprived them of their adhesiveness, and then they drop from their coral supports and lie in heaps on the sandy bank beneath. The pearl-divers say that the oyster is about six years and a half old when it drops from the rock; it is supposed to arrive at perfection in seven years, and to die soon after. During their clinging period they accumulate on the rocks in heaps, sometimes 18 inches or two feet deep. The best pearls are generally found in the most fleshy part of the oyster, near the hinge of the shell, but they are not confined to any part of the fish. Instances have occurred of a single oyster containing above 60 pearls; yet the rarity of these treasures is manifest from the fact that oysters cost less at Arippo during the fishery than at Faversham or Colchester.

During the calms of November the banks are examined by experienced officers, and samples of the oysters are forwarded to the seat of government. If the result of the examination prove favourable, then the fishery is announced by an advertisement, stating when and on what bank it is to take place, how long it is to continue, and how many boats will be allowed to engage in it. These boats are of very rude construction, generally from eight to fifteen tons burden, and without decks. They leave the shore at midnight, favoured by the land winds, and anchor near the government guard-vessel and the fishing bank. A little after dawn in the morning a signal is given for the diving to begin, and a gun is fired at noon, on which it ceases. The following description of the mode of proceeding was procured by Dr. Ruschenberger, on the spot.

"The crew of a boat consists of a Tindal or master, ten divers, and 13 other men who manage the boat and attend the divers when fishing. Each boat has five diving stones (the ten divers relieving each other); five divers are constantly at work during the hours of fishing. The weight of the diving stone varies from 15 to 25 lb., according to the size of the diver; some stout men find it necessary to have from 4 to 8 lb. of stone in a waist-belt, to enable them to keep at the bottom of the sea, to fill their net with oysters. The form of a diving stone resembles the cone of a pine; it is suspended by a double cord.

"The net is of coir-rope yarns, 18 inches deep, fastened to a hoop 18 inches wide, fairly slung to a single cord. On preparing to commence fishing, the diver divests himself of all his clothes, except a small piece of cloth; after offering up his devotions, he plunges into the sea and swims to his diving stone, which his attendants have slung over the side of the boat; he places his right foot or toes between the double cord on the diving stone—the bight of the cord being passed over a stick projecting from the side of the boat; by grasping all parts of the rope he is enabled to support himself and the stone, and raise or lower the latter for his own convenience while he remains at the surface; he then puts his left foot on the hoop of the net and presses it against the diving stone, retaining the cord in his hand. The attendants take care that the cords are clear for running out of the boat.

"The diver being thus prepared, he raises his body as much as he is able; drawing a full breath, he presses his nostrils between his thumb and finger, slips his hold of the bight of the diving stone, and descends as rapidly as the stone will sink him. On reaching the bottom he abandons the stone, which is hauled up by the attendants ready to take him down again, clings to the ground, and commences filling his net. To accomplish this he will sometimes creep over a space of eight or ten fathoms, and remain under water a minute; when he wishes to ascend he checks the cord of the net, which is instantly felt by the attendants, who commence pulling up as fast as they are able. The diver remains with the net until it is so far clear of the bottom as to be in no danger of upsetting, and then begins to haul himself up by the cord hand over hand, which the attendants are likewise pulling. When by these means his body has acquired an impetus upwards he forsakes the cord, places his hands to his thighs, rapidly ascends to the surface, swims to his diving stone, and by the time the contents of his net have been emptied into the boat he is ready to go down again. One diver will take up in a day from 1,000 to 4,000 oysters. They seldom exceed a minute under water; the more common time is from 53 to 57 seconds, but when requested to remain as long as possible, they can prolong their stay to something more than 80 seconds. They are warned to ascend by a singing noise in the ears, and finally by a sensation similar to hiccup."

The divers have much faith in the powers of the shark charmer, and many of them will not descend unless he be present: he is therefore paid by government. One-fourth of the oysters taken up belong to the divers, the remainder are disposed of by public sale. The annual nett revenue derived from the pearl fishery is estimated at 14,000*l*.; but in 1833, when no less than 1,250 divers were employed, it amounted to more than 25,000*l*.

Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries of Ceylon in 1836. [B. B.]

Manufactures.	Mines, &c.			Fisheries.		
Number, name, situation, and description of manufactories, &c.	Mines and quarries	Names of Mineral Substances.	Quantity produced and value.	Number of boats employed.	Description of fish and quantity of each.	Value.
Western Province:						
332 looms. The descriptions of cloth manufactured are handkerchiefs, table cloths, napkins, towels, sail cloths, white coarse cloths, and cloths used for dress by the natives. 134 oil mills. The descriptions of oil expressed are, Cocoa Nut, Gingeley, and Mee. 2 steam engines. Cocoa Nut oil.	25 quarries	Ruby, cateye, topaz, blue sapphire, crystals, black stone, and plumbago.	3902 lbs.	2121	71 different descriptions of fish of the principal kinds, the aggregate quantity being in No. 4485010.	22016*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*
Southern Province:						
544 looms. Handkerchiefs, table cloths, towels, sheets, and cloths used for dress by the natives. 11 oil mills. Cocoa Nut oil.	198 gem quarries	Ruby, cateye, topaz, tormalin, blue and white sapphire, and cinnamon stone.		2064	Descriptions 104. Quantity, No. 414963; baskets, 192435; bags, 15000.	6006*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*
		Iron	6tns. 3 cwt. 14 lb. 57*l.* 7*s.* 2½*d.*			
Eastern Province:						
626 weavers looms. 11 oil mills. Cocoa Nut and Gingeley oils.				351	Descriptions 68. Quantity, No. 1005641; lbs. 224131.	1320*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*
Northern Province:						
976 weavers looms. 3 oil mills. Cocoa Nut, Gingeley, Illepe and Margosa oils				662 boats 260 rafts	Descriptions 114. Quantity, No. 50650698, includg. 16058880 Pearl oysters.	34378*l.* 4*s.* 6½*d.* including the value of the pearl oysters, 21975*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.*

There are no regular manufactories, mills, &c., in Ceylon, those entered in this return being, with the exception of the two steam engines (set up by a mercantile house at Colombo) of a very inferior description. There is also no regular yard for ship building in the island, small sloops and schooners are however occasionally built. The description of fish and quantity of each are not stated, mostly all of them bearing native names.

Military Defences of Ceylon in 1836.—The fortress of Colombo, situate on the west side of the island, is an irregular octagon, defended by eight bastions; the lines of defence fichante, with three insignificant ravelins. One half of the fortress is surrounded by the sea, the other half or land side, by an extensive inundation, leaving only two narrow causeways of approach. There is a covert way to the land fronts; the glacis, however, was never finished. The revetments are of masonry generally composed of cabrook and lime-mortar, and are (with some exceptions) in tolerable repair. The profile, from having a wet ditch in front, is respectable, the ditches are broad, well supplied with water from the inundation, and when cleaned would be sufficiently deep. There are neither casemated barracks, nor casemated storehouses within the fortress. The wells afford slightly brackish water, but the water fails on a continuance of dry weather. There are several powder magazines within the fort, the whole of which are in a serviceable state. The fortress commands the harbour, into which none but vessels of small burthen can enter; it cannot be said to command the roadstead, because vessels may anchor with safety from one to fifteen miles from the shore; it encloses within its lines of defence the residence of the governor, the head quarters of the army, and the public offices, containing the official records of the island; it forms a strong hold in the island, and is most conveniently situated for trade. Although the trace of the body of the place does not conform to the science of more modern war, being of the days of Louis XIII., and according to the system of the Chevalier de Ville; still, if good outworks were added, and casemated cover for troop's stores constructed in the body of the place, and the ramparts &c. placed in an efficient state of repair, Colombo, from its situation, and the great difficulty of approaching it by land, ought, under an intelligent and intrepid governor, to make a protracted defence; with a naval superiority, the fortress could, under any land attack, receive succour from the sea. Trincomale, the principal British naval depot in the Indian seas:—Fort Frederick, Trincomale, is situated on the east side of the island, and on a peninsula, projecting into the Indian ocean. The works of defence consist of three irregular fronts, with the lines of defence fichante, a cavalier and a citadel, without either casemated barracks, or casemated store-houses; one front with an unfinished ravelin, occupies the narrow isthmus, the ditches of this front are dry, and have never been finished; the two other fronts follow the direction of the ground. The cavalier stands on elevated ground, in rear of one of the bastions of the land front, and is connected with the bastion by a curtain. The citadel is in rear of the cavalier, and on still more elevated ground. The profile has 20 feet of escarp, but the revetments are of good masonry. The fort is well supplied with water. There are also several powder magazines within, which are in a serviceable state.

Fort Osnaburg, Trincomale, situated at the mouth

of the inner harbour, is a small irregular work, and does not sufficiently protect the entrance; its profile is insignificant without casemated barracks or store-houses. The fort is supplied with rain water, collected in a tank, and has two powder magazines within it The works of defence now in existence at Trincomale, are far from adequate to the secure holding of a port of such great importance.

Galle.—The fortress of Galle situated on the south side of the island, and on a peninsula projecting into the sea, commands the only harbour on that side of the island, into which large ships can enter, but it is commanded by a range of hills about 700 yards distant. The lines of defence on the land side, or across the isthmus consist of one bastion with a cavalier, two half bastions with fausse brays, and two curtains containing each half bastion with the whole bastion, with a half finished ditch in front of the whole, but without casemated barracks or store-houses. The salient angles of the half bastions are appuyed to the harbour and sea. The construction of this fort does not follow any regular system. The remaining defences consist of substantial lines built on the edge of the outline of the peninsula, the base of which is constantly washed by a heavy surf. The profile is irregular, in some parts bold, but from the small height of the faussebraye, requires a wet ditch in order to guard against escalade. The revetments are composed of rubble stone and coral laid in lime mortar, and are in tolerable repair. The fort is also tolerably well supplied with water, and there are four powder magazines within it.

Jaffna.—The fort of Jaffna is situated on the N. W. side of the island, and on an inlet of the Gulf of Manar. The work is an irregular pentagon, with five bastions connected by curtains, the lines of defence fichante, and the flanks perpendicular to the curtains, it has four land and one sea front. The former have ravelins, a covertway throughout. With the exception of the ravelins, to which there is none, the communication passing by gallery under the flanks of the ravelins, also a glacis. The body of the place has a wet ditch, but the ravelins a dry one. The profile has 22 feet of escarp, above the level of the wet ditch the revetments are of masonry, and in a good state of repair. The fort contains 25 wells, two of which give good, and the remainder brackish water. This fort affords security to a small garrison, stationed in a remote part of the island, and surrounded by a dense native population. Independant of the above four principal posts, there are detached ones on the coast, generally with small garrisons, and a field work for their protection. In the interior of the island the principal post is Kandy, an open town situated in a valley, with four unfinished redoubts on the surrounding heights. The military works are controlled by the colonial government, and scarcely any expense has been incurred by the colony during the year 183[illegible]

CHAPTER III.—PENANG, OR PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.

The possessions now about to be described, though small in comparison with those delineated in the preceding pages, are of considerable importance, whether viewed in connection with the Anglo-eastern empire, or separately as commercial stations or political maritime positions. Being under one government, their history is given in one chapter, but their distinct features, geographically and mercantilely, demand a separate consideration for each: to begin with the seat of government.

Section I. This picturesque island (so well adapted for a commercial entrepôt), is situate on the west coast of the Malayan peninsula, in latitude from 5. 15. to 5. 29. N. and longitude 100. E.; its greatest length is 16 statute miles from N to S., and its greatest breadth 12 miles at the north, and decreasing to eight miles at the south, thus forming an irregular four sided shape, with a range of lofty hills in the centre, the whole computed to contain 160 square miles. Penang is so called from the Malay term for the Areca or betel nut, which the Malays think the isle bears some resemblance to in shape.

The valley of Penang, about three miles in breadth, is the level part of the island on its eastern side, extending from the hills to the sea, of a triangular shape, the ranges of mountains forming the base, and the apex, called *Tanjong*, jutting into the harbour, and having Georgetown (the capital) and the Fort of Penang built on it, on which, for three miles in every direction from the point, private houses extend. Almost the whole of the north of the island is mountainous, and through the centre of the island runs a range of hills, decreasing in height and magnitude as they reach towards the south. On the west and south of the mountains there is a considerable quantity of level ground of good quality for every species of cultivation as is now demonstrated by the general culture thereof. Indeed six-thirds of Penang is of level or gentle inclination. The east, owing to its moistness, is covered with rice fields. The south and west vallies, though partly cultivated for the same purpose, are chiefly laid out in pepper gardens and spice plantations. Everywhere close to the coast, as in Ceylon, runs an extensive belt of cocoa nut trees, and scattered over the island in various groups, appear groves of the graceful areca palm (or Penang) from which the isle takes its Malay name. The hills and low grounds, where not cultivated, are thickly covered with wood. Vegetation is splendidly luxuriant and for miles and miles the eye rests on one dense mass of mountain forest. Besides Georgetown (the capital above alluded to, there is only one large collection of houses entitled *Jamestown*, situated on the sea shore, four miles to the south of the capital, amidst a grove of the lovely palm tribe. The hill called the "*Highlands of Scotland*" is 1,428 feet above the sea (and like the other stations), the situation and climate of which are delightful. Numerous small villages and Malay topes are scattered over the island (especially on the south side), often beautifully and romantically situate on the coast, or amidst spice groves in the vales.

The harbour of George Town, the capital, is capacious with good anchorage and well defended; it is formed by a strait about two miles wide, that separates Penang from the opposite Quedah coast on the Malayan peninsula. The sea is placid throughout

the year, and the periodical effects of the monsoons little felt, the winds partaking more of the character of land and sea breezes.

II. When first known to Europeans the island appeared quite untenanted, covered with forests and considered as a part of the possessions of the king of Quedah on the contiguous coast. In 1785 Capt. Light, the commander of a 'country ship' in India, having married the King of Quedah's daughter, received a gift of the island as a marriage portion: Capt. Light transferred it to the E. I. Company, who having entered into a treaty with His Quedah Majesty (which was to last as long as the *sun* and *moon* gave light!) agreed to pay six thousand dollars annually to the King, which in 1800 was raised to ten thousand, in consideration of the Company receiving the Wellesley province on the main land opposite Penang, a territory extending thirty-five miles along the coast, four miles inland from the S. bank of the Qualla Muda to the N. bank of the Krian river, Lat. 5° 20 N.

III. The mountains are entirely composed of fine grey granite, and the smaller hills are of the same material, excepting some hills near the coast formed of *laterite* as is also Saddle Island on the S. W. angle of Penang. A tin mine was worked some years ago in the hills, and doubtless many valuable minerals exist in the mountains, which are probably equal in quality to those of the contiguous Malayan Peninsula. The soil is generally a light black mould mixed with gravel and clay, and in some parts there is a rich vegetable ground formed by the decayed leaves of the forests with which the island had for ages been covered, the coast soil is sandy but fertile.

IV. January and February are the dry and hot months, and November and December the rainy ones; but excepting the two former the island is seldom a week without refreshing showers. The thermometer on Flag-staff hill (two thousand two hundred and forty-eight feet high) never rises beyond 78° F. (seldom to 74°) and falls to 66°; on the plain it ranges from 76° to 90°. The island is considered remarkably healthy. The climate of the high land of Penang resembles that of Funchal at Madeira, possessing the advantage of a very limited range of thermometer, the greatest range in the twenty-four hours being 11°, and generally only three or four. The lightness and purity of the atmosphere elevate the spirits and render the step free and buoyant, while the splendid and varied scenery, the island itself with its hills and dales, the calm ocean around studded with verdant isles, and the opposite coast of Quedah with chains of mountains towering chain over chain, combined with the health inspiring breezes, render a residence among the gardens of Penang of much value to the invalid.

V. When the Company's Establishment was formed at Penang in 1786, the only inhabitants were a few miserable fishermen on the sea coast. In consequence of the disturbances in the Malayan principalities, and the encouragement given to settlers by the E. I. Company, a native population of various descriptions arose. The population of the Settlement according to all the returns before me has been as follows during the years

1821 number	38,057.	1826 number	55,116.
1822 –	51,207.	1827 –	57,986.
1824 –	53,669.	1828 –	60,153.

The following Official Return from the E. India House, shews the motley population of Penang:—

Census of the Population of Penang, or Prince of Wales's Island, Province Wellesley, and adjacent Isles, up to the 31st December, 1828.

	Districts.	Malays and Bugis.	Achinese.	Battas.	Chinese.	Chulias.	Bengalies.	Burmese and Siamese.	Arabs.	Armenians.	Parsees.	Native Christians.	Caffrees.	Total.
Penang.	George Town . . .	3374	26	390	3987	3752	295	52	113	17	13	656	7	12682
	Teluk Ayer Raja . .	3525	164	173	1410	1368	843	665	7	2	—	645	39	8841
	Jelutang . . .	2496	24	158	1556	727	210	72	29	—	—	23	18	5313
	Glugore . . .	935	6	96	473	161	1	13	5	—	—	9	35	1734
	Sungei Kluang . .	2078	103	126	733	53	4	7	—	—	—	—	15	3119
	Western District . .	677	24	180	830	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1722
	Pulo Jeraja } Isles . .	112	—	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122
	Pulo Reman }	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
	Total . .	13224	347	1130	8989	6075	1353	809	154	19	13	1333	114	33560
Wellesley Province.	Qualla Muda . .	6605	—	—	155	55	154	256	—	—	—	—	—	7225
	Teluk Ayer Tawar . .	7683	4	16	164	76	368	42	4	—	—	—	—	8357
	Qulla Prye . . .	3084	—	10	232	43	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	3396
	Juru	1548	—	17	82	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	1657
	Battu Kawan . . .	1348	—	28	526	27	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1958
	Total .	33492	351	1201	10148	6276	1906	1117	158	19	13	1333	114	22593

European (40) and Native Military and Followers (1100), and convicts (1300) about .	2500
Europeans, and their descendants, about	500
Itinerants of various classification	1000
General Total .	60153

Between October, 1828, and December 1829, the population had increased three thousand. The number of mouths may now be calculated at upwards of sixty thousand.

VI. The appendix to the select report of the House of Lords, gives the following table of revenue and expenditure (exclusive of commercial charges) for nineteen years; it will be observed that Singapore and Malacca are included in the two last years; the reductions ordered in the Court of Directors' Dispatch, 7th April, 1829, will ere long enable Penang to meet its expenditure with its own revenues.

Years.	CHARGES.				Revenues and Customs.	Net Charge.	Expense of Military not included in the Charges but in the Bengal Accounts.
	Civil.	Military.	Buildings and Fortifications.	Total Charges.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1809–10	99494	15895	16428	131817	70372	61445	44509
1810–11	88299	16274	18447	123020	80440	42580	32822
1811–12	76974	13328	10815	101117	68557	32560	31212
1812–13	83630	16945	12740	113315	48891	64424	32414
1813–14	91091	16190	8478	115759	57075	58684	36604
1814–15	94503	16861	6347	117711	54316	63395	37385
1815–16	91399	19028	9257	119684*	53868	66660	33063
1816–17	86819	13451	9292	109562	54861	54701	28974
1817–18	72582	12659	15036	100277	56585	43692	34582
1818–19	66223	11073	4116	81412	57027	24385	27261
1819–20	66632	7728	2141	76501	49938	26563	33819
1820–21	71667	8235	1510	81412	52022	29390	25094
1821–22	68934	12754	4251	85939	41660	44279	23237
1822–23	72360	13389	3208	88957	44676	44881	24035
1823–24	81761	14478	2063	98302	35956	62346	24164
1824–25	98287	11835	3209	113331	38220	75111	24798
1825–26	113682	14543	7069	135294†	31422	104125	38375
1826–27	121168	23058	4991	§149217‡	§55744	94745	37230

* Interest on debts, £844. † Ditto £253. ‡ Ditto £1272. § The accounts of Sincapore and Malacca are included in these years; but for nine months only in the year 1826-27, and for the whole year in 1827-28,

The sale of opium is a monopoly in the hands of government, who derive a revenue from it of about 40,000 Spanish dollars a year; land, licenses, and customs, are the remaining chief sources of revenue.—The government of Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, is subordinate to the presidency of Bengal, and the civil establishment recently fixed as follows:—Chief resident at Singapore, rupees 36,000; first assistant, 24,000; second ditto, 7,200; deputy resident at Malacca, 24,000; assistant, 7,200; deputy resident, Prince of Wales's Island, 30,000; assistant, 7,200; assistant, Province Wellesley (exclusively of military pay), 3,600; one surgeon, 9,600, and three assistant surgeons at 4,800, 14,400, 24,000; two chaplains at 8,500 each, and one missionary 2,500, 20,000; office establishment, 12,000. Total sicca rupees 1,95,200.

VII. The trade of Penang is carried on with Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, England, China, Java, Ceylon, Siam, Tenasserim coast, Acheen, Delhi, Quedah, and a few petty native ports. In Mr. Fullarton's elaborate paper on the trade of our eastern islands, printed in the East India papers in 1833 (II. Trade, part 2, Commercial, page 878,) it appears that the total value of imports into Penang were—

In 1828–9 . . .	S. rupees	52,23,872
Exports from ditto		36,00,900
	Excess . .	16,22,972

The imports and exports of specie for the same year were—

Imports . . .	S. rupees	8,32,232
Exports		7,19,876
	Excess . .	1,12,356

The value of imports in sicca rupees from Calcutta was 10,94,986; from Madras, 16,95,850; Bombay, 2,65,290; England, 1,67,670; China, 2,18,440; Siam, 1,77,610; Tenasserim, 1,77,010; Acheen, 8,08,513; Delhi (a petty state on the Sumatra shore), 2,04,905; and Quedah, 2,21,200; the exports value to the same places in succession were 3,57,126; 2,38,765; 2,30,146; 50,668; 9,65,834; 96,093; 1,55,152; 10,75,842; 1,58,930; and to Quedah, 1,35,930.

Of the imports, opium alone consists of upwards of seven lac of rupees; the other items are comprised of the various produce of the Straits, or of India and British goods, the trade being one of transit. Birds' nests for Chinese soups is one of the most important articles.

From official statements of the Penang trade for the years 1834-35 and 1835-36, it appears that the value of the Imports for 1834-35, was Sa. Rs. 41,12,791; and that for 1835-36, Sa. Rs. 41,17,694, exhibiting an excess in favour of the latter year of Sa. Rs. 4,903; that the exports for 1834-35 were Sa. Rs. 41,61,464, and those of 1835-36 Sa. Rs. 42,06,758; an excess in favour of the latter year of Sa. Rs. 45,294. The imports under foreign flags for the

official years 1835-36 are thus particularized. Under the Portuguese flag, Sa. Rs. 2,00,133; French, Sa. Rs. 21,062; American, Sa. Rs. 3,920; Danish, Sa. Rs. 7,658; making a total of Sa. Rs. 2,32,773. The exports during the same period under the Portuguese flag were Sa. Rs. 3,83,991; and under that of the French, Sa. Rs. 6,000; making an aggregate amount of Sa. Rs. 3,89,991. The quantity of specie imported between the 1st of May 1835 and the 30th April 1836, is valued at Sa. Rs. 9,64,500, and the quantity exported in the same time at Sa. Rs. 8,25,295.

VIII. The botany of the island is rich and varied: on the mountains grow the poon, bitanger, rangas, red poon, dammerlaut, wood oil tree, the cypress and some superb species of arborescent ferns. The caoutchouc or elastic gum winds round all the trees in a spiral form. All the Malacca fruits, with the exception of the *duku*, grow in great abundance, the sugar cane and pepper vine are extensively cultivated (the quantity of pepper annually produced averaged lbs. 2,025,000 avoirdupois) cloves and nutmegs thrive well (the former cover the tops of the cleared summits, the latter are found in every part of the valley, one plantation alone occupying a space of several square miles) coffee yields abundantly, extensive *fields* of pine apples of delicious gout are found at the foot of the mountains; the tea plant grows wild; ginger, cinnamon, cotton, tobacco, and in fact every intertropical production is capable of being brought to the highest state of perfection.

Beef, mutton and pork are of excellent flavour, and the bazar furnishes a great variety of fish.

In 1818, the bearing nutmeg trees on the island were estimated to be 6900. Since that period spices have been more extensively cultivated. There are now upwards of thirty spice plantations at this settlement, including Province Wellesley, and these may be classed as follow:—

Five plantations containing from 4000 up to 20,000 trees.

Eight from 500 up to 10,000 trees.

Seventeen from 50 up to 2000, containing in the aggregate about 80,000 trees, of which number 45,000 are estimated to be in bearing. When Bencoolen was ceded to the Dutch, the plantations there were estimated to contains 25,000 bearing trees only.

The gross annual produce from the plantations may be roughly estimated at 130,000 lbs., but young trees are yearly coming into bearing to swell this quantity; should the cultivation meet with no serious interruption, it may perhaps in time supply the whole of the English market with spices.

CHAPTER IV.—MALACCA.

Section I.—Near the southern extremity of the long Malayan peninsula, which is in length 775 miles, with an average breadth of 125 miles; in latitude two degrees 14 minutes north latitude, 102 degrees 12 minutes east, is situated the British settlement of Malacca, extending about 40 miles along shore by 30 inland, and containing an area of 800 square miles: bounded on the north by Salengore at Cape Rochado, on the south Jehore, at the river Muar, on the east, by the Rumbo country, and on the west, by the straits of Malacca.

II. The sea coast is rocky and barren, with detached islets of cavernous rocks, which the Chinese used as places of sepulture. The interior is mountainous (being a continuation of the Alpine chain, which runs from the Brahmaputra river in Assam to the extremity of the peninsula); with several picturesque vallies, the highest mountain (named by the natives Ledang, by the Portuguese *Mount Ophir*) has an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea. Colonel Farquhar was nearly six hours ascending to the highest part of Mount Ophir, the table surface on the top of which does not exceed 40 yards square; the whole mountain appears to be a solid block of granite, here and there thinly covered with decayed vegetable soil. Stunted firs are found near the summit, and the vegetation of the mountain was quite different from that met with on the plains and vallies. The principal rivers are the Muar and Lingtuah, and the small streams and rivulets from the mountains are very numerous. The extreme point of the peninsula is a cluster of small islands; the roadstead is safe, and in the south-west monsoon vessels not drawing more than 16 feet of water are secure in a harbour under the lee of the fort. Colonel Farquhar (who has made Malacca his study) observes that violent tempests never occur at its excellent anchoring ground, that the Sumatra squalls, which are common to the straits, seldom last above an hour or two, and that for upwards of 25 years while the English had possession of the place no ship had been lost.

III. The Malayan peninsula, although the great majority of the inhabitants are Malays (whence it derives its name), is not the original country of that active, restless, courageous, vindictive, and ferocious people.

The present possessors (or Malayan princes and their subjects) emigrated in the 12th century, from Palembang in Sumatra (the original country of the Malays) about A. D. 1252, and founded the city of Malacca. As they extended their colonization, the aborigines of the country, who are oriental negroes with woolly hair, jet black skin (the Malays are copper coloured), thick lips, and flat nose, like the African, and of diminutive stature, were driven inland to the mountains, where some of their unfortunate posterity still exist.

The Malayan chiefs soon became involved in hostilities with their neighbours, partly, perhaps, because their sultan Mahommed Shah, adopted the Mahommedan religion from the Arabs, then the great traders in the east. Although the Malacca people were able to resist the attacks of the Siamese on their chief city, they were compelled to yield to the conquering Portuguese, who, in 1511, compelled Sultan Mohammed Shah, the 12th of his line, and the 7th of the city of Malacca, to fly, after an obstinate resistance, to the extremity of the peninsula, where he founded the principality of Jehore, which still exists. The Portuguese held Malacca until 1640, though with great difficulty, against the repeated assaults of the Sultans of Acheen, when it was assailed by the Dutch, who

captured it after six months' siege. In 1795 it was seized by the British, but restored to the Dutch at the peace of Amiens in 1801. On the breaking out of the European war in 1807, it was again taken by the English, but again restored at the peace of 1815; however, in 1825, it was received by England, together with the Fort of Chinsurah on the river Hooghly, 20 miles from Calcutta, in exchange for the British settlements on the island of Sumatra.

IV. The climate is reckoned one of the healthiest in India, the temperature being uniform, the thermometer ranging from 72 to 85 the whole year round. The mornings and evenings are cool and refreshing, and the sultry nights of Hindostan rarely occur. There is no regular monsoon, but the rainiest months are September, October, and November. The fluctuation of the barometer throughout the year is trifling, the range being 30.3 to 29.83, giving an annual variation of only one-fifth of an inch. The average of casualties in the garrison for seven years was two in 100, a fact which attests the salubrity of the climate.

V. The population of the settlement of Malacca was in 1750, 1766, 1815, and 1817, thus,—

	1750.	1766.	1815.	1817.
In the first street	Christians 2339	Christians 1668	160[illegible]	[illegible]
In the second street	Chinese 2161	Chinese 1390	944	10[illegible]
From Tranquerah to Condor	Moors 1520	Moors 1023	2946	29[illegible]
Banda Hileer to Kassang	Malays 3615	Malays 3135	5020	5[illegible]
Bingho Rayo to Pankallang Battoo	....	....	4397 1966	[illegible] 19[illegible]
Total.. ..	9635	7216	16878	196[illegible]

In 1822 the population was 22,000.

Latest Return at the India House.

DISTRICTS.	Malays and Bugis.	Chinese.	Chulias.	Hindoos.	Bengalies.	Siamese.	Battas.	Arabs.	Native Christians.	Caffrees.	Total.
Malacca Town . . .	895	2354	702	151	21	11	264	14	360	23	4795
Trankerra Quarter . .	747	566	1056	704	1	1	148	19	575	1	3818
Bandalier Quarter. . .	901	234	92	—	—	1	5	—	773	3	2009
Bongaraya and Bukit China	1366	603	12	—	—	2	73	3	175	1	2235
Klaybang to Bamuan China	4102	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4251
Padang Temmo to Chin Chin	7268	269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7537
Guallam Gantee to Sembrang Gajah	1765	323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2088
Pringit to Panchor . .	1247	246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1491
Nanning	4587	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4593
Total . . .	22878	4748	1862	855	22	15	490	36	1883	28	32817
Itinerants supposed here at this season, about											800
Native Military and Followers and Convicts, about											760
Europeans and their Descendants, about											229
Total											34606

Abstract of the whole Census of Malacca* in 1836.

	Number of Houses.	Adults. Males. Married.	Adults. Males. Unmarried.	Adults. Females. Married.	Adults. Females. Unmarried.	Children. Boys.	Children. Girls.	Total.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.
Europ. and their descendants.. ..	52	32	23	32	29	45	42	233	8	4	3	4
Serannies, Dts. of Portuguese.. ..	425	413	346	465	346	397	322	2289	68	66	50	38
Malays	4608	4486	2476	4703	2261	4779	4587	23292	318	274	278	238
Chinese..	929	736	1419	848	693	732	578	5006	88	83	77	75
Klings Mussulmen	274	280	206	298	222	244	242	1492	45	41	24	23
Ditto Hindoos	161	159	142	174	104	150	121	850	21	21	17	13
Total	6149	6106	4612	6530	3655	6357	5902	33162	548	489	449	391

	Malay Debtors.					Malay Slaves.					Quantity of Seed of Paddy planted.	No. of Bullocks and Buffaloes.	Chinese Debtors.	Servants in Pay.			
														Malays.		Seranies	
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Europ. and their Descendants.. ..	17	14	9	7	47	70	89	34	31	224	409	73	23	58	20	6	16
Serannies, Dts. of Portuguese.. ..	2	2	4	1	9	50	38	16	7	111	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malays	31	23	8	5	67	152	104	56	40	353	42655	6475	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese..	..	.	..	..	..	239	172	56	58	525	594	47	..	..	..	..	..
Klings Mussulmen	4	3	..	2	9	82	65	40	29	216	710	100	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Hindoos	11	14	3	4	32	42	33	11	5	91	819	106	..	..	..	..	..
Total	65	56	24	19	164	635	501	213	170	1519	45227	6801	23	58	20	6	16

* The inhabitants of Malacca, in 1830, came to a unanimous resolution to liberate every slave in the settlement 31st December, 1841.

VI. One of the most valuable British institutions in the east, is the Anglo-Chinese college at Malacca, established in 1818, by the joint efforts of the late Rev. Drs. Morrison and Milne. The object in view is the reciprocal cultivation of Chinese and European literature, and the instruction of native youths in the principles of Christianity. The native Chinese students in the college, generally average from 25 to 30, all of whom are on the foundation of the college, receiving each a monthly allowance. Several valuable and interesting translations have been made from Chinese books, and English standard works have been translated into Chinese; a foundry for types has been established, paper manufactured, and a periodical commenced. The college is indebted for existence to private contribution, and it is to be hoped that so useful an institution will not be allowed to languish for want of support. Attached to the college at Malacca are several schools, the whole of which are supported by the London Missionary Society; the Chinese schools alone contain nearly 300 boys, and the Tamul schools are increasing. The female schools at Malacca are doing well, and three schools have been established by the Malays for the instruction of their countrymen in the English language. Schools are also established at Tavoy, Moulmien and Rangoon. At the latter place, the head master is a Chinaman, who has been brought up in the Anglo-Chinese college at Malacca.

VII. When acquired by the British government, the whole revenue of the settlement was but 20,000 dollars; its revenue accounts are now incorporated with those of the other settlement (vide Penang).

VIII. Malacca, being situate between the two great emporiums of trade in the eastern archipelago, Penang and Singapore, the one at the north-west, and the other at the south-east of the straits, has necessarily a trade limited to its own consumption and produce. Before the establishment of the two latter named settlements, and during the monopolizing sway of the Dutch there, it was a place of considerable traffic.

Tin forms one of the principal items of export, and as the free trade captains may perhaps enter into the trade, it may be well to caution them of the adulterations practised by the Chinese and Malay miners. Lead is the metal usually alloyed with tin, and in order to detect adulterations, buyers may readily ascertain (with sufficient approximation to correctness) the extent of fraud endeavoured to be practised by melting a standard muster of pure tin in a large sized bullet mould with a small orifice, and then compare a mould of the tin under examination, with that of the pure metal; if the former be heavier, the proportion of adulteration may readily be calculated. Antimony has the effect of hardening the admixture with lead, thereby increasing the difficulty of detection, as regards external appearances.

The total value of imports in 1828-29, was sicca rupees 10,81,782; of exports, sicca rupees 6,72,211. The imports of specie amounted to sicca rupees 4,19,717; and the exports amounted to sicca rupees 2,65,239. The value of imports from Calcutta, is sicca rupees 1,12,565; from Madras, 2,43,178; from England, 1,01,664; and from small native ports, 2,98,591.

The accounts, however, of this government, as stated by Mr. Fullerton, are extremely defective.

IX. Throughout the Straits of Malacca, the common weights are the pecul, catty, and tael. The Malay pecul, three of which make a bahar, is heavier than the common or Chinese pecul, which is=133⅓ lbs. Rice and salt are usually sold by the coyan of forty peculs nearly, and gold dust by the Bunkal= 832 grs. troy. The gantang (by which grain, fruit and liquids are sold) =1¼ English gallon, is divided into two bamboos. Twenty gantangs of rice make a bag, and forty bags a coyan. Cloth is measured by the astah or covid of eighteen inches nearly. Land, by the orlong of twenty jumbas = 1⅓ acre.

The currency of the straits is Spanish dollars divided into 100 cents. The Dutch rix dollar and guilder (divided into fanams and doits) are also used, chiefly at Malacca. One guilder=12 fanams=120 doits. The rix dollar is a nominal coin of about 20 fanams, 31 or 32 of which make a Spanish dollar. The silver coins comprise dollars of all descriptions, guilders and half-guilders. The copper, the cent, half and quarter-cent; there are also doits, stivers, and wangs, including a great variety of copper coins, of different countries.

X. *Natural Productions.*—The staple of the settlement is tin mines (which are all within a circuit of 25 miles round Malacca), which produce, generally 4,000 peculs (a pecul is 133 pounds avoirdupois) a year. In the vallies vegetation is extremely luxuriant: rice yields from 200 to 300 fold; the sugar cane is equal to any produced in any part of the globe; coffee, cotton, indigo, chocolate, pepper, and spices, have all

been tried, and thrive remarkably well. The spontaneous productions of the soil are very numerous, consisting of an almost endless variety of the richest and most delicious fruits and vegetables. The country is covered with very fine and durable timber for ships and house building; the *Murbon* tree, which is nearly equal to teak, is extremely abundant. Canes and rattans form a considerable branch of the exports; the forests yield gums, resins, and oils in great plenty; the camphor tree grows near the south-east extremity of the peninsula; a great variety of medicinal plants and drugs are common in the woods; the nutmeg grows wild. If the gold and tin mines in the vicinity of Malacca were scientifically worked, they would prove of great value; at present, the Malay and Chinese miners seldom dig below six or ten feet, and as the veins become thin, remove from place to place. The gold from Hoolo Pahang, 100 miles inland from Malacca, is of the purest quality; and there are some small mines of gold at the foot of Mount Ophir, called Battang Moring, about 36 miles from Malacca.

Bird's nests, wax, cutch, dammeer, fish maws, and sharks' fins (for Chinese soups) rattans, camphor, betelnuts, gold dust, sago, dragon's blood, ivory, hides, aguilla and sappan woods, &c., are among the principal productions. Captains of ships will be glad to hear that fruit and vegetables of every variety are abundant and low priced, and that poultry, hogs, buffaloes, and fish are plentiful and cheap. During the progress of the expedition against Java in 1811, 30,000 troops, with their followers were abundantly supplied with fresh provisions of every variety daily.

CHAPTER IV.—SINGAPORE (SINGHAPURA.)

I. THIS rapidly rising emporium of trade, is situate on the southern extremity of the peninsula of Malacca just described, in latitude 1. 17. 22. north; longitude, 103. 51. 45. east, (this is the position of the town); of an elliptical form, about from 25 to 27 miles in its greatest length from east to west; to 15 miles in its greatest breadth from north to south; and containing an estimated area of 270 square miles, with about 50 small desert isles within 10 miles around it, in the adjacent straits, whose area is about 60 miles; the whole settlement embracing a maritime and insular dominion of about 100 miles in circumference.

II. The Malay annals relate that in A. D. 1252, Sri Iscandar Shah, the last Malay prince of Singapore, being hard pressed by the king of Majopahit, in Java, returned to the main land, where he founded the city of Malacca. That the Dutch or Portuguese may have settled on the island is probable, from the remains of religious buildings and other structures, which indicate its having been once thickly inhabited. On the design of Sir Stamford Raffles, the settlement of Singapore was first formed in February 1818, and its sovereignty in its present extent was confirmed to Great Britain in 1825, by a convention with the King of Holland and the Malay Princes of Jehore. There is, I believe, a pension of 24,000 Spanish dollars a year paid by the East India Company to this Rajah, as an equivalent for the cession.

III. The island is on the north separated from the main land of the Malayan peninsula, by a very small strait, which in its narrowest part is not more than one quarter of a mile wide. On the front, and distant about nine miles, is an extensive chain of almost desert isles, the channel between which and Singapore, is the grand route of commerce between east and west Asia. The aspect is low and level, with an extensive chain of saline and fresh water marshes, in several parts covered with lofty timber and luxuriant vegetation: here and there, low rounded sand hills interspersed with spots of level ground, formed of a ferruginous clay with a sandy substratum.

The town stands on the south coast, on a point of land near the west end of a bay where there is a salt creek or river navigable for lighters nearly a mile from the sea; on the east side of the town is a deep inlet for the shelter of native boats. The town consists generally of stone houses of two story high, but in the suburbs called Campong-glam, Campong-Malacca, and Campong-China, bamboo huts are erected on posts, most of them standing in the stagnant water. On the east side of the harbour enterprising British merchants are erecting substantial and ornamental houses fronting the sea, presenting a strange contrast to the wretched tenements of the Malays. The ground is generally raised three feet, and the mansions have a superb entrance by an ascent of granite stairs, then an elegant portico supported by magnificent Grecian columns of every order of architecture: the rooms are lofty, with Venetian windows down to the floor, and furnished in a luxuriant manner; each tenement provided with its baths, billiard tables, &c., while the grounds are tastily laid out with shrubs of beautiful foliage, the *tout ensemble* affording a most picturesque prospect from the shipping in the roadstead.

IV. The principal rock is red sandstone, which changes in some parts to a breccia or conglomerate, containing large fragments and crystals of quartz. The whole contiguous group of isles, about 30 in number, as well as Singapore, are apparently of a submarine origin, and their evulsion probably of no very distant date.

V. Notwithstanding its lowness, marshiness, intertropical position and consequent high temperature, with a rapid and constant evaporation by a nearly vertical sun, from a rank and luxuriant vegetation, and a profusion of animal and vegetable matter in every stage of putrefaction, Singapore has hitherto proved exceedingly healthy, owing perhaps to its maritime position. Being so near the equator, there is of course little variety of seasons, neither summer nor winter: Fahrenheit ranges from 71 to 89 deg.; the periodical rains are brief, indistinctly marked, and extending over about 150 days of the year.

CLIMATE OF SINGAPORE.

Months.	BAROMETER.						THERMOMETER.					
	Greatest Range.			Least Range.			Greatest Range.			Least Range.		
	Six A. M.	Noon.	Six P. M.	Six A. M.	Noon.	Six P. M.	Six A. M.	Noon.	Six P. M.	Six A. M.	Noon.	Six P. M.
January	30.03	30.06	29.99	29.90	29.90	29.87	77	86	83	72	75	74
February......	30.02	30.04	30.00	29.88	29.91	29.87	79	87	85	94	82	78
March........	29.97	29.99	29.97	29.83	29.85	29.83	80	88	86	73	76	79
April.........	29.99	29.99	29.95	29.85	29.87	29.82	81	87	87	73	80	79
May	29.94	29.99	29.91	29.83	29.84	29.82	81	87	86	75	78	80
June.........	29.98	29.97	29.97	29.80	29.86	29.82	84	88	87	75	77	77
July..........	29.95	29.96	29.92	29.82	29.83	29.83	82	88	85	73	78	77
August.......	29.95	29.99	29.95	29.85	29.88	29.84	81	87	85	75	78	78
September ...	29.99	30.03	29.98	29.85	29.87	29.83	82	87	85	74	76	77
October......	29.96	29.97	29.95	29.83	29.88	29.80	79	88	86	75	76	79
November.....	29.91	29.95	29.93	29.80	29.83	29.80	79	86	86	71	80	79
December.....	29.94	30.00	29.98	29.82	29.85	29.82	78	85	86	73	75	75
Annual average	29.97	29.99	29.95	29.84	29.86	29.83	80.2	87	85.6	73.6	77.6	77.6

VI. The following Census of the Population (with its divisions) of the settlement, has been furnished me from the India House.

List of the Population at Singapore on the 1st of January, 1829.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Singapore Town:			
Europeans	24	2	26
Native Christians . . .	17	7	24
Malays	356	304	660
Chinese	94	8	102
Natives of Bengal . . .	104	3	107
Do. of the Coast of Coromandel	72	1	73
Arabs	7	1	8
Javanese	7	9	16
Total . . .	681	335	1016
Campong Glam:			
Europeans	27	16	43
Native Christians . . .	19	10	29
Malays	673	797	1470
Chinese	817	22	839
Natives of Bengal . . .	38	7	45
Do. of the Coast of Coromandel	97	7	104
Buggies, Balanese, &c. . .	216	67	283
Javanese	95	84	179
Total . . .	1982	1010	2992
Islands:			
Europeans	1	..	1
Native Christians . . .	6	..	6
Malays	562	520	1082
Chinese	45	2	47
Natives of Bengal . . .	4	..	4
Buggies, Balanese, &c. . .	127	68	195
Javanese	1	..	1
Total . . .	746	590	1336

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Campong China:			
Europeans	33	4	37
Armenians	18	6	24
Native Christians . . .	80	71	151
Malays	382	452	834
Chinese	4125	341	4466
Natives of Bengal . . .	56	17	73
Do. of the Coast of Coromandel	1150	4	1154
Buggies, Balanese, &c. . .	2	69	71
Javanese	82	55	137
Arabs	22	2	24
Total . . .	5950	1021	6971
Country and Plantations:			
Europeans	12	3	15
Native Christians . . .	47	15	62
Malays	927	779	1704
Chinese	2082	39	2121
Natives of Bengal . . .	179	47	226
Do. of the Coast of Coromandel	104	5	109
Buggies, Balanese, &c. . .	446	365	811
Javanese	276	25	301
Total . . .	4073	1276	5349
Summary:			
Singapore	681	335	1016
Campong China	5950	1021	6971
Campong Glam	1982	1010	2992
Country and Plantations . .	4073	1276	5349
Islands	746	590	1336
Grand Total . .	13432	4232	17664

When taken possession of by our establishment in 1820, it had been inhabited for eight years by about *one hundred and fifty Malays*, half fishermen and half pirates. Within the brief space of time from 1820 to 1832, its population has thus rapidly increased (we have no correct data previous to the end of 1823).

Population of Singapore from the end of 1823 to beginning of 1833.

Classes.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1832.
Europeans	74	84	111	87	108	122	119
Native Christians	74	132	206	188	193	272	300
Armenians	16	9	18	19	25	24	35
Arabs	15	10	17	18	17	32	96
Natives of Coromandel and Malabar	390	690	605	777	1095	1440	1819
Natives of Bengal and other parts of Hindostan.	366	226	384	244	294	455	400
Indo-Britons	—	—	—	—	—	—	96
Buggies, Balanese, &c.	1851	1704	1442	1242	1252	1360	1726
Malays	4580	5130	5697	4790	5336	5750	7131
Javanese	—	38	146	267	355	634	595
Chinese	3317	3828	4279	6088	6210	7575	8517
African Negroes	—	—	2	5	—	—	37
Total	10683	11851	12905	13725	14885	17664	20917

Census of Singapore, 1st January 1833, shewing the proportion of Males to Females.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	91	28	119
Indo-Britons	56	40	96
Native Christians	167	133	300
Armenians	27	8	35
Arabs	96	0	96
Natives of Coromandel and Malabar.	1762	57	1819
Ditto of Bengal and other parts	389	11	400
Jews	2	0	2
Siamese	5	2	7
Buggies, Balanese, &c. ..	794	932	1726
Malays	3763	3368	7131
Javanese	361	234	595
Chinese	7650	867	8517
Caffres	23	14	37
Total ..	15186	5694	20880

To the foregoing must be added 553 convicts, and military and their followers 600, making a grand total of 22,000 mouths, where a few short years ago there was not 119! The leading merchants, agents, shopkeepers, and auctioneers are Englishmen. There are several wealthy Chinese merchants, and the bulk of the shopkeepers and most valuable part of the citizens are Chinese, nearly 5,000 of whom arrive annually from China by the yearly trading junks, about 1,000 of whom remain at Singapore, and the remainder disperse themselves over the neighbouring islands. The Malays are chiefly fishermen, and the natives of the Coromandel coast boat-men.

Society is divided as at the Presidencies, into four distinct castes—1st. The civilians of the Company. 2d. The military. 3d. First class merchants. 4th. Second class merchants, shopkeepers, &c.; and, as in all small communities, they are exclusive in their coteries.

VII. There is an American missionary and two Roman Catholic priests in the island, but as yet no house of worship. A Romish chapel is in progress, and near its completion. The humbler classes are uneducated, but honest and faithful to their employers.

VIII. No accounts of the trade of the island were kept prior to 1824; since then the value of the imports and exports have been as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Both.
	£.	£.	£.
1824	1455509	1390268	2845777
1825	1323917	1228786	2552703
1826	1361978	1388306	2750284
1827	1488599	1387201	2875800
1828	1961120	1804660	3765780
1829	2121559	1876250	3997809
1830	1875350	1826634	3701984
1831	1780994	1565157	3346151

The account of its trade with different countries will be seen by the following return of the comparative statement of the trade of Singapore (imports and exports) with the different countries in 1830–31 and 1831–32, &c.

Comparative Statement of the Imports and Exports of Singapore for 1830-31 and 1831-2.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1830–31.	1831–32.	1830–31.	1831–32
England .. .. Sp. D.	1161945	1514664	3535576	3037926
Foreign Europe	75301	81302	99637	20976
South America	31563	6016	—	—
Mauritius, &c.	5897	7068	18484	12661
Calcutta	1215958	1072852	1061636	879559
Madras	48733	141049	135714	148576
Bombay	105625	91575	193125	179501
China	2857505	2433959	899305	735412
Java	1135025	978978	542389	359693
Rhio	84915	92216	61648	75039
Siam	200007	243980	149449	212180
Cochin China	37717	126402	40778	223405
Ceylon	12724	7341	14849	—
Acheen & N. Pepp. Ports	77	35290	725	—
Sumatra	187398	151589	167511	165285
E. C. Peninsula	375595	320271	410693	310145
Straits	40424	27904	30583	24044
Celebes	234346	173917	258924	167716
Borneo	244176	209637	192229	178016
Bally	71142	53471	102829	52506
Manilla	204153	40303	164700	33328
Camboja	17638	9055	14624	7700
Other Ports, &c... ..	110871	118135	175675	124784
Total Sp. D.	8458731	7936974	8271223	6941542
	7936974		6941542	
Difference..	521757		1329681	

As Singapore is one of the largest entrepôts in the eastern hemisphere, a detailed statement of the trade of the island for 1837 is given in the next page.

Imports. — From Malacca, square-rigged vessels, Sp. D. 88,186; native craft, 81,978. Penang, square-rigged, 318,267; native craft, 35,378.

Exports.—To Malacca, square-rigged vessels, Sp. D. 104,755; native craft, 81,999. Penang, square-rigged, 236,720; native craft, 70,411.

Imports and Exports of Singapore, for 1837.

PRODUCE OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.	Imports.	Exports.
Beer, Wines, and Spirits:		
Beer	433 hds. & 30 doz.	131 hds. & 6 doz.
Wines, Claret	738 doz.	173 doz.
Sherry	26 hds. & 238 doz.	3550 gals. and 265 dozens
Port	162 doz. & 5 hds.	51 dozen
Champagne	179 doz.	None
Other kinds	3690 gls. 377 doz.	5060 gls. 19 doz.
Brandy	9776 gls. 130 doz.	2873 gls. 118 doz.
Rum	3700 gls.	None.
Gin	25 cas. & 56 gls.	1468 cases
Metals:		
Iron	12004 piculs.	11674 pls.
Lead	364 pls.	393 pls.
Spelter	1368 pls.	1723 pls.
Steel	339 cwt.	543 cwt.
Marine and Oilman's Stores:		
Anchors	80 wg. 310 cwt.	16 wg. 68 pls.
Chains	19 wg. 626 cwt.	207 pls.
Canvas	2616 bolts.	1137 bolts
Copper Nails and Sheathing	423 pls.	528 pls.
Cordage	100 pls.	486 pls.
Tar	120 brls. and 150 brls. pitch	264 barrels and 50 barrels pitch
Provisions:		
Pork	None	None
Beef	4 casks & 62 kegs & 3 cks. tongues	4 casks 20 tierces 8100 lbs.
Hams	1 ck. & 8596 lbs. hams	41236 lbs.
Cotton Goods:		
Plain cottons	148470 pieces and 78357 yds.	124971 pieces
Printed ditto	16850 pieces and 7000 yds.	10930 pieces
Coloured ditto	32330 pieces and 121,921 yds.	16959 pieces
Muslins	24513 pieces	9203 pieces
Handkfs, shawls, &c.	24643 doz.	12005 doz.
Cotton twist	2895 pls.	3626 pls.
Woollens:		
Camlets	912 pieces	590 pieces
Long ells	740 pieces	1429 pieces
Striped lists	1601 ps. 7579 yds.	719 ps. &152 yds.
Worsted stuffs, &c.	931 ps. & 5358 yds. [10 lbs.	475 ps. & 794 yds.
Miscellaneous:		
Gold & silver thread	168½ ctys. 1 case	20 ctys. gold
Gunpowder	166741 lbs.	50492 lbs.
Muskets	8621	18204
Ditto locks	15241	3002
PRODUCE OF COUNTRIES TO THE EAST OF THE C. G. HOPE		
Grain:		
Rice	197241 pls.	93937 pls.
Gram	3265 maunds	550 maunds
Wheat	14284 maunds	8242 maunds

PRODUCE OF COUNTRIES TO THE EAST OF THE C. G. HOPE	Imports.	Exports.
Ores and Metals:		
Antimony ore	3120 pls.	3169 pls.
Copper, Peruvian	None	None
Ditto, Cochin-China	None	None
Gold dust	18032 buncals	20917 buncals
Tin	34010 piculs	32690 piculs
Cotton and Linen Goods:		
Sannahs	2675 corges	2073 corges
Gurrahs	1656 corges	1900 corges
Salempores (brown)	2280 corges	2693 corges
Ditto (blue)	2731 corges	2773 corges
Blue Moorees	2197 corges	2135 corges
Chintzes	11442 corges	5734 corges
Curwahs	564 corges	263 corges
Canvas	1198 bolts	784 bolts
Handkerchiefs	302 corges	5640 doz. 183 corg.
Do. (Java Battick)	2700 corges	333 corges
Nankeens	3280 corges	4967 corges
Miscellaneous:		
Arrack	17 leag. 11784 gls.	23440 gals.
Beeswax	1139 piculs	782 piculs
Benjamin	998 piculs	850 piculs
Betelnut	32205 piculs	29948 piculs
Cassia	545 piculs	1041 piculs
Coffee	12591 piculs	16483 piculs
Cordage	1199 piculs	981 piculs
Cotton	3570 piculs	1501 piculs
Cutch	1761 piculs	1200 piculs
Dragon's blood	211 piculs	286 piculs
Ebony	91037 piculs	21055 piculs
Elephant's teeth	42¼ piculs	66⅔ picnls
Gambier	8470 piculs	39701 piculs
Gambouge	165 piculs	159 pls. 52 ctys.
Gunny bags	414448	145250
Hemp (Manilla)	1536 piculs	1981 piculs.
Hides	3278 piculs	5724 piculs
Hide cuttings	60 piculs	586 piculs
Indigo	3995 piculs	1173 pls. & 64 ctys.
Mother o'pearl shell	2291 piculs	1376 piculs
Oil	5956 piculs	2734 piculs
Opium, Benares	2021¼ chests	0538½ chests
Patna	12 chests	10 chests
Malwa	454 chests	310 chests
Rattans	21099 piculs	29393 piculs
Sago	300949 bdls. & 692 pls. raw	17877 pls. pearl & 9000 bdls. raw
Salt	52800 piculs	49620 piculs
Saltpetre	2792 piculs	1215 piculs
Sandal wood	537 piculs	None
Sapan ditto	8687 piculs	9383 piculs
Silk, raw	553 piculs	837 piculs
Spices, Cloves	123 pls. 27 cases	168 piculs
Mace	142¾ piculs	152½ piculs
Nutmegs	1379½ piculs	1181½ piculs
Pepper (blk.)	19555 piculs	29998 piculs
Do. (white)	478 piculs	669 piculs
Do. (long)	3564 piculs	2933 piculs
Sticlac	445 piculs	1195 piculs
Sugar	71918 piculs	64904 piculs
Segars (Manilla)	11371750	9533500
Tea	387 pls.	1726 piculs
Tobacco, Java	673 cor. & 19 pls.	566 corges
China	544 pls.	1569 piculs
Bally	2969 piculs	1712 piculs
Leaf (Bengal and Madras)	248 piculs	30 piculs
Other sorts	37 pls. and 7 dub.	30 piculs
Tortoiseshell	115 pls. 77 ctys.	292 pls. 32 ctys.
Turmeric	301 piculs	105 piculs

Exchanges (15th February, 1838).—On London, navy and treasury bills, 10 *a* 30 days' sight, 4*s*. per Sp. dr.—None. Wanted. On London, private bills, with shipping documents, 6 months' sight 4*s*. 1*d*. per Sp. dr.—Scarce and wanted. On London, private bills, without shipping documents, 6 months' sight,

4*s.* 1*d.* per Sp. dr.—No demand. On Calcutta, government, 30 days' sight, Coys. Rs. per Sp. drs. 100.—None. On Calcutta, private, ditto, 216 *a* 218 ditto ditto.—Scarce and wanted. On Bombay, ditto ditto, 222 Bombay rs. ditto.—None. On Madras, ditto ditto 218 Madras rs. ditto.—None. On Batavia ditto ditto, *f.* 270 per Sp. drs. 100.—In no demand. On China, ditto ditto, Sp. drs. 100 per Sp. drs. 100.—None and in demand.

Freights to London and Liverpool (15th February, 1838).—Tin 3*l.*, and antimony ore 1*l.* 10*s.* per 20 cwt.; sugar in bags, 44*s.* ditto; sugar in baskets and casks, 4*l.* 10*s.* ditto; hides, 6*l.* per 16 cwt.; gambier in bulk, 5*l.* 10*s.* per 20 cwt.; gambier in baskets, 6*l.* ditto; coffee, 5*l.* per 18 cwt.; pepper, 6*l.* per 16 cwt.; cassia, 7*s.* 6*d.* per box; sago, in bags, 4*l.* 4*s.* per 20 cwt.; sago in boxes, 4*l.* per 50 cubic feet; other measurement goods, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*; treasure, 1 per cent.

Premia of Insurance on Goods (15th February, 1838).—To Europe (not north of Great Britain), 2½ per cent.; to Europe (north of Great Britain) 3½ per cent.; America and New South Wales, 3 per cent.; Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, 2½ per cent.; Calcutta, 2 per cent.; Madras, 2 per cent.; Bombay, 2 per cent.; Persian Gulph, 2½ per cent.; Red Sea, 4 per cent.; Ceylon, 2½ per cent.; Mauritius, 2 per cent.; Bourbon, 2½ per cent.; China, 1½ per cent.; Manila, 1½ per cent.; Java, 1¼ per cent.; Bencoolen and Padang (touching at Batavia), 2¼ per cent.; Malacca, ½ per cent.; Penang, ½ per cent.

The number of vessels under each flag is thus shewn. In 1833–34—*Import Tonnage* 1833–34, *by square-rigged Vessels; under what Flags.*—From *Great Britain*, 28 vessels under British flag; *Continental Europe*, 2 French, 2 Hamburgh, 2 Danish, 1 Portuguese; *Isle of France*, 2 British, 1 French; *China*, 42 British, 1 Hamburgh, 1 Danish, 4 Dutch, 9 Portuguese; *Manilla*, 15 British, 1 Danish, 4 Spanish; *Calcutta*, 38 British, 2 Portuguese; *Madras* and *Coast*, 9 British, 1 French; *Bombay* and *Coast*, 41 British, 1 French, 9 Portuguese; *Arabia*, 2 Arab; *Moulmein*, 1 British; *Ceylon*, 4 British; *Malacca*, 56 British, 8 Portuguese; *Penang*, 43 British, 1 Danish, 1 Portuguese, 1 Malay; *Java*, 3 British, 1 Hamburgh, 67 Dutch, 2 Cochin Chinese; *Sumatra*, 8 British, 1 Hamburgh, 1 Danish, 5 Dutch, 2 Malay; *Rhio*, 4 British, 1 French, 1 American; *Siam*, 5 British; *Borneo*, 5 British, 7 Dutch; *Cochin China*, 1 French, 2 Cochin Chinese; *Tringanu*, 6 British, 1 Dutch; *New South Wales*, 15 British; *Bali* and *Eastern Islands*, 1 Portuguese; *Bourbon*, 2 French; *United States America*, 2 American. Totals—325 under British flag, 9 French, 5 Hamburgh, 6 Danish, 3 American, 92 Dutch, 23 Portuguese, 4 Spanish, 2 Arab, 4 Cochin Chinese, 3 Malay. Grand Total—475 vessels; tonnage, 137,298.

Native Craft.—Statement of the number and tonnage of native vessels, prahas, and junks, which have imported into and exported from Singapore during the official year 1833–34:—

Imports.—China, 27 vessels, 4,642 tons; Cochin China and Camboja, 49, 3,010; Siam, 24, 3,792; East side of the Peninsula. 72, 1,689; Borneo, 13[illegible], 3,096; Celebes, 55, 1,345; Bally, 63, 1,566; Java, 72, 2,986; Sumatra, 514, 3,744; Penang, 8, 420. Malacca, 60, 2,608; West side of the Peninsula, 46, 341; Rhio, 251, 3,613; Neighbour Islands, 220, 2,075.

Exports.—China, 9 vessels, 1,447 tons; Cochin China and Camboja, 27, 1,966; Siam, 17, 2,537; East side of the Peninsula, 76, 1,565; Borneo, 148. 3,231; Celebes, 102, 2,041; Bally, 73, 2,043; Java, 44, 2,120; Sumatra, 397, 3,309; Penang, 5, 447; Malacca, 68, 3,003; West side of the Peninsula, 36, 250; Rhio, 264, 3,863; Neighbour Islands, 214, 2,055.

Gold forms one of the most valuable imports of Singapore. The principal portion is from Pahang on the coast of the peninsula, and it is considered superior to the metal brought from other places. The various places whence this important product is shipped from Singapore will be seen by the returns for 1831:—

From Ports on East coast of Peninsula: Pahang, 4,285 bunkals; Calantan, 300. From Borneo: Lambas, 1,508; Pontiana, 633; Soongai Rayoe, 417; Papes, 58; Bintoola, 20; Banjar, &c. 32. *Sumatra*: Jambie, 104; Campar, 169. *Celebes* island, 560; other islands, 31. Total, 8,103 bunkals; or 405 *catties*, 3 bunkals (a *cattie* is 1 lb. and 1-3rd avoirdupois). The greater part of this immense quantity is sent to Calcutta for opium, &c.

As a commercial mart and key to the navigation of the seas in which it is situate, this settlement is of incalculable importance. We have seen by the foregoing that it has sprung up within the short space of ten or twelve years from a desert isle to a rich and flourishing settlement, exporting annually 3,000,000*l.* worth of goods. It has two periodical journals well conducted; its inhabitants are imbued with a manly and independent spirit, and its trade is as yet but in its infancy.

IX. *Natural Productions.*—From the foregoing description, it will be seen that the island can as yet have few indigenous productions; it is, in fact, a commercial emporium, and probably will never be much more. Its chief staple is the agaragar of the Malays (*fucus saccharinus*), a plant like fern, which abounds on the coral shoals around Singapore, and produces in China from six to eight dollars per pecul, in its dry bulky state. By the Chinese it is converted into glue, paint, &c. &c. for glazing their cottons, and sacrifice paper; the finest portion is made into a rich jelly, which makes a delicious sweetmeat when preserved in syrup. The harvest of this sea-weed is from 6,000 to 12,000 peculs annually.

There are about 10 sago manufactories at Singapore, giving employment to 200 Chinese manufacturers; the quantity of pearl sago exported from the island during 1834 was—to England, peculs 17,030; Calcutta, 1,700; Bombay, 970; China, 300; Cape, 150; Hamburgh, 1,870; America, 300; Madras, &c. 780;—total, 23,100 peculs. The sago is not grown in the island, but brought in its rough state from Borneo, &c.

BOOK V.—POSSESSIONS IN AUSTRAL-ASIA.

CHAPTER I.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

SECTION. I. The vast island of New Holland, which was discovered in the fifteenth century (see "*Colonial Library*," vol. II.), may be said to extend between the parallels of 39. and 10. S. latitude, and the meridians of 112. and 153. E. longitude, with a width from E. to W. of 3,000 miles; a breadth from N. to S. of 2,000 miles, a superficial area of more than 3,000,000 square miles, and a coast line of 8,000 miles, connecting Terra Australis with the navigation of the vast Pacific and Indian Oceans. The proportions assigned by Capt. Du Frecinet to the principal divisions of the globe are—

	French leagues.	Proportion.
Asia	2,200,000	17
America	2,100,000	17
Africa	1,560,000	12
Europe	501,875	4
Australia	384,375	3

II. In shape it is an irregular oval, or it may be compared to a horse-shoe; and, so far as we know, appears bounded, for the most part, by a ridge of steep mountains, of greater or less elevation, which extend around the coast, varying in distance from the shore, sometimes approaching within 30 miles of the ocean, at other times extending back to double and perhaps treble that distance. The country behind this range is, with the exception of the New South Wales territory and a part of the S. E. coast, a perfect *terra incognita*; and, from what has been observed on the S. E. shore, it may be inferred that it is a vast level plain; it is more natural, however, to suppose that the country consists of extensive steppes or terraces as in South Africa. [The topography, so far as it has been ascertained, will be found in my "*Colonial Library*."]

On the return of Captain Cook from his voyage in the S. hemisphere, and discovery of that part of the coast of New Holland named New South Wales, it was resolved to form a penal settlement at Botany Bay, with the following objects:—1st. To rid the mother country of the yearly increasing number of prisoners, who were accumulating in the gaols. 2nd. To afford a proper place for the safe custody and punishment of the criminals, as well as for their progressive and ultimate reformation; and, 3rd, to form a free colony out of the materials which the reformed prisoners would supply, in addition to families of free emigrants who might settle in the country from time to time. With these laudable objects in view, 11 sail of ships, consisting of a frigate (the *Sirius*), an armed tender, three store ships, and six transports, assembled at Portsmouth, in March, 1787, having on board 565 male, and 192 female convicts, with a guard consisting of a major-commandant, three captains, 12 subalterns, 24 non-commissioned officers, and 168 privates, all of the Royal Marines, together with 40 of the marines' wives and their children. Captain Arthur Philip, R. N., an experienced officer, was appointed Governor of the new colony. The small *fleet*, with two years' provisions on board, sailed from the Mother-bank, on the 13th of May, 1787; touched for supplies and stock at Teneriffe, Rio de Janeiro, and the Cape of Good Hope; and arrived at their destination (Botany Bay) on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of January, 1788, after a voyage of upwards of eight months, of which four weeks were spent at the Cape. Captain Philip soon found that the descriptions which had been sent home of Botany Bay had been too flattering; in the first place, the bay was open to the full sweep of the E. winds, which rolled a tremendous sea on the beach; and, in the second, the land, though delightful for *botanizing*, was a series of swamps and sterile sand, without water. Little suspecting that one of the finest harbours in the world was within a few miles' distance to the northward, Captain Philip proceeded, with three boats and some of his officers, to examine what Captain Cook had termed Broken Bay, where the Hawkesbury disembogues; but while proceeding thither, he resolved to examine an inlet, which, in Cook's chart, was marked as a boat harbour, but apparently so small as not to be worth investigating; Cook had, therefore, passed to the northward, and given the inlet the name of Port *Jackson*, which was that of the seaman at the masthead, who first descried it while on the look out. Captain Philip entered between the lofty headlands to examine this "boat harbour," and his astonishment may be more easily conceived than described, when he found, not a boat creek, but one of the safest havens in the world, where the whole of the British navy might securely ride at anchor. It is navigable for vessels of any burthen, 15 miles from its entrance, and indented with numerous coves, sheltered from every wind, and with the finest anchorage. Thither the fleet was immediately removed; and the British ensign, on the 26th January, 1788, was hoisted on the shores of Sydney Cove, then thinly wooded, and abounding in kangaroos, but now the infant capital of an embryo empire. The silence and solitude of the forest were soon broken in upon by the resounding stroke of the woodman's axe; the ground was cleared, tents pitched, the live stock landed, stores deposited, and the little colony established, the number of individuals amounting to 1,030, which, within half a century, has been augmented to 100,000 souls. Great difficulties were experienced for several years, which nothing but the most extraordinary perseverance, aided by that moral and physical courage which Britons possess in so eminent a degree, could have surmounted. [The history of the settlement will be found in my "*Colonial Library*."]

The progress of the colony may be thus summarily stated, in chronological order:—1789, one year after the establishment of the colony, *first* harvest reaped (at Paramatta); 1790, *first* settler (a convict) took possession of the land allotted him; 1791, *first* brick building finished; 1793, *first* purchase of colonial grain (1,200 bushels) by government; 1794, *first*

church built; 1796, *first* play performed; 1800, *first* copper coin circulated; 1803, *first* newspaper printed; 1804, Fort William built; 1805, *first* vessel built; 1810, *first* census, free school, toll-gates, police, naming of the streets, establishment of Sydney market, races and race ball; 1811, *first* pounds; 1813, *first* fair; 1815, *first* steam-engine; 1817, supreme court established and *first* bank; 1818, benevolent society formed; 1819, orphan institution founded; 1820, *first* spirits distilled, and *first* colonial tobacco sold; 1821, *first* Wesleyan and Roman Catholic chapels built; 1822, freedom of the press granted, and *first* agricultural and reading societies formed; 1824, charter of justice granted, legislative council appointed, and *first* court of quarter sessions held; 1825, *first* criminal jury impannelled, *first* archdeacon ordained, *first* coroner appointed, and *first* constitutional county meeting held; 1827, *first* daily newspaper established; 1829, *first* circuit court opened; 1830, *first* civil jury impannelled, and *first* college founded; 1831, *first* colonial steam-boat launched; 1832, *first* savings' bank instituted; 1833, mechanics' school of arts formed, and a monthly magazine established; 1834, land sold in Sydney at 20,000*l.* per acre!

List of Governors of the Colony of New South Wales since its foundation:—Capt. Arthur Philip, R. N., from 26th January, 1788, to 10th December, 1792; Capt. Francis Grose (Lieut.-Gov.), 11th December, 1792, to 14th December, 1794; Capt. Paterson, N. S. W. C. (Lieut.-Gov.), 15th December, 1794, to 6th August, 1795; Capt. Hunter, R. N., 7th August, 1795, to 27th September, 1800; Capt. P. G. King, R. N., 28th September, 1800, to 12th August, 1806; Capt. William Bligh, R. N., 18th August, 1806, to his suspension on 26th January, 1808. During Gov. Bligh's suspension the government was successively administered by Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, Lieut.-Col. Foveaux, Col. William Patterson, N. S. W. Corps, 26th January, 1808, to 28th December, 1809. Major-Gen. Lachlan Macquarie, 1st January, 1810, to 1st December, 1821; Major-Gen. Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B., 1st December, 1821, to 30th November, 1825; Col. Stewart, 3d regt. (Lieut.-Gov.), 1st December, 1825, to 18th December, 1825; Lieut.-Gen. Ralph Darling, 19th December, 1825, to 21st October, 1831; Col. Lindesay, C. B. (Lieut.-Gov.), 22d October, 1831, to 2d December, 1831; Major-Gen. Richard Bourke, C. B., 3rd December, 1831; Sir G. Gipps, 1837.

II. The general features of the New South Wales territory consists of alternate hills, vallies, mountains, and plains; the sea coast has a range of lofty and steep hills (elevation 3,000 to 4,000 feet) running nearly parallel with the coast, at a distance of from 40 to 50 miles, and called the *Blue Mountains;* the intervening space being an undulating plain, intersected by several rivers which have their rise in the elevations just mentioned; beyond which, a considerable extent of table land stretches in every direction, gradually sinking towards the interior.

The territory is divided into 19 counties, and the geography of each will be found in my *Colonial Library*.

The British settlement on the E. shore of New Holland, called New South Wales, has its boundary imperfectly defined: it may be said, however, to extend coastwise between the parallels of 36 and 28 S. lat., or about 500 miles along the sea shore; while the greatest distance yet settled inland can scarcely be said to extend more than 200 miles. The portion within which land may be selected, was fixed by a Government order, dated Sydney, October, 1829, and comprised 34,505 square miles, or 22,083,200 acres; the boundaries being, on the east, the sea coast from the mouth of the Murroo River (S. of Bateman's Bay), in 36 degrees to the mouth of the Manning River in 32 degrees; on the the north, the river Manning from the sea coast westward to a range of mountains, including all streams, vallies, and ravines which descend to the rivers Goulbourn and Hunter; on the west, a line nearly along the meridian of 148 W. long.; and, on the south, from Mount Murray, in the latitude of Bateman's Bay, to the Murroo River, in 36 S. latitude.

Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, is situate nearly equidistant from the extreme northern and southern extremities of the county of Cumberland; it is built partly in a narrow ravine or valley, and partly on the side of a gentle slope extending upwards from the shores of one of the coves of Port Jackson, and called Sydney Cove on the first founding of the colony. The streets are long (some one mile), wide, and quite English in their appearance; the houses are generally lofty and well constructed, interspersed with cottages fronted by small neat gardens, which in some quarters of the town are attached to every house.

The houses rise in successive terraces, giving variety to the scene, and conveying by their neatness and elegance the idea of a prosperous community. The shops are frequently laid out with great taste—they are not, as in America, 'stores' where every article may be bought under the same roof, but each trade or business has its own distinct warehouse. House rent is high at Sydney, as may be inferred from the fact that building land has been recently sold in George Street at 20,000*l. per acre!* and some ground is worth 50*l. per foot!* Several private establishments are of considerable size; auction rooms have been lately built by one individual at a cost of 5,000*l.*, and Mr. R. Cooper has expended nearly 20,000*l.* on his distillery. The firm of Messrs. Daniel Cooper and Levy have expended even large sums in erecting steam-engines, mills, &c.; and Mr. Barnet Levy has built an excellent Theatre on speculation. The hotels and inns are numerous and excellent.

The situation of Sydney adapts it for the capital of a commercial empire. Port Jackson is one of the finest harbours in the world; its entrance is three quarters of a mile wide, it afterwards expands into a capacious basin, 15 miles long, in some places three wide, and navigable for ships of any burthen at the distance of 15 miles from its entrance—*i. e.* seven miles above Sydney, up the Paramatta River, and which for 12 miles further can scarcely be considered more than an arm of the sea. Ships come up close to the wharfs and stores at Sydney, and the cargoes are hoisted from a ship's hold into the ware-rooms. The town is about three miles in length, with two-thirds of its circuit environed by the navigable coves of Port Jackson.

A fine lighthouse was erected on the lofty S. head of Port Jackson, by Gen. Macquarie; it is in Lat. 33.51. 40. S., Long. 151. 16. 50. E.; the tower is admirably built; the height of the light (a revolving one) from the base being 76 feet, and above the sea 277 feet,—total 353. The *inner* S. head bears from the lighthouse N. by W. ¾ W. distant a mile and a quarter. The *outer* N. head bears from it N. by E. two miles. The inner S. and outer N. heads lie N. E. ½ E. and S. W. ½, of each other distant a mile and one-tenth. The light can be seen from S. by E. to

N. by E., and from a ship's deck, on a clear night, eight to ten leagues, appearing like a luminous star. Bearings magnetic, distances nautical—variations nine degrees E.

N. B. The N. end of the 'Sow and Pigs' bears from the inner S. head S. W. by W. half a mile.

Norfolk Island, in lat. 29.1. S. long. 168.10. E., contains about 11,000 acres of land, generally a rich brown mould. It is extremely beautiful, affording a fine tropical scenery and a hill and dale country. In 1791, it was colonized by the Governor of New South Wales, for the purpose of growing supplies for the colony. It is now used as a prison for the most depraved male convicts, who are banished thither from New South Wales to work in chains for life.

IV. The line of coast throughout the territory of New South Wales, presents in general an aspect of bold perpendicular cliffs of sandstone, lying in horizontal strata. The cliffs are occasionally interrupted by sandy beaches, behind which the country is low and flat, the high land retiring to a considerable distance.

The strata of sandstone consists of beds lying one upon the other in the most regular manner, so that their original relative situation has evidently never undergone any change. This sandstone is principally siliceous; sometimes indeed it is argillaceous, and in this state it is generally found over coal, in which situation it is soft and very decomposable.

Among the coal measures, are occasionally met with thin beds of what may be called calcareous sandstone. In fact the E. coast of Australia, from Bass's Straits to 19. S. Lat., presents ranges of mountains rising parallel with the coast, and consisting, with few exceptions, of vast conglomerations of sandstone. Mr. Berry asserts, that there is no granite to be found in masses near the coast, for an extent of 1,200 geographical miles. At the 19th parallel, a chain of lofty granitic or primitive mountains appears, of various elevations, forming the barrier towards the ocean for about 300 geographical miles, or to the parallel of 14 S. latitude. Here the sandstone again predominates, the land gradually dipping till it loses itself in the sea to the N. when coral reefs extend as far as the eye can reach. An unbroken reef of coral extends 350 miles in length on the E. coast of New Holland; and Captain King found the coral formations to extend through a distance of 700 miles, interrupted by no intervals exceeding 30 miles in length. [For further details see *Colonial Library*, Vol. II.]

V. The seasons of New South Wales are the opposite of those in England—January being the middle of Summer, and July of Winter. The Summer extends from the 1st of November to the 1st of March; the Spring and Autumn are brief, but well defined; the Winter of a bracing coolness, with occasional frosts at Sydney, and snow in the interior. The Spring months are September, October, and November; the Summer, December, January, and February; Autumn, March, April, and May; Winter, June, July, and August. March, April, and August are generally considered the rainy months. The average temperature of Spring is 65.5., of Summer 72., of Autumn 66., and of Winter 55. The barometrical pressure, is about 29.94319 inches, and the average of the thermometer 64 F.

Meteorological Register for Sydney.

Months.	Barometer,* 62 feet above the sea.	Hygrometer.*	Radiater.*	Thermometer.*	Therm.* Maximum.	Therm.* Medium.	Therm.* Minimum.	Winds.	Weather. Days fine.	Weather. Days rain.	Weather. Stormy.	Weather. Cloudy.	Weather. Stormy & cloudy.
January . . .	Max. 30.300	68	101	105	91	75½	60	S.S.E.	15	4	12	..	..
	Min. 29.430	9	63	52									
February . . .	Max. 30.300	75	94	102	90	74	58	E.S.E.	20	4	5	..	..
	Min. 29.680	35	48	49									
March	Max. 30.490	74	83	97	83	71½	60	E.	19	10	2	..	..
	Min. 29.580	10	42	44									
April	Max. 30.458	78	87	98	83	70	57	W.	21	6	..	3	..
	Min. 29.772	40	53	49									
May	Max. 30.442	79	66	74	73	61½	50	W.	23	3	..	5	..
	Min. 29.602	26	35	35									
June	Max. 30.350	78	67	70	62	52	42	S.W.	20	1	..	9	..
	Min. 29.290	25	32	33									
July	Max. 30.315	76	59	66	60	54	48	S.W.	17	8	5	..	1
	Min. 29.840	27	26	28									
August . . .	Max. 30.248	78	67	70	66	55	44	S.W.	14	9	7	..	1
	Min. 29.488	29	31	32									
September . .	Max. 30.380	79	83	86	67	49½	42	N.E.	20	..	8	..	2
	Min. 29.520	18	34	37									
October . . .	Max. 30.200	80	86	91	82	69½	57	N.E.	21	3	5	..	2
	Min. 29.300	20	42	42									
November . .	Max. 30.220	76	84	89	91	74	57	E. & W.	31	..	..	..	..
	Min. 29.860	40	51	45									
December . . .	Max. 30.110	72	96	101	87	75	63	N.E.	20	..	10	..	1
	Min. 29.530	30	59	58									
Whole Year . .	Max. 30.490	80	101	105									
	Min. 29.290	9	26	28									

The observations thus marked (*) were made in 1824, the others in 1832.

In Sydney, the thermometer is rarely below 40; in Paramatta, it is frequently down to 27. in winter. Of course, as the land rises above the level of the ocean, a difference of temperature is felt; the winter at Bathurst, where the luxury of snow is in its season enjoyed, being much colder than on the sea shore; while the difference of lat. between, for instance, Sydney in 34., and the parallel of Moreton Bay in that of 28., is considerable. In fact, every variety of climate may be obtained; that of Sydney may be in some measure judged of by the foregoing meteorological table.

During the summer months, a regular sea breeze sets in daily, and refreshes much the inhabitants along the coast, who besides are not so much exposed to the hot winds as those residing in the interior. These winds have never yet been satisfactorily accounted for. They blow from the N. W. three or four times every summer, like a strong current of air from a heated furnace, raising the thermometer to 100 F. in the shade, and 125 when exposed to their influence. They seldom last more than a few days, and are cleared off by a thunder storm.

The salubrity of New South Wales is proverbial; of a community of 1,200 persons, only five or six have been known to be sick at a time, and at some of the military stations, seven years have elapsed without the loss of a man.

Although New South Wales is not subject to the periodical showers of the tropics, a large quantity of rain falls throughout the year; hitherto the colony has been visited by a drought about every 12 years; the last one continuing from 1826 to 1829, during which period, little or no rain fell, in the county of Cumberland in particular. It is, however, more than probable, that as the country becomes cleared and cultivated, such lamentable visitations will be less frequent.

The prevailing directions of the winds at Sydney are thus indicated:—

	N.	N.N.E.	N.E.	E.N.E.	E.	E.S.E.	S.E.	S.S.E.	S. by E.	S.	S. by W.
Morning . .	4	—	12	—	4	1	9	8	1	29	3
Noon . . .	7	11	129	11	3	2	45	27	5	31	2
Evening . .	23	11	109	5	8	5	70	13	4	15	4
	S.S.W.	S.W.	W.S.W.	W. by S.	W.	W. by N.	W.N.W.	N.W.	N.N.W.	N. by W.	
Morning . .	8	109	42	4	118	2	6	4	1	—	
Noon . . .	11	35	5	2	10	—	2	16	8	—	
Evening . .	8	45	3	1	8	—	3	19	5	2	

VI. The British colony, when established at Sydney Cove, on the shores of Port Jackson, 26th January 1788, consisted of only 1,030 individuals, of whom upwards of 700 were convicts. Emigration was for many years studiously discouraged by some of the authorities, notwithstanding which, owing to the number of convicts sent out, and the fineness of the climate, the population rapidly increased. Four *censuses* have been taken, and the augmentation since 1788, is thus shown:—1788, 1,030; 1810, 8,293; 1821, 29,783; 1828, 36,598; 1833, 71,070.

These enumerations are considered very inaccurate by those who know the colony well, especially that of 1828, when the settlers were apprehensive of the establishment of a poll tax; that of 1833, is thus given for each county, as also for the principal towns in the colony:—

COUNTIES.	Persons on the Establishment.						General Total.	Religion.				
	Male.			Female.								
	Free.	Convict.*	Total.	Free.	Convict*	Total.		Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Uncertain.
Argyle . .	1008	1418	2426	358	66	424	2850	1736	1106	7	1	—
Bathurst . .	1051	8001	2931	404	119	523	3454	2404	1034	6	6	4
Brisbane . .	60	2081	222	5	1	7	229	147	82	—	—	—
Camden . .	843	369	2144	435	69	504	2648	1696	928	10	2	12
Cook . .	682	527	995	444	26	470	1465	1079	383	2	1	—
Cumberland .	15296	315	23297	10485	2062	12547	35844	26049	9490	242	43	20
Durham . .	862	2198	2943	295	65	360	3303	2308	987	7	1	—
Gloucester . .	123	274	492	85	6	91	583	462	117	4	—	—
Macquarie .	100	—	627	72	45	117	744	500	228	16	—	—
Murray . .	160	1879	475	33	2	35	510	327	183	—	—	—
Northumberland .	1128	1123	3626	787	193	980	4606	3174	1411	15	2	4
Saint Vincent . .	138	—	412	28	5	33	445	365	80	—	—	—
Road Branch, including Stockades.	17	1879	1896	7	—	7	1903	932	936	33	—	2
										3	—	—
Penal Settlements .	38	1128	1166	13	39	52	1218	1001	214			
Colonial Vessels at Sea .	992	—	992	—	—	—	992	992	—	—	—	—
Total .	13251	21845	44643	13451	2698	16151	60794	43095	17238	345	56	60

* The prisoners in private service on December 31st 1834, amounted to 18,304; since which period 1,9

had been assigned, making a total of 20,207, the saving of whose maintenance, at 10*l.* per annum each, was 202,076*l.* per annum to the Government. The prisoners maintained by the executive were 982 in the road-gang, 1,191 in the chain-gang, 646 in gaols, and 1,250 in penal settlements, making a total of 4,069, at an annual expense of 43,419*l.* The whole population of the colony was 70,000 persons, out of which 24,276 were in bondage.

Population of the Principal Towns in New South Wales in 1833.

TOWNS.	Persons on the Establishment.							Religion.			
	Male.			Female.							
	Free.	Convict.	Total.	Free.	Convict.	Total.	Grand Total.	Protestant.	Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.
Sydney..........	6958	1855	9813	5534	885	6419	16232	12079	3922	209	22
Paramatta........	1090	407	1497	1004	136	1140	2637	2238	395	4	—
Liverpool........	199	237	436	139	44	183	619	477	140	1	1
Windsor.........	454	187	641	155	40	357	998	787	208	3	—
Richmond........	371	189	490	120	15	272	762	659	102	1	—
Newcastle.........	160	226	386	79	26	150	536	415	120	1	—
Macquarie........	52	394	446	62	42	90	536	346	176	14	—
Maitland.........	560	614	1078	553	75	378	1456	892	556	6	2

The most recent data of the population, are as follows:

Abstract of the Number of Inhabitants in the Colony of New South Wales, according to a Census taken the 2d September 1836, under an Act of the Governor and Council of 7th Wm. IV. No. 1, passed 5 July 1836.

COUNTIES.	Male.				Female.				General Total.	Religion.			
	Free.				Free.								
	Above 12 years of age.	Under 12 years of age.	Convict.	Total.	Above 12 years of age.	Under 12 years of age.	Convict.	Total.		Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.
Argyle .	668	155	1106	1929	276	176	36	488	2417	1618	783	13	3
Bathurst . .	437	128	804	1369	152	110	98	360	1729	1243	485	1	—
Bligh . .	112	13	219	344	17	14	1	32	376	273	103	—	—
Brisbane .	220	51	974	1245	81	36	16	133	1378	1004	373	1	—
Camden . .	905	301	1168	2374	454	276	57	787	3161	2158	982	18	3
Cook . .	678	306	366	1350	377	298	27	702	2052	1517	534	—	1
Cumberland .	12724	4810	7254	24788	8454	4730	1825	15009	39797	29090	10270	371	63
Durham .	740	204	1749	2693	287	174	54	515	3208	2300	904	4	—
Georgiana . .	192	50	227	469	65	36	5	106	375	339	234	2	—
Gloucester .	138	60	520	718	79	53	4	136	854	628	222	3	1
Hunter .	258	99	225	582	119	92	15	226	808	630	175	2	1
King . .	194	35	207	436	61	38	9	108	544	327	217	—	—
Macquarie .	174	49	875	1098	91	50	61	202	1300	898	376	24	2
Murray .	531	82	853	1466	163	87	12	262	1728	1089	630	8	1
Northumberland .	1361	466	1780	3607	904	507	198	1409	5016	3601	1398	11	6
Phillip .	54	5	169	228	12	6	1	19	247	147	100	—	—
Roxburgh .	595	142	891	1628	212	100	40	352	1980	1415	561	3	1
Saint Vincent .	150	21	341	512	44	25	11	80	592	430	162	—	—
Wellington .	163	19	283	465	38	22	5	65	530	357	172	1	—
Westmoreland .	182	37	260	479	60	32	8	100	579	393	185	1	—
Without the Boundaries.	1256	103	1300	2659	190	104	15	309	2968	1784	1164	2	18
Road & Iron Gangs	19	3	2190	2212	10	7	1	18	2230	1394	829	7	—
Penal Settlements	17	17	1493	1527	4	19	78	101	1628	926	697	5	—
Colonial Vessels at Sea.	1175	—	—	1175	—	—	—	—	1175	850	325	—	—
Port Philip .	178	8	—	186	23	15	—	38	224	210	14	—	—
Total .	23131	7161	25254	5553[illegible]	11973	7007	2577	21557	77096	54621	21898	477	100

Return of the Number of Baptisms and Burials in New South Wales from [B. B.]

Year.	Protestants. Baptisms. M.	F.	Tot.	Burials. Male. M.	Ch.	Female. W.	Ch.	Total.	Roman Catholics. Baptisms. M.	F.	Tot.	Burials. Male. M.	Ch.	Female. W.	Ch.	Total.
1829	363	317	680	366	75	109	65	615	Returns not rendered.							
1830	344	339	683	307	106	92	65	570								
1831	426	453	879	366	69	98	49	582								
1832	486	449	935	381	99	132	86	698	169	150	319	87	38	35	22	182
1833	502	525	1027	455	135	118	133	841	267	266	533	156	59	58	36	309
1834	616	629	1245	515	124	145	100	884	311	301	612	139	49	63	29	280
1835	656	620	1276	569	205	187	190	1151	275	252	527	154	62	54	32	302
1836	738	723	1461	632	192	185	154	1163	309	350	659	236	71	114	44	465
Tot.	4131	4055	8186	3591	965	1066	842	6464	1331	1319	2650	772	279	324	163	1538

[B. B. 1836.]—Church of England, Births, 1263; Marriages, 472; Deaths, 1105. Kirk of Scotland, Births, 180; Marriages, 133; Deaths, 43. Penal Settlements, Births, 18; Deaths, 15. Roman Catholics, Births, 659; Marriages, 169; Deaths, 465. Total, Births, 2120; Marriages, 774; Deaths, 1628.

Return of the Number of persons arrived in New South Wales, since the year 1825.

Year.	Convicts. Men.	Women.	Total.	Emigrants. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Grand Total.
1825	1665	251	1916	..	..	..	..	1916
1826	1723	100	1823	..	..	..	..	1823
1827	2105	499	2604	..	..	..	..	2604
1828	2341	371	2712	200	122	274	596	3308
1829	3171	493	3664	306	113	145	564	4228
1830	2782	444	3226	166	70	73	309	3535
1831	2331	506	2837	185	98	174	457	3294
1832	2887	381	3268	819	706	481	2006	5274
1833	3498	638	4136	838	1146	701	2685	6821
1834	2704	457	3161	571	596	397	1564	4725
1835	3423	179	3602	551	644	233	1428	5030
1836	..	..	..	524	807	290	1621	
1837								

Number of Convicts arrived in the Colony of New South Wales from 1830 to 1834, as shown by the Volumes of Indents printed by order of Government for the information of the magistrates.

Year.	From England. Ships.	Pris.	From Ireland. Ships.	Pris.	From India, &c. Ships.	Pris.	Total. Ships.	Pris.
MALES.								
1830	11	2061	4	665	4	15	19	2781
1831	7	1414	5	890	5	25	17	2329
1832	9	1793	5	928	7	32	21	2753
1833	12	2685	4	794	8	19	24	3498
1834	7	1877	4	781	9	46	20	2704
Tot.	46	9850	22	4078	33	137	101	14065
FEMALES.								
1830	1	128	2	316	..	..	3	444
1831	2	206	2	298	2	2	6	506
1832	2	248	1	133	..	..	3	381
1833	3	376	2	261	1	1	6	638
1834	2	282	1	174	1	2	4	458
Tot.	10	1240	8	1182	4	5	22	2427

* The prisoners by ships from England are 10 per cent. Catholics; Ireland 5 ditto, Protestants; in 1835, there were 6 ships from Ireland, 9 from England, with male convicts, 1 ditto with female, in addition to the prisoners by the Hive wrecked at Jervis Bay.

Return of Convicts arrived in New South Wales, [B .B.]

Year.	British. Male.	Female	Irish. Male.	Female.	Total.
1828	1582	179	752	192	2712
1829	2008	319	1163	174	3664
1830	2096	128	685	316	3225
1831	1437	206	692	298	2633
1832	1810	248	928	133	3119
1833	2719	377	794	261	4151
1834	1923	284	781	173	3161
1835	2099	179	1324	..	3602
1836	2195	274	960	394	3823
Totals.	17876	2194	8079	1941	30090

Return of the Number of convicts in New South Wales on 31st December, 1836, [B. B.]—*Penal settlements*, Norfolk Island, 1247; Moreton Bay, 337; Port Macquarie, 541; Hulk "Phœnix," 166; Goat Island, 209; *On the roads in irons*, 1152; 2nd class convicts Illawarra, 123; Sydney Gaol, 79; On the roads and Surveyor General's Department, 392; Mineral Surveyor's Department, 112; Medical Department, 98; Commissariat Department, 58; Hyde Park Barrack, 680; Female Factory, Parramatta, 578; Holding tickets of leave, 4,480; For private service, 20,934; Total, 31,186.

Return of the number of Persons free by servitude, absolutely and conditionally pardoned from 1829 to 1836. [B. B. 1836.]

Year.	Free by Servitude. M.	F.	Tot.	Absolutely Pardoned. M.	F.	Tot.	Conditionally Pardoned. M.	F.	Tot.
1829	897	79	976	.	.	..	..	..	..
1830	711	105	816	.	..	..	1	..	1
1831	957	122	1079	1	..	1	27	4	31
1832	849	153	1002	5	1	6	58	..	58
1833	1044	202	1246	2	1	3	46	..	46
1834	1313	236	1549	8	.	8	2	..	2
1835	1012	246	1258	10	..	10	244	11	255
1836	1005	220	1225	40	.	40	165	7	172
Total.	7788	1363	9151	66	2	68	543	22	565

VII. Churches and Livings, &c. of New South Wales in 1836. [B. B.]

Name of the Parish, and in what County or District.	Value of Livings.	Parsonage House.	Glebe.	Church where situated.	No. of Persons it will contain.	No. generally attending.	Chapel where situated.	No. of Persons it will contain.	No. generally attending.	Protestant or Roman Catholic.	Parsonage House.	Dissenting Places of Worship.
County of Cumberland:	£.		Acres.									
Parish of St. Philip	460*	Parsonage	40	Sydney	900	700, 2 services.	Sydney, parish of St. Philip	700	500	Presbyterian	none ..	1 Wesleyan.
							Ditto, parish of St. Andrew	500	300	ditto ..	none ..	1 Baptist.
" St. James	460*	120*l*. per annum in lieu.	40	Ditto	1800	1200, 3 services.	Sydney	2000	1500	Rom. Catholic	none ..	1 Wesleyan and 1 Independent.
" St. John	2 clergymen,* 1 receiving 560*l*., & the other 100*l*.	Parsonage	40	Parramatta ..	900	600 2 services.	Parramatta	500	250	ditto ..	none ..	1 Wesleyan.
" Field of Mars ..	250	..	40	.. ..	..	..	Parramatta	300	75	Protestant	60*l*. per annum in lieu.	none.
" St. Matthew† ..	250	Parsonage	40	Windsor	450	300	Windsor	..	250	R. Catholic	..	1 Wesleyan.
							Richmond	..	100	Protestant		
Lower Hawkesbury	182	..	..	.. ..	..	..	Lower Hawkesbury ..	..	..	ditto ..	50*l*. per annum in lieu.	none.
Parish of Pitt Town	250	..	40	.. ..	..	..	Windsor (Pitt Town) ..	150	50	ditto ..	40*l*. per annum in lieu.	
							Wilberforce	120	60			
							Sackville Reach	90	40			
" Ditto	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	Portland Head	..	..	Presbyterian	none.	
" Castlereagh ..	250	..	40	.. ..	..	..	Castlereagh	120	80	Protestant.		
							Penrith	60	40			
" St. Luke‡	200	Parsonage	40	Liverpool	400	200						
" St. Peter	250	60*l*. per annum in lieu.	40	Campbell Town	200	120	Glenalpine	80	60	ditto.		
							Appin	46	40			
							Campbell Town	450	250	Rom. Catholic.		
" Narellan	250	..	..	.. ..	..	..	Narellan (Hebar chapel) ..	120	100	Protestant	60*l*. per annum in lieu.	
							Cabramatta	80	40			
County of Camden:												
District of Illawarra, town of Wollengong.	250	..	40	.. ..	..	..	Illawarra	..	35	ditto ..	60*l*. per annum in lieu.	
District of Sutton Forest ..	250	..	..	.. ..	..	..	Sutton Forest (All Saints chapel).	100	50	ditto ..	ditto.	
County of Bathurst:												
Parish of Bathurst	250	Parsonage	40	Bathurst, Trinity church.	300	300	Bathurst	..	..	Presbyterian.		
County of Northumberland:												
Christ Church	250	Parsonage	40	Newcastle	500	250		120	100	Protestant ..	60*l*. per annum in lieu.	
Parish of Maitland	200	..	40	.. ..	..	..	Maitland					
								450	200	Rom. Catholic	none.	
County of Macquarie:								..	..	Presbyterian	none.	
Parish of St. Thomas ..	350*	Parsonage	40	Port Macquarie	700	300						

The clergy of the Establishment perform divine service periodically at the gaols, hulk, hospitals, factories, prisoners' barracks, stockades for ironed gangs, &c., male and female orphan schools, and at divers places in the interior. The principal stations only to which the clergymen are appointed, or at which they severally reside, are specified in the proper column of this return.

* Each includes 100*l*. per annum in lieu of a glebe of 400 acres. † A Roman Catholic chapel in course of erection, to contain 1,000 persons.

‡ A Roman Catholic clergyman is stationed here.

VIII. Schools of New South Wales. [B. B. 1836.]

County and Parish.	Public or Free School, and where situated.	Salary of Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress.	Number of Scholars. Ml.	Fm.	Ttl.	Mode of Instruction.	How supported.	Expenses of each School.	Remarks.
Cumberland:	*Colleges.*							£	
St. John	King's school, Parramatta.	Head mr. 100*l.*	110	..	110	Classical.	By government, & by the parents of students	100	82 boarders at 25*l.* per annum; 28 day scholars 10*l.* or 6*l.* per annum, according to their advancement.
St. Philip	Australian college, Sydney.	Head mr. 100*l.* 2nd 100*l.* 3rd 70*l.*	84	..	84	ditto	By the parents of the students.	394	The two professors are allowed, in addition to their salary, one third of the gross amount of the class fees and a free house.
St. Lawrence ..	Sydney college.	Head mr. 395*l.* 2nd 140*l.* 3rd 115*l.* 4th 105*l.*	190	..	190	ditto	ditto	1177	Head master allowed a free house. All students presented by a shareholder, 5*l.* per annum; not presented and under 16 years of age, 10*l.*, above 16, 12*l.*
			384	..	384				
	Parochial.								
St. Philip	Sydney, primary ..	40*l.* salary, 30*l.* house rent.	89	31	120	Madras.	By government.	106	All free schools.
	Ditto, infant	40*l.* salary, 30*l.* house rent.	120	101	221	ditto	ditto	140	
St. James	Ditto, primary.. ..	65*l.*	60	71	131	ditto	ditto	123	Each of the masters of the parochial schools (with a few exceptions) receive an allowance of 1*d.* per day, for every child in actual attendance, which is paid by government when the parents do not possess means. Such sums are included in the column "expenses of each school."
	Ditto, infant	50*l.* salary, 30*l.* house rent.	99	38	127	ditto	ditto	141	
	Ditto, infant	50*l.*	81	78	159	ditto	ditto	159	
St. Andrew ..	Ditto, infant	40*l.*	70	61	131	ditto	ditto	137	
St. John	Parramatta, primary	Head mr. 102*l.* 2nd 15*l.*	50	..	50	ditto	ditto	117	
	Ditto, infant	1st 50*l.* 2nd 30*l.*	38	39	77	ditto	ditto	124	
	Ditto, female orphan school.	1st 130*l.* 2nd 20*l.*	..	179	179	ditto	ditto	2370	
Castle Hill . ..	Do. (7 hills) primary	50*l.*	24	25	49	ditto	ditto	74	
	Ditto	50*l.*	15	28	43	ditto	ditto	60	
Field of Mars ..	Ditto	50*l.*	35	26	61	ditto	ditto	72	
	Dundas	40*l.*	24	24	48	ditto	ditto	57	
	Lane Cove	40*l.*	10	16	26	ditto	ditto	50	
St. Luke	Liverpool, primary	50*l.*	40	42	82	ditto	ditto	73	
	Ditto, male orphan school.	1st 150*l.* 2nd 40*l.*	158	..	158	ditto	ditto	3065	Salary of schoolmaster raised from 20*l.* to 40*l.* since 1st May.
St. Peter	Campbell Town ..	50*l.*	25	24	49	ditto	ditto	63	
Appin	Ditto	30*l.*	14	14	28	ditto	ditto	45	
Narellan	Ditto	50*l.* salary, 10*l.* house rent.	18	16	34	ditto	ditto	76	
Calramatta ..	Bringelly	10*l.*	1	5	6	ditto	ditto	13	
St. Matthew ..	Windsor	50*l.*	39	24	63	ditto	ditto	65	
	Kurrajong..	50*l.*	22	16	38	ditto	ditto	59	
Ham Common..	Richmond..	60*l.*	38	40	78	ditto	ditto	80	
Castlereagh ..	Ditto	40*l.*	13	13	26	ditto	ditto	51	
	Penrith	50*l.*	23	16	39	ditto	ditto	56	
	Wilberforce	52*l.*	25	15	40	ditto	ditto	52	
Pitt Town.. ..	Windsor	41*l.*	15	21	46	ditto	ditto	43	
	Sackville Reach ..	31*l.*	15	12	27	ditto	ditto	31	
	Portland Head . ..	40*l.*	12	10	22	ditto	ditto	40	
	Freeman's Reach ..	25*l.*	10	9	19	ditto	ditto	23	
	Lower Hawkesbury	40*l.*	11	12	23	ditto	ditto	47	
Camden:									
Illawarra	Wollongong	50*l.*	14	11	25	ditto	ditto	60	
Bathurst:									
Bathurst	Bathurst	30*l.*	38	16	54	ditto	ditto	35	
Northumberld.:									
Christ Church ..	Newcastle..	40*l.*	26	24	50	ditto	ditto	57	Stationery and school books, 563*l.*; additions and repairs to school houses, 1370*l.*; total, 1933.*
Maitland	Maitland	52*l.*	17	20	37	ditto	ditto	56	
Macquarie:									
St. Thomas ..	Port Macquarie ..	50*l.*	50	16	29	ditto	ditto	60	
Penal Settlement:									
Moreton Bay ..	Brisbane Town ..	....	..	18	28	ditto	ditto	19	
								*1933	
		Total number attending parochial schools ..	1323	1090	2413	Total expense of Episcopalian schools		9941	

Return of Roman Catholic Schools. [B. B. 1836.]

Name of the Parish, and in what County or District.		Salary of Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress.	No. of Scholars.			In what manner supported.	Expense of each School.
			Male.	Female	Total.		
County of Cumberland:							
Sydney	Parish of St. James ..	Master 20*l*.	155	..	155	By governmnt.	£107
		Ditto 20*l*.	12	109	121	ditto	97
	" St. Andrew..	Ditto 20*l*.	46	23	69	ditto	82
		Ditto 20*l*.	123	..	123	ditto	115
	" St. Philip ..	Mistress 20*l*.	..	77	77	ditto	23
Parramatta	" St. John ..	Ditto 10*l*. Master 20*l*.	71	54	125	ditto	86
Campbell Town.	" St. Peter ..	Ditto 20*l*. Mistress 10*l*.	63	56	119	ditto	89
	" Appin	Master 18*l*.	25	..	25	ditto	17
	St. Matthew	Ditto 20*l*.	61	41	102	ditto	83
County of Northumberland:							
Maitland		Ditto 20*l*. Mistress 10*l*.	32	30	62	ditto	86
Erecting a school-house, Paramatta..		..	..	..	..	..	340
Repairs to school-house, Kent-street, Sydney		..	..	..	..	..	13
Total			588	390	978		1138

Each master of these schools receives a ½*d*. per diem for every child in actual attendance, in addition to his salary.

IX. Convictions in the Supreme Court and Courts of Quarter Sessions since 1828.

Years.	Supreme Courts.		Quarter Sessions.	
	Felonies.	Misdm.	Felonies.	Misdem.
1828	197	20	Returns not called for for the B. B. for these years.	
1829	244	29		
1830	269	6		
1831	205	2	100	54
1832	225	10	128	62
1833	219	11	225	110
1834	272	11	325	77
1835	231	1	442	97
1836	168	4	—	—
1837				

On the 1st August, 1833, the punishment of death ceased for cattle stealing, and stealing in a dwelling-house above 5*l*., and forgery, by Acts of Parliament 2 & 3, Gul. IV. caps. 63 and 123. A great portion of such offences thereafter, were tried by the Courts of Quarter Session. At the close of May sessions, 1836, 155 prisoners remained in gaol for trial.

Return of the number of civil cases fixed in the Supreme Court of New South Wales during 1836. [B. B.] Before Juries; Common, 9, Special, 14. Before two Magistrates assessors; undefended cases, 177, defended cases, 98, total, 298.

Return of the number of prisoners sentenced to transportation from the colony of New South Wales, by the Supreme Court, Courts of Quarter Sessions, and Police Courts.

Years.	Supreme Court.	Quarter Sessions.	Police Courts.	Total.
1831	140	30	245	415
1832	157	6	99	262
1833	149	38	—	187
1834	168	146	—	314
1835	168	266	—	434
1836	31	61	—	92
1837				

In October 1832, the power to transport was withdrawn from the Magistrates in summary jurisdiction, by the Act of Council, 3 Gul. IV. No. 3.

Many cases are now adjudged by the Petty Sessions, that heretofore were decided by the Superior Courts only.

This return includes prisoners whose sentence of death has been commuted by the Governor and Executive Council, to transportation. On 6th July, 1836, tenders were called for in the Official Gazette, for the conveyance of 120 persons to Norfolk Island.

As the state of crime in our penal settlements is deserving of the most serious attention, I have given every public document under this section which would convey information on the subject.

Return of Criminals executed in New South Wales in the year 1836. [B. B.]

Religion.	Murder. Free.	Murder. Bond.	Attempt to murder. Free.	Attempt to murder. Bond.	Rape. Free.	Rape. Bond.	Highway Robbery. Free.	Highway Robbery. Bond.	Unnatural Crime. Free.	Unnatural Crime. Bond.	Total. Free.	Total. Bond.	Total. Total.
Protestants	2	5	..	1	..	2	..	5	..	1	2	14	16
Roman Catholics	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	3	7	10
Total.. ..	4	8	..	1	..	2	1	9	..	1	5	21	26

Return of the number of offenders convicted in the Supreme Court of Criminal Jurisdiction at Sydney, New South Wales, in 1836; distinguishing the offences of which convicted, and shewing the number of capital convictions.

Felonies.—Offences against the person:—murder, 16; manslaughter, 11; rape, 2; shooting, stabbing &c., 13; highway robbery, 23; total, 65.

Offences against property:—Cattle stealing, 20; horse stealing, 10; burglary, 10; stealing in dwelling houses and putting in fear, 8; house breaking, 3; stealing in dwelling houses above 5*l*., 2; larceny, 22; receiving &c., 13; obtaining money under false pretences, 1; total, 89.

Miscellaneous:—Forgery and uttering, 6; bigamy, 1; unnatural crime, 3; permitting the escape of a person charged with felony, 1; accessories to felonies, 3; total, 14.

Total number of felonies, 168.

Misdemeanours:—Assault, 2; conspiracy, 2; total, 4; capital convictions, 79.

Criminals executed 1829 to 1836. [B. B.]

Years.	Religion.	Free.	Bond.	Total of each	Total.
1829	Protestants . . .	4	24	28	52
	Roman Catholics .	6	18	24	
1830	Protestants . . .	6	16	22	50
	Roman Catholics .	7	20	27	
	Pagans	1	—	1	
1831	Protestants . . .	3	10	13	32
	Roman Catholics .	3	16	19	
1832	Protestants . . .	1	1	2	12
	Roman Catholics .	1	9	10	
1833	Protestants . . .	1	9	10	31
	Roman Catholics .	6	15	21	
1834	Protestants . . .	—	22	22	44
	Roman Catholics .	—	20	20	
	Uncertain . . .	—	2	2	
1835	Protestants . . .	2	15	17	40
	Roman Catholics .	4	18	22	
	Pagan (aborigines)	1	—	1	
1836	Protestants . . .	2	14	16	26
	Roman Catholics .	3	7	10	
	Total . .	51	236	287	287

Return of the Gaols, and the No. of Prisoners* in New South Wales in 1836. [B. B.]

Name of the Prison and where situated.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing when more than one prisoner sleeps in one cell.	Total No. of Prisoners who have been in gaol throughout the year. Male.	Total No. of Prisoners who have been in gaol throughout the year. Female.	Number of Debtors. Male.	Number of Debtors. Female.	Number of Misdemeanours. Male.	Number of Misdemeanours. Female.	Number of Felons. Male.	Number of Felons. Female.	Number of Tried Prisoners. Male.	Number of Tried Prisoners. Female.	Number of Untried Prisoners. Male.	Number of Untried Prisoners. Female.	Prisoners employed, employment not being hard labour.	Prisoners not employed.	Punishment for offences within the Prison.	Cases of Sickness & Death. Cases of Sickness in the year.	Cases of Sickness & Death. Greatest No. of Sick at one time.	Cases of Sickness & Death. Deaths.
Gaol Sydney . .	..	200	1715	315	..	..	793	183	922	132	577	158	1138	157	25	2005	162	640	15	..
Debtors' Prison, Carters' Barracks	11	40	192	3	192	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	1
Hulk Phœnix . .	..	264	886	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224	157	8	..
Gaols. Parramatta .	..	100	1275	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	..	..
Gaols. Liverpool . .	..	70	809	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	3	..
Gaols. Campbell-town . . .	..	38	890	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	..
Gaols. Windsor . .	..	50	681	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gaols. Bathurst . .	..	70	1197	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	18	3	3
Gaols. Newcastle . .	..	200	771	373	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209	82	16	5
Total . .	11	1032	8416	1538	192	3	793	183	922	132	577	158	1138	157	25	2005	626	938	48	9

* Allowance to prisoners per week, each. Felons, 5¼ lbs. of wheaten bread, 5½ lbs. of maize meal, 1¾ lbs. of fresh beef, 3½ lbs. of vegetables, 3 oz. of salt, 1¾ oz. of soap. Witnesses &c. 8½ lbs. of wheaten bread, 3½ lbs. of maize meal, 7 lbs. of fresh beef, 7 oz. of sugar, 3½ oz. of salt, 1¾ oz. of soap.

Prisoners in the Gaols of New South Wales throughout each Year. [B. B.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Total.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1828	3511	721	4232	90	1	91	186	696	882	2191	25	2216	427	51	478	1950	679	2629	none
1829	2554	937	3491	285	22	307	1236	902	2138	161	13	174	316	27	343	1366	910	2276	1
1830																			
1831	7452	2054	9506	274	12	286	4833	1930	6763	1552	112	1664	4991	1940	6931	1394	102	1496	none
1832	8215	2116	10331	205	14	219	1073	1345	2418	496	71	567	1412	1387	2799	362	43	408	1
1833	8415	2466	10881	223	7	230	1051	1379	2430	534	54	588	1239	1390	2629	569	50	619	1
1834	8780	2660	11440	377	10	387	1233	1477	2710	530	45	575	1185	1462	2647	888	67	955	3
1835	9484	2495	11979	353	16	369	1168	1034	2202	620	45	665	725	942	1667	1310	149	1459	5
1836	8416	1538	9954	192	3	195	793	183	976	922	132	1054	577	158	735	1138	157	1295	7
1837																			

Return of the No. of Persons charged with Criminal Offences in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, during the last seven years; distinguishing the number in each year, the number convicted or acquitted, and the number of those Executed who received Sentence of Death.

Murder.

Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.	Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.
1829	17	.	10	4	10	8	1833	18	3	11	10	7	7
1830	9	.	9	.	9	9	1834	31	5	20	15	10	7
1831	18	.	16	2	10	9	1835	36	4	19	18	10	7
1832	15	1	9	7	9	3							

Attempt to Murder, Shooting at, Stabbing, Cutting and Maiming, with intent, &c.

Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.	Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.
1829	17	.	4	10	2	2	1833	18	3	11	10	10	2
1830	4	.	2	2	1	1	1834	31	5	16	19	9	8
1831	12	.	11	1	5	5	1835	18	.	17	1	13	5
1832	15	1	9	7	6	1							

Manslaughter.

Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.	Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.
1829	5	.	1	4			1833	2			1		
1830	4	1	4	1			1834	5	.	3	2		
1831	2	.	.	1			1835	2	.	1	3		
1832	4	.	.	2									

Rape.

Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.	Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.
1829	6	.	2	2	1	1	1833	10	.	10	.	8	2
1830	2	.	2	.	1	1	1834	9	2	5	6	2	2
1831	5	.	2	3			1835	24	1	13	10	6	1
1832	3	.	1	2	1								

Unnatural Offence.

Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.	Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.
1829	3	.	.	1			1833	2					
1830	2	.	2				1834	10	.	7	2	3	1
1831	3	.	2	1	1		1835	3	.	.	3		
1832	1	.	1										

Arson.

Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.	Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.
1829	3	.	2	1	2	1	1833	1	.	.			
1830							1834	1	.	1			
1831	5	.	2	3	1	1	1835	7	.	2	5		
1832	6	.	2	4	2	1							

Forgery.

Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.	Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.
1829	13	1	5	5	1	1	1833	9	.	7	1		
1830	7	1	3	4	2		1834	16	.	14			
1831	4	.	4				1835	21	.	15	5		
1832	6	1	5	1	1								

Highway Robbery, Bushranging, at large with fire-arms, &c.

Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.	Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.
1829	45	.	33	10	19	11	1833	82	.	58	3	26	14
1830	32	.	24	7	11	9	1834	158	3	111	47	42	20
1831	37	.	28	5	19	3	1835	111	5	89	21	30	10
1832	46	.	36	8	21	5							

Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Stealing.

Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.	Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.
1829	20	.	14	5	7	3	1883	25	.	15	10		
1830	21	.	18	2	4	4	1834	114	1	62	36		
1831	54	2	17	33	8	2	1835	118	1	67	35		
1832	42	.	27	10	3	2							

Burglary.

Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.	Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.
1829	44	.	29	14	10	10	1833	30	.	22	8		
1830	37	1	25	13	7	6	1834	41	.	29	11		
1831	37	.	29	7	7	1	1835	33	1	25	8	17	11
1832	21	.	16	3	1								

Perjury.

Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.	Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.
1829	5	.	1	2			1833	12	2	8	2		
1830	3	.	.	1			1834	19	3	9	4		
1831	7	.	4	2			1835	8	2	3	4		
1832	10	.	1	1									

Piracy and Revolt.

Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.	Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.
1829	6	.	5	1			1833						
1830							1834	6	.	6			
1831							1835						
1832	34	.	23	11									

Larceny, receiving stolen property, knowing, &c.

Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.	Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.
1829	262	31	154	59	16	15	1833	353	44	239	107	12	7
1830	347	38	161	72	9	6	1834	367	58	229	131	12	6
1831	271	34	185	94	32	11	1835	484	89	347	174	10	4
1832	269	54	182	94	18								

Misdemeanour, Assault, &c.

Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.	Year.	Committed. m.	Committed. f.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Death.	Executed.
1829	32	2	6	13			1833	94	19	58	28		
1830	38	3	19	7			1834	95	23	78	28		
1831	69	9	38	18			1835	91	20	87	22		
1832	84	11	56	27									

Explanatory Recapitulation.

Year.	TOTAL. Committed for Trial.		How subsequently disposed of. Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not prosecuted.*	Admitted to Bail.*	Sentences passed on those Convicted. Death.		Transportation.*		Hard Labour, Imprisonment, Factory and Fines.*		Received Sentence of Death. How disposed of. Executed.		Commuted or Reprieved.	
	Male.	Fem.					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1829	478	34	266	131	74	41	68	1	112	6	69	10	52	—	5	1
1830	406	44	269	109	26	46	44†	—	120	5	87	13	50†	—	5	—
1831	524	45	338	170	21	40	82	—	110	6	120	20	32	—	44	—
1832	556	68	368	177	32	47	63	—	147	1	152	5	12	—	50	—
1833	656	71	439	180	43	65	63	—	162	9	182	23	31	—	37	—
1834	903	100	590	301	22	90	78	2	298	19	157	36	44	—	36	2
1835	959	123	685	309	53	35	86	—	368	30	162	39	38	—	48	—

* These columns are omitted in the detailed statement by me, R. M. M.

† *Memorandum.*—It will be observed that the number of criminals " executed" in some years exceeds the number sentenced to death in the corresponding year. This is occasioned by prisoners having been tried, and sentence passed in the latter end of one year, but not executed till the beginning of the year following.

Note.—With regard to sentences pronounced upon convicts, this return (which includes only prisoners tried before the supreme court and quarter sessions) is unavoidably deficient for the years 1829, 1830 and 1831. Before the year 1832, any two magistrates, although not sitting at quarter sessions, had power to transport convicts to a penal settlement under summary jurisdiction. Of the cases in which this power was exercised, the Sheriff reports that he has no means of furnishing a return.

Return of the number of convicts maintained by Government in road and chain gangs, gaols, and penal settlements, with the average yearly cost of each; and also of the number of convicts in private service.

Number of prisoners maintained in road gangs, 982; average yearly cost of each, including every charge, 9*l*. 9*s*. 10½*d*.; ditto chain gangs, 1,191; ditto 10*l*. 3*s*. 6½*d*.; ditto gaols, 646; ditto 13*l*. 4*s*. 6½*d*.; ditto penal settlements, 1,250; ditto 10*l*. 16*s*. 6½*d*. Total number of prisoners, 4,069.

Prisoners in private service on 31st December, 1834, 18,304; assigned since, up to 13th July, 1835, 1,903; total, 20,207. [*Council papers*, 1835.]

Return of the average number of convict women* in the female factory, in each week of the years 1832 to 1836, inclusive, together with the number of their children, under three years of age.

Years.	Under colonial sentence.	Solitary confinement.	Confined by order of Factory Committee.	Nursing Children.	Old and Infirm.	Servants, Cooks, &c.	In Hospital.	Assigned servants waiting to be withdrawn.	No. Assignable.	No. of women.	No. of children.
1832	162	4	2	84	7	14	15	52	100	441	112
1833	172	4	2	74	10	19	17	115	35	455	112
1834	198	3	2	69	29	22	19	60	23	427	111
1835	242	4	1	92	26	21	21	60	34	505	134
1836	247	5	1	95	26	22	28	85	65	574	136
1837											

* About 30 of the women nursing children are those employed for that purpose; the remainder are mothers nursing the children born to them in the factory.

N. B.—As the children in the factory attain the age of three years, they are removed to the Male and Female Orphan Schools respectively.

X. When the colony of New South Wales was first established, the whole executive powers were vested in the Governor alone; in 1824, a Council was appointed to assist and controul the Governor; and at present the chief authority is vested in, 1st. a Governor of the territory of New South Wales, and Governor-in-Chief of Van Diemen's Island; 2d. an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, the Bishop, and Lieutenant-governor; 3rd. a Legislative Council, consisting of the members of the above-mentioned court, with the addition of the Chief Justice, the Attorney-general, the Chief Officer of the Customs, the Auditor-general, and seven private gentlemen of the colony, who are appointed by the Crown for life.

In case of the death, absence, removal, or resignation of a member of the Legislative Council, the Governor may appoint another to act in his stead, until His Majesty's pleasure be known. With the concurrence of at least two-thirds of the members, the governor makes laws for the colony, if not repugnant to the Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 83, or to the charter, or letters patent, or orders in council, or to the laws of England. The governor has the initiative of all laws to be submitted to discussion in the council, provided he gives eight clear days' notice in the public journals, or by public advertisement (if there be no newspapers), of the general objects of the act proposed to be brought under consideration, unless in case of emergency, when such notice may be dispensed with.

Any member of the council may request the governor to introduce a bill for the consideration of the council. If the governor declines, he must lay his reasons in writing, together with a copy of the bill, before the council, and any member, disapproving of such refusal, may enter upon the minutes the

grounds of his disapprobation. If a majority of the members dissent from any bill, and enter the grounds of their dissent on the minutes of council, the bill cannot become law. Every bill passed by the council must be transmitted within seven days to the supreme court to be enrolled, and after 14 days from the date of such enrolment, it comes into operation. If the judges represent that such bill is repugnant to statutes or other public deeds before cited, it is again brought under the consideration of the council, and if again passed, proceeds into operation, until the pleasure of his Majesty be known, to whom are transmitted the opinions of the judges, &c. The votes and proceedings of the Legislative Council are officially published in the newspapers. The Governor and Council have the power to impose taxes for local purposes. By 3rd Geo. IV., c. 96, continued by 9th Geo. IV., c 83, s. 26, the Governor is authorized to impose, on importation into the colony, duties not exceeding 10*s.* per gallon on British or West India spirits, and 15*s.* on all other spirits: not exceeding 4*s.* per lb. on tobacco, nor 15*s. per cent.* upon goods, wares, &c., not being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom; and, by 9th Geo. IV, c 83, s. 26, the Governor is also empowered to levy a duty upon colonial spirits, not exceeding that levied on imported spirits.

Laws and Courts.—The statute laws of England are in force in the colony, aided by Acts of Parliament, and local enactments by the Governor and Legislative Council: and an Insolvent Debtor's Act is in operation, the benefit of which may be obtained by a defendant a second or third time, if he pay 15*s.* in the pound (any public officer taking advantage of the provisions of the Insolvent Act, is, by an order of the Secretary of State dismissed the service). The execution of the laws devolves upon a Supreme Court, presided over by a chief and two puisne judges, whose powers are as extensive as those of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, at Westminster. The Supreme Court is a court of *oyer* and *terminer* and *gaol delivery*, it is also a court of *equity*, with all the power, within its jurisdiction, of the Lord High Chancellor of England; and it is a court of *admiralty* for criminal offences, within certain limits; it is empowered to grant letters of administration, and it is an insolvent debtor's court. From the Supreme Court an appeal lies in all actions, when the sum or matter at issue exceeds the value of 500*l.*, to the Governor or Acting-Governor, who is directed to hold a court of appeals, from which a final appeal lies to the King in Council. The Supreme Court is provided with an Attorney and Solicitor-general. There are nine barristers, and 33 solicitors practising in the court. The sheriff exercises by his deputies the duties of his office over the whole territory. Circuit courts are held in different parts of the colony; they are courts of record, and stand in the same relation to the Supreme Court as courts of *oyer* and *terminer*, and of *assize* and *nisi prius*, in England do to the King's superior courts of record at Westminster.

Courts of General and Quarter Sessions, have the same powers as those of England, and also may take cognizance, in a summary way, of all crimes not punishable by death, committed by convicts whose sentences have not expired, or have not been remitted.

A Vice-Admiralty Court, presided over by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, takes cognizance of civil cases only, such as seamen's wages, &c. There is an Archdeacon's Court for clerical matters; but this court has no jurisdiction in testamentary affairs, the charter of justice having empowered the Supreme Court to grant letters of administration, and direct the distribution of testator's effects. Courts of Requests have been established under authority 9 Geo. IV. c. 83, for summarily determining claims not exceeding 10*l.* sterling, except the matter in question relates to the title of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or to the taking or demanding of any duty payable to His Majesty, or to any fee of office, annual rents, or other such matter, where rights in future would be bound, or to a general right or duty, and to award costs. The decision of the court is final and summary, as in England. One Commissioner, appointed by the Crown, presides in all the Courts of Requests throughout the colony. Juries now sit in civil and criminal cases; until lately, military and naval officers formed the criminal jury; and civil causes were determined by a judge and two sworn assessors. Law suits are frequent in New South Wales, and large fortunes have been made by barristers and solicitors. In the year 1834, the number of the unpaid magistracy throughout the territory was 136.

Police.—This important branch of civil life is well managed in New South Wales. There are Benches of stipendiary as well as unpaid magistrates in Sydney, and at the principal towns throughout the colony, aided by head constables, and a civil and military police force at each station.

It should be observed, that a large part of the military force is required to guard the prisoners; and troops are seasoned in N. S. Wales for Indian service.

Military Posts and Works.—There are no military posts in any part of the colony of New South Wales; and there are only three military works, viz. Fort Macquarie, Dawes' Battery, and Fort Philip. The two former are situated on two points of land in the harbour of Port Jackson, forming the entrance to Sydney Cove, and were erected for the security of the shipping. The Battery and Fort Philip is situated on an eminence crowning the isthmus or neck of land, which is washed by the waters of Sydney Cove on the east, and of Darling harbour on the west side.

Fort Macquarie.—Fort Macquarie is a square, the length of each face being 130 feet. It is badly constructed with masonry, on a low site; the base of the rampart is washed by the sea at high tide. The work is pierced for 11 guns and 4 en barbette; 10 twenty-four-pounders and 5 six-pounders are mounted. At each of the angles is a small circular bastion, in which one of the twenty-four pounders is placed en barbette. There is a tower of two stories in the centre of the land face 99 feet in circumference, with a magazine beneath capable of containing 350 barrels. The tower is appropriated as a store and guard room, and through which the fort is entered by a permanent bridge over a dry ditch. At each extremity of the counterscarp, there is a smaller tower; but, in common with the large one, they are not intended for any military offensive purpose. The platform of the battery is at an elevation of 22 feet above the level of the sea.

Dawes' Battery.—Dawes Battery is a curved fleche, the length round the crest of the parapet being 120 feet. The interior slope is two feet high, and retained by a stone wall. The remainder of the parapet is formed of earth. It contains 15 guns, viz. 3 six-pounders and 12 twelve-pounds. The whole of them are en barbette. The platform of the battery is at an elevation of 111 feet above the level of the sea.

Fort Philip.—This fort is in an unfinished state, although commenced in 1804 by Governor King, the faces of the salient angle only being carried up in cut stone-work to the level of the platform, 11 feet 8 inches in height. It is in the form of a pentagon, the length of the sides being 100 feet, and appears to have been intended to mount four guns in each face. The thickness of the platform is 18 feet 6 inches, and the parapet (which is not raised) 13 feet 6 inches; in all, 32 feet. The situation commands the whole of the town of Sydney, its cove and Darling harbour; the north face looks into Dawes' battery, at about 400 yards distance; the east into Fort Macquarie, at about 800 yards. In its present unfinished state, it is of no use whatever as a military work, and is now only used as a telegraph station. There is a magazine, bomb proof, immediately under the wall, capable of containing 200 barrels of gunpowder. The elevation is 241 feet above the level of the sea. These works are under the controul of the Master-general and Board of Ordnance. There has been an ordnance establishment in New South Wales since 31st Jan. 1836, the expense of which is defrayed out of the military chest.

Return of the Troops* serving in New South Wales and its Dependencies on 31st Dec. 1836. [B. B.]

Distribution.	Distance of Miles from Sydney.	4th Regt. of Foot.							28th Regt. of Foot.							50th Regt. of Foot.						
		Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
Sydney (Head Quarters)	—	2	3	8	4	25	13	442	-	1	-	-	1	-	6		-	-	-	-	-	2
Bathurst	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	-	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Berrima	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	1	-	1	-	24
Cox's River	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	1	-	1	2	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Emu Plains	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	1	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
George's River	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	1	-	19
Grose Farm	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Illawarra	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	1	-	2	-	24
Lansdowne Bridge	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	1	-	21
Liverpool	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	1	1	-	1	-	18
Harper's Hill	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	1	-	1	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Hassan's Walls	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	1	-	1	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Maitland	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	1	-	2	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Moreton Bay, (Penal Settlement)	500	-	1	1	-	4	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Newcastle	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	1	1	-	3	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Norfolk Island, (Penal Settlement)	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	1	2	4	1	7	-	177
Parramatta	15	-	-	-	-	1	-	—	2	3	5	3	15	12	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Pennant Hills	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	1	-	-	4	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Port Stephen's (Australian, Agricultural Company's Establishment)	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	1	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Port Macquarie	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	1	-	-	2	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Port Phillip	—	-	-	-	-	2	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Seventeen Mile Hollow	56	-	1	1	-	-	-	—	-	-	1	-	2	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Wellington Valley	238	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Windsor	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	1	1	2	4	13	11	141
Wingello	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	1	-	2	-	22
Mounted Police, &c.	—	-	1	2	-	1	-	46	-	-	2	-	-	-	47	-	-	2	-	-	-	25
Civil Employ	—	-	1	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	1	-	-	-	-	—
Staff	—	-	1	-	-	-	-	—	-	1	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
In charge of Civil Power	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Servants to General and Staff Officers	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Do. to Detached Officers	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
On leave in the Colony	—	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total		2	8	12	4	34	13	611	3	9	19	4	37	13	600	2	5	12	5	28	11	474

* At head quarters, 80th Regiment of Foot, Field Officers, 1; Captains, 2; Subalterns, 4; Staff, 1; Sergeants, 6; Drummers, 1; Rank and File, 116. Detachments of various regiments, Field Officers, Staff, 1; Captains, 0; Subalterns, head quarters, 1; Rank and File, head quarters, 3; on leave in the Colony, 6.

Return of Mounted Police on 31*st December*, 1836. [B. B.]—Seven officers, 8 sergeants, 16 corporals, 96 troopers; total, 127.

Expenses of the above Corps in 1836.—Mounted orderlies to the 30th June, 327*l*. (the mounted orderlies were transferred to mounted police from 1st July 1836); mounted police to the 30th June, 13,002*l*. Total, 13,329*l*. Of this sum the principal items are —pay of men 1,842*l*., and forage for horses 9,281*l*.

XI. Since the colony was established in 1788, a revenue has been derived from the importation of spirits, tobacco and manufactures, &c. as also from licenses; as the population and commerce of the settlement increased, so did the revenue. The increase which has taken place in the Custom duties at Sydney is remarkable; they now amount to 100,000*l*.; in 1822 they did not reach 10,000*l*., the principal items being 5,081 gallons of spirits, at 12*s*. 6*d*. per gal.; 3,854 gallons of ditto, 11*s*. 10*d*. per ditto; and 2,438 ditto, at 10*s*.

The rate of duties levied is, on spirits distilled from grain the produce of the colony, 3*s*. per gallon imperial measure (until 1834 it was 2*s*. 6*d*.), ditto British, West India, or North American, if imported from the United Kingdom, 7*s*. 9*d*. 6–tenths (formerly 6*s*. 6*d*.); all other spirits, whether made within the colony or imported, 9*s*. 2*d*. 4–tenths (formerly 8*s*. 6*d*.); tobacco, manufactured, 2*s*. 6*d*. per lb., unmanufactured, 1*s*. 6*d*. ditto; British manufactures *free*; all others goods 5 per cent. *ad val*. Register fees, if under 40 tons, 2*l*. each register; over 40 tons, 1*s*. per ton. Permits for the removal of spirits, 6*d*. each.

Licenses to distil spirituous liquors, 25*l*. per ann., to sell ditto, 25*l*. per annum. Goods sold by auction pay 1½ per cent. duty, and an auctioneer for his license, 2*l*. per annum. Butchers, carters and carts, boatmen and boats, and porters, are licensed: dogs are taxed at 1*s*. for one, 5*s*. for two, 15*s*. for three, and 10*s*. for every additional dog. The number of auctioneers in the colony is 18, of whom 10 are in Sydney.

Each head of cattle in Sydney, Paramatta and Liverpool must be examined by a public inspector before it be slaughtered, for which a charge of 3*d*. is paid. Quit rents are levied on land, at the following rate— if granted prior to 5th November 1823, 2*s*. per 100 acres; prior to 18th May 1825, 15*s*. per ditto; subsequent to 18th May 1825, 16*s*. 8*d*. per 100 acres. Town allotments in Sydney 6*d*. per perch; at seaport towns, 5*d*.; in towns at the head of navigable waters, 4*d*.; and in inland towns, 2*d*. There are also a variety of fees legal, territorial and clerical.

Abstract of the Revenue of New South Wales, from 1st January, 1826.

HEAD OF REVENUE.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	49353	52822	69677	79136	81078	89805	96262	111124	127598	143352	153681	
Duty on spirits distilled in the colony	1890	2211	770	288	710	1135	1057	1250	1690	1267	800	
Post office collections	..	..	598	1324	1753	2153	2574	2968	3735	4310	4333	
Auction duty, and licenses to auctioneers	576	682	1363	1276	1463	1399	1455	1586	2395	3219	4454	
Licenses to retail malt and spirituous liquors	3063	4025	4425	3725	5100	6550	7785	9124	9877	10023	9505	
Licenses to hawkers and pedlars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	14		
Crown lands	2742	3814	5437	3309	1985	3617	13683	26272	43482	89380	105464	
Rents of tolls, ferries, market dues, and government premises	3231	2404	3689	3221	4138	4806	3387	3271	3577	4131	3339	
Fees of public offices	2713	1902	3685	6525	6461	7055	5688	6089	9194	7400	5678	
Fines levied by courts of justice	809	371	685	786	758	730	74	190	690	1462	2067	
Proceeds of sales of government property	6178	10056	3766	2221	501	1639	3155	1497	875	531		
Collections by the agent of the clergy and school estates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1162	4712	1948	
Pew rents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	288	144	
Miscellaneous	1661	1018	762	968	776	2172	786	688	876	3549	*39166	
Total	72230	79309	94862	102784	104729	121065	135909	164063	205535	273744	330579	

* Water supplied to shipping from the dock yard, 180*l*.; repayment of loans including interest, 292*l*.; ditto, of advances to emigrants, 96*l*.; the King's share of seizures by the customs, 205*l*.; sale of property of convicted felons, chiefly stolen cattle, 2,459*l*.; surcharges recovered, 127*l*.; miscellaneous, 165*l*.; total, 3,549*l*.

The following shews the Land Revenue of New South Wales since the sale of Land commenced.

	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Arrears	..	..	13115	14042	10371	23839	
Quit-rents	58	310	326	190	396	576	
Redemption of Quit-rents	11	2	..	..	4364	484	
Fees on the delivery of Deeds ..	212	209	172	267	429	1029	
Proceeds of Lands sold	698	5135	12528	28589	73314	105464	
Proceeds of Lands temporarily leased	240	..	129	413	599	1004	
Totals .. £.	1220	5657	26272	43504	89475	132396	

The progress of New South Wales in revenue is equally remarkable with the advance which the colony has made in other matters; the income derived from land in particular has been very large. Two years of revenue and expenditure are subjoined, in order that a comparative view may be obtained of the financial situation of the colony.

Revenue of New South Wales for 1835 and 1836. [B. B.]

	Fixed Colonial Revenue.	Amount collected in Pounds sterling in 1835.	Amount collected in Pounds sterling in 1836.
		£.	£.
Duties.	On spirits imported	115893	126257
	On spirits distilled in the colony	1267	800
	On tobacco imported	14273	17503
	Of five per cent on foreign goods imported	10256	9921
Wharfage		1763	1925
Dues.	Light-house	582	594
	On the entry and clearance of vessels	471	478
	On the registration of vessels	106	233
	On permits to remove spirits	5	..
	Harbour	585	539
Post Office collections		3791	4333
Auction duty		2877	4372
Licenses.	To auctioneers	84	82
	To retail wines, malt and spirituous liquors	10023	9505
	To distillers	25	..
	To hawkers and pedlars	14	..
Rents.	Of market dues	916	544
	Of tolls and ferries	2690	2303
	Store of gunpowder deposited in His Majesty's magazine	151	86
	Of Government buildings, windmills, &c.	181	262
	Of pews in Churches	157	144
Collections by the agent for the Church and School Estates		4155	1948
For water supplied to the shipping from H. M's. dock yard		203	180
Fees of officers paid by fixed salaries		5814	5678
Fines collected by the sheriff and in the several Courts of Petty Sessions		1062	2067
Revenue of the years 1835 and 1836		177351	189761
Arrears of previous years		3279	4110
Revenue of the Crown		180630	193871
Proceeds of land sold		73314	105464
Quit rents		397	576
Redemption of quit rents		4364	484
Fees on the delivering of title deeds		429	1029
Proceeds of land temporarily leased		600	1004
Repayments of emigrants		1	..
Revenue of the years 1835 to 1836		79105	108558
Arrears of previous years		10371	23839
Incidental		89476	132397
Revenue of the years 1835 and 1836		2882	3644
Arrears of previous years		755	620
Receipts in aid of revenue		2637	4264
Receipts of the years 1835 to 1836		847	46
Grand total		274591	330579

Amount of revenue in the year 1828, 89,709*l.*; 1829, 99,880*l.*; 1830, 103,989*l.*; 1831, 122,854*l.* 1832, 136,777*l.*; 1833, 165,058*l.*; 1834, 205,575.

Amount received in sterling money for lands sold during the following years.—1829, none; 1830, 88*l.*; 1831, 698*l.*; 1832, 5,135*l.*; 1833, 12,528*l.*; 1834, 28,589*l.*

Expenditure of New South Wales for 1835 and 1836. [B.B.]

—	Expenditure in Pounds sterling in 1835.	Expenditure in Pounds sterling in 1836.
Civil:	£.	£.
The Governor, Private Secretary and Messenger.	5336	5340
Executive and Legislative Councils	844	803
Colonial Secretary	5856	5817
Surveyor General's Department,—		
Survey Branch	10653	13225
Road and Town Branches	13142	17107
Commissioners for reporting upon claims to Grants of Land.	1056	1046
Board and Commissioner for the assignment of Convict Servants.	196	304
Departments of—		
Colonial Treasurer	1357	1472
Auditor General	1440	1490
Customs	7509	8255
Internal Revenue	1977	2105
Post Office	3676	4944
Surveyor of Distilleries	300	300
Master Attendant and Harbour Master	1455	1958
Mineral Surveyor	2667	3292
Colonial Engineer	—	504
Colonial Architect	746	1087
Colonial Botanist	710	725
Government Domain Parramatta	570	777
Colonial Museum	72	195
Inspector of Slaughter-houses and Cattle, Sydney.	200	200
Port Phillip	—	2164
British Resident, New Zealand	604	634
	60372	73788
Judicial:		
Supreme Court and Crown Law Officers	10487	11003
Courts of Quarter Sessions	1433	1488
Courts of Requests	2666	2767
Sheriff's Department	2095	2418
Coroners	1061	1068
	17743	18744
Police:		
Police Establishment, Sydney	4608	11582
Ditto County Districts	6398	18622
	11006	30205
Gaols:		
Gaol Establishment, Sydney	1691	3419
Debtor's Prison Establishment, Sydney	38	524
Gaol Establishments, County Districts	1684	5388
	3413	9331
Clergy and Schools:		
Episcopalian Church Establishment	8759	10572
Ditto School Ditto	10096	9941
Management of the Church and School Estates.	974	1046
Presbyterian Clergy	1757	648
Roman Catholic Clergy	920	2171
Roman Catholic Schools	1256	1139
	23763	25518
Miscellaneous:		
Disbursements in 1835 and 1836	53745	74844
Arrears:		
Arrears of previous years	976	1778
Grand Total	171020	234210

Amount of expenditure in the year 1828, 40,912*l.*; 1829, 55,544*l.*; 1830, 55,980*l.*; 1831, 87,046*l.*; 1832, 110,524*l.*; 1833, 123,817*l.*; 1834, 136,651*l.*

Abstract of the Amounts paid from the Colonial Treasury of New South Wales, on Account of Emigrants, 1832 to 1836.—[B. B.]

Head of Expenditure.	Amounts paid in the Years					Total.
	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Advances to Free Mechanics, Labourers, &c. on account of the passage money of themselves and families.	2619	3591	600	1120	—	7930
Passage Money, Bounties and Advances . .	2457	5234	6870	8043	10894	33498
Allowances to Surgeons, Superintendants, Matrons, Captains and Mates.	—	100	—	10	250	360
Expenses incurred after arrival	101	94	396	1591	629	1832
	5177	9019	7866	10764	11773	43620
Arrears	—	1	113	—	21	136
Total . .	5177	9020	7979	10764	11794	44756

Statement of Expenses paid out of the Colonial Treasury in 1836. [B. B.]

Department.	Average number of Convicts employed in the year.	Superintendence.	Lodging, Clothing and Maintenance.	Total Expense.
		£.	£.	£.
Survey(a) . .	73	95	2320	2415
Roads and Bridges(b) . .	notstatd	1967	785	2752
Colonial Architect(c) .	21	—	234	234
Customs(d) . . .	10	140	302	442
Mineral Surveyor(e) . .	110	258	2409	2668
Colonial Botanist(f) . .	39	112	437	549
Domain Parramata(g) . .	28	110	377	487
Harbour Master:				
The Governor's boat's crew and Harbour and master's boat's crew.(h) . .	12	—	172	172
Light House, South Head(i)	5	—	83	83
Telegraph Stations(k) .	9	48	95	143
Beacon Light, Newcastle(l)	3	—	49	49
Total(m) .		2731	7265	9996

(a) The total expense of this department includes gratuities to convict overseers, cost of rations for surveying parties, clothing, tents, cooking utensils, and all other articles of equipment.
(b) The salaries of the assistant surveyors are not included. [Ra]tions and provisions of clothing, furnished by the commissariat.
(c) Cost of rations.
(d) Gratuities, rations, &c. for boatmen.
(e) The salary of the mineral surveyor is not included.
(f) The salary of the colonial botanist is not included.
(g) Salary to superintendant, gratuity to overseer and expense of rations.
(h) Superintendant of boats, paid from the military chest.
(i) Salary of superintendant not included.
(k) Gratuities to telegraph masters, and cost of rations.
(l) Cost of rations.
(m) Exclusive of the amount expended for tools.

An account of the pecuniary allowances granted to His Majesty's troops, serving in New South Wales during the year 1836, *and forming a charge on the Colony* —[B. B.]—Commandants of Districts, allowance in lieu of forage to the respective commandants, 50*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Jurors, allowance of 15*s.* per diem each to officers for serving as jurors, in the Court of quarter sesssions, 310*l.* 10*s.*; allowance of 15*s.* per day each, to officers for serving as jurors on criminal prosecution in the Supreme Court, 231*l.*; Travelling expenses to ditto in proceeding to and from the respective courts of quarter sessions in the interior 628*l.*; Total, 1169*l.* 17*s.* Police, amount of the salaries of officers employed in the police establishment of the Colony, 620*l.*; Grand Total, 1840*l.* 17*s.*

Statement of Expenses paid out of the Military Chest by the Commissariat Department in 1836.—[B. B.]

Department.	Salary.	Allowances and Contingencies.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
Police . .	2471	3212	5683
Hulk . .	581	46	627
Dock-yard . .	329	—	329
Government Vessels .	1423	726	2149
Principal Superintendant of Convicts and Hyde Park Barracks.	2523	37	2560
House of Correction (Carter's Barracks).	391	—	391
Ironed-gangs .	2604	432	3036
Female Factories .	782	—	782
Medical . .	5171	361	5532
Norfolk Island .	1434	27	1461
Moreton Bay . .	1035	—	1035
Total . .	18746	4843	23590

Police pensions, 160*l.*; pension to a retired master of a government colonial vessel, 76*l.*; gratuity to matron of female factory, Parramatta (on retirement) 150*l.*; expense of criminal court at Norfolk Island, 376*l.*; rations of provisions and forage, 101,273*l.*; fuel and light, 1,727*l.*; means of transport, 2,526*l*; various articles and building contracted for in 1835, 784*l.*; donations to the benevolent asylum, 1,724*l.*; indents of convicts arrived in the colony, paper, printing, and binding, 620*l.*; for the service of the schooner "Edward," in bringing up stores to Sydney, from the wreck of the convict ship "Hyde," 100*l.*; subsistence of officers proceeding to and from the wreck, 5*l.*; books for prisoners on Goat Island, 10*l.*; commission of enquiry at Port Macquarie, 79*l.*; salary of superintendant of government, observatory Parra-

matta, 300*l.*; Miscellaneous, 11*l.*; expenses paid by the ordnance storekeeper, buildings and repairs of buildings for the accommodation of convicts, 656*l.*; clothing and stores, 3,905*l.*; buildings and repairs of buildings for mounted police, 31*l.*; stores, 51*l.*; total amount expended, chargeable under the head, convict service in 1836, 138,157*l.*

Commissariat Department —[B. B. 1836.]—Regimental and Staff Pay, H. M. 4th regiment of foot, 11,696*l.*; H. M. 17th do., 5372*l.*; H. M. 28th do., 11,102*l.*; H. M. 50th do., 9270*l.*; H. M. 80th do., 610*l.*; Detachments of various regiments 684*l.*; staff officers, 805*l.*; total, 39,539*l.* Allowances to staff and regimental officers, forage allowance, 1721*l.*; lodging allowances, 1325; total, 3046. Pay of clerks to staff officers, &c., clerks in office of major of brigade and assistant military secretary, 229*l.*; dispensers army medical department, 18*l.*; total, 247*l.*; Commissariat of stores, pay of officers, 3,185*l.*; do. of clerks, messengers, &c., 2,796*l.*; Commissariat of accounts, pay of officers, 984*l.*; do. of clerks, messengers, &c., 496*l.*; Commissariat of stores, forage allowance, 324*l.*; lodging allowance, 375*l.*; Commissariat of accounts, forage allowance, 63*l.*; lodging allowance, 308*l.*; total, 8,532*l.* Department of Clerk of Works, arrears of 1835, 57*l.* Provisions, stores, &c., purchase of rations, 41,259*l.*; ditto of fuel and light, 1,868*l.*; ditto of various articles contracted for in 1835, 579*l*; means of transport, 848*l.*; contingencies, 2,201*l.*; total, 46,756*l.*; grand total, 98,179*l.*

Ordnance Department.—[B. B.]—Ordnance pay, &c., storekeeper, 506*l.*; clerks, 475*l.*; foremen, artificers, and labourers, 500*l.*; buildings and repairs of same, 59*l.*; purchase of stores, 387*l.*; total 1928*l.*; deduct amount paid in England, 400*l.*; total, 1528*l*; Engineers pay allowances, officers, 874*l.*; clerks of works, clerks, foremen, &c, 1679*l.*; incidental expenses, 60*l.*; total, 2613*l.*; deduct amount paid in England, 140*l.*; total, 2473*l.* Barracks' pay, &c., barrack master sergeant, &c., 412*l*; rent of buildings for officers' quarters, 281*l.*; buildings and repairs of same, 1169*l.*; furniture, 308*l.*; total, 2170*l.* Commissariat, buildings and repairs of same, 349*l.*; stores purchased, 151*l.*; total 500*l.*; total ordnance, 6,672*l.*; total commissariat, 98,179*l.*; grand total, 104,851*l.*

Recapitulation of the Establishment.—[B. B. 1836.] Paid by Great Britain in sterling money, Civil Establishment, 16,144*l.*; Contingent Expenditure, 1,585*l.*; Contingent Expenditure, 376*l.* (Expense of criminal court at Norfolk Island); Police Establishment, 2,471*l.*; Contingent Expenditure, 3212*l.*; Gaol Establishments, 581*l.* (Hulk Establishment); Contingent Expenditure, 46*l.*; Miscellaneous Expenditure, 108,830*l.* (includes provisions for convicts and others in the service of the government); Pensions, 236*l.*; General Service, 1002*l.*; grand total, 134,485*l.*; Paid by the Colony in sterling money, Civil Establishment, 41,593*l.*; Contingent Expenditure, 32,195*l.*; Judicial Establishment, 16,100*l.*; Contingent Expenditure, 2,644*l.*; Police Establishment, 25,765*l.*; Contingent Expenditure, 4,440*l.*; Ecclesiastical Establishment and Schools, 13,572*l.*; Contingent Expenditure, 11,946*l.*; Gaol Establishments, 2,452*l.*; Contingent Expenditure, 6,879*l.*; Miscellaneous Expenditure, 74,264*l.*; Pensions, 579*l.*; grand total, 232,431*l.*

Public Works of New South Wales. (B.B. 1836).—[The amount of expenses of works in progress cannot of course, be stated.]—*Sydney:* Tunnel for conveying water into town, constructing, 20,216*l.*; Gov.-house, repairs 306*l.*; Supreme Court-house, repairs and alterations 538*l.*; new Supreme Court-house, Wollomollo Hill, constructing 6,000*l.*; new gaol, at do. constructing ——; old gaol, repairs 302*l.*; debtors' prison, Carter's barrack, additions 77*l.*; police office, alterations, additions, and repairs 1,255*l.*; watch-house, Kent-street, constructing 575*l.*; toll-house, constructing 570*l.*; light-house, south head of Port Jackson, additions and repairs 360*l.*; late residence of chief justice fitted up for offices for the commissioners of claims to grants of land and court of requests, alterations and repairs ——; quarters of superintendant of botanical garden, repairs ——; stables for horses, &c. of surveyor-general's department, repairs 61*l.*; Government-house, Parramatta, repairs 352*l.*; new gaol wall, ditto, constructing 2,550*l.*; sheds and store-lumber yard, ditto, repairs 212*l.*; lunatic asylum, Turban Creek, on the Parramatta river, constructing 11,762*l.*; police court-house, Windsor, repairs, 17?*l.*; watch-house, ditto, constructing 496*l.*; toll-house, Lansdown bridge, near Liverpool, constructing 440*l.*, watch-house, Appin, constructing 120*l.*; police court-house, Campbell Town, repairs 13*l.*; court-house and cells, Penrith, constructing 692*l.*; police court-house, Bong Bong, repairs 14*l.*; gaol, Berrima, constructing 10,392*l.*; court-house, ditto, constructing 3,678*l.*; court-house and watch-house, Goulburn, repairs 20*l.*; watch-house, Wingello, constructing 330*l.*; court-house and watch-house, Vale of Clwyd, constructing 1,426*l.*; court-house and watch-house, Yass, constructing 1,475*l.*; police court-house, Brisbane Water, repairs, 20*l.*; gaol, Newcastle, repairs 83*l.*; police court-house, ditto, 18*l.*; court-house and watch-house, Patrick's Plains, constructing 794*l.*; ditto, at Cassilis, constructing 85*l.*; watch-house, (Hunters' River) Black Creek, constructing 160*l.*; various buildings, repairs ——; St. James's church, Sydney, alterations and repairs, ——; St. Phillip's church, ditto, repairs, 49*l.*; St. Thomas's church, Port Macquarie, repairs 231*l.*; chapel, Wilberforce, repairs 75*l*; parsonage, St. Philips, Sydney, repairs 262*l.*; parsonage, St. Matthew's, Windsor, repairs 248*l.*; church parsonage, Port Macquarie, repairs 62*l*; parsonage, Newcastle, repairs 85*l.*; King's school, Parramatta, constructing, erecting, and alterations 4,284*l.*; female orphan school, ditto, repairs ——; male ditto, Liverpool, ditto, repairs 281*l.*; Georgian school-house, Sydney, repairs 76*l.*; infant school-house, ditto, repairs 33*l.*; school-house, Kurryjong, constructing 200*l.*; churches, parsonages, and schools, repairs ——; Roman Catholic chapel, Campbell Town, constructing ——; ditto, Parramatta, constructing ——; ditto, Wollongong, constructing ——; ditto, Maitland, constructing ——; school-house, Parramatta, constructing, 340*l.*; ditto, Kent Street, Sydney, repairs 13*l.* Amount paid from the Colonial Treasury in 1836, 3,886*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; arrears of 1835 paid in 1836, 2*l.* 10*s.*; total, 3,889*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

Convict.—Hyde Park barracks, Sydney, repairs 27*l.*; hospital, ditto, repairs 121*l.*; quarter of superintendent of government boats, ditto, repairs 29*l.*; stockade for ironed gang, ditto, constructing 127*l.*; ditto ditto, additions 83*l.*; female factory, Parramatta, repairs 50*l.*; stockade for ironed gang, Bathurst Road, constructing 230*l.*; stockade ditto, Harper's Hill, Newcastle, constructing 256*l.*; various buildings, repairs ——. [*The principal part of the repairs carried on during* 1836 *were effected by convict labour, and for which no charge is made.*]

Colonial.—Clearing and repairing roads in the interior, constructing and repairing ——; breakwater, Newcastle, constructing ——; two arched drains,

town of Maitland, constructing 239*l.*; stone for new bridge, Parramatta, constructing ——; repairs to bridge, Hunter's river, 7*l.*; stone drains and arches, constructing 404*l.*; stone kerbing to protect the footpaths, constructing ——; conveying stone for streets, ; purchase of stone for ditto, 28*l.*; fencing crown lands 37*l.*

The following is an estimate of the sum that may be required in the year ending 31st March, 1839, to defray the charge of maintaining convicts at New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, as printed in the parliamentary estimates of 1838: — Estimated amount of the bills which will be drawn from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, payable between 1st April, 1838, and 31st March, 1839, to defray the undermentioned charges for convict services at those settlements, viz.: Rations of provisions for 11,200 male convicts, and 1,100 female convicts and children, at prices averaging about 7¼*d.* per ration in New South Wales, and 8*d.* per ration for men, and 5*d.* for women and children, at Van Diemen's Land, 143,580*l.*; hospital diet and medical comforts, 11,680*l.*; fuel and light, 3,480*l.*; forage and forage allowances, 4,720*l.*; transport and conveyance of provisions and stores for convicts, and contingent charges, including part of the expense of government vessels, 6,180*l.*; maintenance and repair of convict barracks and other buildings occupied for convict services, 15,000*l.*; salaries and allowances of persons employed in the superintendence of the convicts, 9,460*l.*; salaries and allowances of commandants and other persons employed in the superintendence and management of convicts at the penal stations, and expense of apprehending runaway convicts, 9,020*l.*; medical establishments, pay and allowances of medical officers and attendants at the general hospitals, medicines, and other hospital charges, 9,080*l.*; benevolent asylum and observatory, New South Wales, 2,800*l.*; clothing, bedding, and other stores and tools, for the convicts and convict establishments, 20,000*l.* Total, 235,000*l.*

It will afford an interesting view of the progress of interior communications to examine the revenue derived from toll-gates, ferries, &c. The observing mind will be able to deduce just conclusions from such statements.

Leases of the various Tolls, Ferries and Market Dues put up for Rent by the Colonial Treasurer, and comparative Rents obtained for the years 1837 *and* 1838. —Toll-bar near Grose Farm, let for 1837 at the rent of 1,735*l.*; leased for the ensuing year at 1,659*l.*; decrease 85*l.* Toll-bar at Becket's Bridge, 1837, for 216*l.*; 1838, for 250*l.*; increase 34*l.* Lansdowne Bridge Gate, 1837, for 484*l.*; 1838, for 550*l.*; increase 65*l.* Toll-gate at Howe's Bridge, near Windsor, 1837, for 195*l.*; 1838, for 215*l.*; increase 20*l.* Broken Back Bridge, 1837, for 270*l.*; 1838, for 330*l.*; increase 60*l.* The Pitt Row Gate, Parramatta, on the western road to Emu Ferry, 1837, for 195*l.*; 1838, for 445*l.*; increase 250*l.* Bedlam Ferry, Parramatta River, 1837, for 50*l.*; 1838, for 30*l.*; decrease 20*l.* Ferry over the Nepean at Emu Plains, 1837, 500*l.*; 1838, for 160*l.*; decrease 34*l.* Wiseman's Ferry over the Hawkesbury, 1837, for 95*l.*; 1838, for 55*l.*; decrease 40*l.*

Markets. — Sydney Market Place, George-street, rented for the ensuing year at 510*l.*; 1837, at 537*l.*; decrease 27*l.* Hay and Corn Markets, Brickfield Hill, 1837, at 127*l.*; 1838, at 95*l.* Parramatta Market rented for 1837 at 1*l.* 1*s.*, was leased for the ensuing year at 14*l.* 10*s.*; increase 13*l.* 9*s.*

XII. The commerce of New South Wales is become an object of great consideration to the mother country. The maritime trade of the colony is now upwards of two million sterling *per annum*; whereas, ten years ago, it amounted to little more than half a million. The largest portion of the trade is carried on with Great Britain; the extent for consecutive years will be seen in the following table. The imports are spirits, wines and beer, tea, groceries and tobacco, salt provisions, cottons, linens, silks and woollens; the exports—wool, timber, flax, oil of all kinds, maize, hides, and ship stores.

IMPORTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

[illegible]	Great Britain.			British Colonies.			S. Sea Islands.	New Zealand and Fisheries.			United States.			Foreign States.	Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men
[illegible]	[illegible]0892	50	20585	125862	65	8789	—	44246	13	3185	—	—	—	—	570000	137	32559	2121
[illegible]	[illegible]23463	62	21963	135486	46	7078	—	42055	50	8301	—	—	—	—	601004	158	37342	2886
[illegible]	[illegible]64935	41	14400	60356	45	7221	—	91189	—	—	—	—	—	—	420480	157	31225	2562
[illegible]	[illegible]1969	39	13778	68804	49	10043	—	179359	67	10179	—	—	—	—	490152	155	34000	2812
[illegible]	[illegible]344	56	18588	47895	76	13122	—	147381	57	9640	—	—	—	—	604620	189	36020	3332
[illegible]	[illegible]4220	—	—	61662	—	—	—	218090	—	—	—	—	—	—	713972	210	50144	3710
[illegible]	[illegible]5663	58	20906	124570	112	23730	—	197757	75	13896	—	—	—	—	991990	245	57442	5151
[illegible]	[illegible]	47	17530	114824	132	28507	1420	177365	75	15582	13902	6	1400	70161	1114805	260	63019	—
[illegible]	[illegible]4422	60	23610	220254	124	25861	1972	135730	82	14969	22739	3	975	62289	1237406	269	65414	—

EXPORTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

[illegible]	Great Britain Val. £	No.	Tons.	British Colonies Val. £	No.	Tons.	S. Sea Islands Val. £	New Zealand and Fisheries Val. £	No.	Tons.	United States Val. £	No.	Tons.	Foreign States Val. £	Total Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men
[illegible]	[illegible]1008	15	4565	4845	38	8913	—	1197	16	6708	—	—	—	—	90050	69	20186	1961
[illegible]	[illegible]46283	21	6243	12692	75	15522	—	2741	72	15821	—	—	—	—	161716	168	37586	2975
[illegible]	20[illegible]59	12	4441	15597	55	12263	—	5305	—	—	—	—	—	—	141461	149	28822	2363
[illegible]	[illegible]11138	18	5863	60354	57	12440	—	52676	90	16949	—	—	—	—	324168	165	35252	2820
[illegible]	[illegible]2106	25	8190	63934	81	15122	—	68304	88	19545	—	—	—	—	384344	194	42857	3361
[illegible]	[illegible]9508	—	—	67344	—	—	—	57949	—	—	—	—	—	—	394601	209	48335	3530
[illegible]	[illegible]0738	27	8639	128211	88	16005	—	58691	105	28729	—	—	—	—	587640	220	53373	3906
[illegible]	[illegible]345	31	11261	83108	90	15821	2696	78439	148	39882	18594	—	—	3011	682193	269	66964	—
[illegible]	[illegible]13976	32	9759	136596	106	22895	9628	72102	126	30180	13697	—	—	2625	748624	264	62834	—

The number of vessels in Sydney harbour on 17th March, 1838, was 43 (12,499 tons), and this is a slack time of the year.

Return of the principal Articles imported into New South Wales since the Year 1828.

Year.	Spirits.	Wines.	Beer & Ale.	Tea.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Salt Provisions.	Tobacco.	Cottons.	Linens.	Silks.	Woollens.	Soap and Tallow and Candles.
	gallons	gallons.	gallons.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	yards.	yards.	yards.	£.	lbs.
1828..	339078	197360	194750	129401	4412800	15708	710370	384067	659163	351752	31048	20849	{ 310738 42183
1829..	283198	227987	238418	355236	1087897	5346	536432	230404	498212	156103	23940	..	{ 102270 161857
1830..	99459	52671	214956	338825	1746560	8623	413317	42471	391444	66166	17725	..	{ 11296 6810
1831..	130976	78751	76067	602709	3119648	17380	94268	{ about 165000 }	781226	70235	7200	..	{ 234579 [illegible]
1832..	373590	161410	244490	106849	4668578	5705	1841812	84241	120663	126318	25867	..	{ 291200 [illegible]
1833..	204089	65975	108193	407624	3778880	55188	307440	312419	878625	200094	28365	139500	{ 246300 12[illegible]
1834..	352721	221057	226756	789945	7445781	23180	3147159	289828	1447839	283358	36962	305795	{ 470675 14349
1835..	501282	283234	274798	1272853	5422196	200002	388458	249851	1642390	140770	38415	313656*	
1836..													

* Exclusive of 18071 pairs of blankets, &c. &c.

Grain imported from 1828 to 1836. [B B.]

Year.	Wheat.	Barley, Oats, and Peas.	Flour and Bread.	Rice.	Potatoes.
	bush.	bush.	lbs.	lbs.	tons.
1828	85716	8689	320640	401578	369
1829	107929	2575	42076	183703	548
1830	70904	183	2226	29898	190
1831	71892	758	358154	54161	142
1832	44908	977	30072	88052	93
1833	19507	7081	14272	39200	422
1834	15568	6818	345896	407680	408
1835	122908	12031	1377018	1139551	520
1836	263956	27567	4385550	474358	1304
	803288	66679	6875904	2818181	3996

XIII. Previous to 1817, the circulating medium of the colony consisted principally of the private notes of merchants, traders, shopkeepers and publicans, the amount being sometimes so low as 6*d*. To remedy the evils attendant on such a state of things, the—

Bank of New South Wales was in 1827 incorporated by a charter under the seal of the colony, with a capital stock of 20,000*l*. sterling, raised in shares of 100*l*. each. The amount of shares subscribed was 12,600*l*., and notes were issued by the bank for 2*s*. 6*d*., 5*s*., 10*s*., 1*l*., and 5*l*. In the first year of its incorporation, the bills discounted by the bank amounted to only 12,193*l*.; in 1818 they rose to 81,672*l*.; in 1819 to 107,256*l*., demonstrating fully the necessity that existed for such an establishment, and the advantages that result from it. Interest was not uncommon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The dividends declared in 1818 were at the rate of 12 per cent.; for 1819, 21 per cent.; for 1820 and 1821, 12 per cent.; and for 1822, 15 per cent. The charter was granted for seven years, which was of course renewed. Each shareholder is responsible for the whole of the proceedings of the bank, thus giving greater stability to the institution, and securing a more careful management of its transactions.

The Bank seldom advances money upon real securities of any description, nor does it grant cash credits, or allow any interest upon current accounts, or permanent lodgments of cash. The nominal capital of the Bank of New South Wales is about 150,000*l*., divided into one thousand five hundred 100*l*. shares. The amount of capital paid up is about 35,000*l*.

The affairs of the institution are managed by a president and eleven directors, who are elected by the shareholders from their own number, on account of their influence and respectability. Every 50*l*. paid up gives a vote.

Almost from its first establishment, it has yielded the shareholders a dividend of from 15 to 20 per cent., a rate of profit which, considering that its transactions are restricted to the discounting of three months' bills, must be highly satisfactory to its shareholders; and it is a remarkable fact, that the establishment has never sustained any actual losses through the non-payment of the paper which it has discounted. Up to the year 1824, the bank discounted at the rate of 8 per cent., after which the rate of discount was increased to 10 per cent., at which it has ever since continued. The colonial government pays and receives in specie only; and in consequence of its receipts, from the customs, duties, sales, and leases of land, and other sources of revenue, having considerably exceeded the amount of its disbursements, it has from time to time gradually withdrawn from circulation nearly all the specie in the colony. In consequence of this and the remittances occasionally made of specie to Canton and other places with which a trade is carried on by the colonists, the bank of New South Wales, though far more than solvent, has more than once been under the necessity of suspending the payment of specie on demand. It is a fact highly creditable to the bank and to the colonists in general, that owing to the last severe drought during the panic which occurred in 1826, and which continued for three years with little intermission, there were bills to the amount of 18,000*l*. over due to the bank.

while the whole capital did not at that time exceed 22,000*l*.; the confidence of the public, however, was so great, that by prudent management, not a sixpence of the over due bills was lost, and the bank continued to pay a dividend all the time of from 15 to 20 per cent. Such, however, was the confidence of the colonists in the stability and integrity of the establishment, that in no case has such an occurrence occasioned any run upon the bank; but, on the contrary, the inhabitants, with one accord, poured into its coffers all the specie they could collect, and by refraining from demanding it as much as possible, soon enabled the bank to resume cash payments, and to carry on its usual transactions.

The notes issued by this establishment amount to about 20,000*l*., divided into 1*l*., 2*l*., 5*l*., 10*l*., 20*l*. and 30*l*., the greater proportion being 1*l*. notes. Since the year 1826, when dollars and rupees were current, all the money business of New South Wales has been transacted in sterling, British coin only being used.

Statement of Affairs 30th June, 1836.

Stock	£92,955	Bills discounted	£214,893
Notes out	32,222	Coin	74,751
Deposits	159,131	Mortgages	2,524
Profit	7,946	Furniture, &c.	300
Unclaimed dividends	214		
Total	£292,468	Total	£292,468

Dividend, 30th June 1836, 9 per cent.

The Bank of Australia was instituted in 1826, with a capital of 220,000*l*., divided into several shares, of which 45,000*l*. is paid up. It is managed by a chairman, deputy-chairman, and eight directors, with the necessary assistants. Like the bank of New South Wales, it is one of issue and deposit; and its transactions are limited to discounting bills which have not more than three months to run. It affords no facilities for remittances to Europe or elsewhere, nor does it make any advances on real securities of any kind.

The bank of Australia discounts from 10,000*l*. to 12,000*l*. weekly, at 10 per cent., which is the current rate of interest in New South Wales.

The establishment has been highly prosperous ever since its commencement, and has hitherto paid the shareholders an annual dividend of 12 to 15 per cent. upon the capital paid up. The notes issued by this bank are for 1*l*. 2*l*. 5*l*. 10*l*. 20*l*. and 50*l*.; its circulation being about 25,000*l*.

In the year 1826, a gang of thieves, having obtained access to its strong room from a drain which passed beneath it, robbed the bank of nearly 5,000*l*. in cash and notes, but a portion of this was recovered, and the actual loss sustained was not more perhaps than 2,000*l*. One fifth of the nett profits of this bank is reserved for a sinking fund or "*rest*."

Statement of affairs, 30th June, 1836.

Stock	£92,955	Bills discounted	£223,130
Notes out	37,103	Coin	54,502
Deposits	147,501	Mortgages	3,400
Accumulating fund	2,000	Bonds	613
Profit	8,855		
Total	£281,645	Total	£281,645

Dividend, 8 per cent., with 2½ per cent. from the accumulating fund, making the dividend for the half year 10½ per cent.

The flourishing state of these two banks may be judged of from the fact that, 10 shares of the New South Wales bank were recently sold at 95 premium and 28 of the bank of Australia at 75 to 80.

Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, instituted November, 1834, capital 300,000*l*., in 3,000 shares.

Statement of affairs, 30th June, 1836.

Stock	£115,567	Bills discounted	£201,587
Notes out	30,320	Coin	40,645
Deposits	99,036	Bonds	6,274
Profits by discount	9,864	Balances due by other banks	4,973
Expenses, salaries	803	Real estate	2,325
Interest on deposits	1,081	Furniture, &c.	876
Loss by a forgery	9		
Total	£256,680	Total	£256,680

Dividend, 7½ per cent. for that half year. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum allowed on balances of current accounts.

A London company, established March, 1834, has been incorporated by royal charter, called the *Bank of Australasia*, with a capital of 200,000*l*., for the purpose of establishing banks of issue and deposit in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and other settlements in Australasia. One half of the company's capital paid up before the commencement of business, and the entire capital within two years. The stock is divided into 5,000 shares of 40*l*. each (500 of which were reserved for allotment in the colonies), to be paid up as follows:—10*l*. per share at the time of subscribing, 7*l*. at three months from

that date, 6*l*. at six months, 3*l*. at nine months, 4*l*. at twelve months, 5*l*. at fifteen months, and 5*l*. at eighteen months.

The management of the company's affairs is vested in the London Board of Directors, appointed by the proprietors, and the banks in the colonies are conducted by local directors and other persons duly qualified, appointed by the directors in London.

The proprietors are entitled to vote at the annual meeting, according to the number of shares held by them respectively, in the following proportions—five shares and under 10, one vote; 10 shares and under 20, two votes; 20 shares and under 50, three votes; 50 and upwards, four votes, and not more. The following shews the progress and the prosperity of the establishment.

The bank of Australasia commenced business in the colony 14th December, 1835. Capital 200,000*l*., paid up. Interest allowed on current accounts at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Statement of affairs, 11th April, 1836.

Notes in circulation not bearing interest	£6,755	Coin and bullion in bank	£25,256
Bills in circulation not bearing interest	2,508	Landed property of the corporation	
Bills and notes in circulation bearing interest		Bills of other banks	
Balance due to other banks		Balance due from other banks	429
Cash deposited not bearing interest	24,449	Bills and debts due to the bank	60,486
Cash deposited bearing interest	10,106		
Total liabilities within the colony	£43,818	Total assets within the colony	£86,171

Realized profits to the 31st December, 1836, forming the "dividend or dividing fund," 14,728*l*. The profits of the year terminating the 31st December 1837, after deducting the whole of the annual expenses, both in the colonies and in London, for that year; and also a further sum in part liquidation of the preliminary expenses, according to the principle laid down in the previous reports, are 21,908*l*.; making a total of 36,636*l*. Out of which have been paid to the proprietors—Midsummer dividend for 1837, 8,000*l*.; Christmas ditto, 8,000*l*.; total 16,000*l*. Leaving the sum of 20,636*l*. 12*s*. 10*d*. as the amount of divisible fund on the 31st December last. The directors have therefore the satisfaction of announcing their intention of declaring a dividend upon the original shares of 4 per cent. for the first half year of 1838, ending the 30th instant; being after the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

In addition to the above assets, the average amount of the paid up capitals of the corporation in hands of the court of directors in London, for the use of the colonial establishment, was 98,630*l*.

Australian Marine Assurance Company, established January, 1831, capital 140,000*l*., 14,000*l*. paid up; dividend, 30th July, 1836, 8½ per cent. for that half year.

Union Assurance Company of Sydney, established January, 1836, capital 250,000*l*., in 5,000 shares, capital paid up, 2*l*. per share—12,500*l*. Profits not to be divided for three years. Capital increased to 16,659*l*. 30th June, 1836.

Coin in circulation. [B. B. 1836.] The whole amount of British coin in the colony is estimated at about 445,000*l*., and of this sum there was, on the 31st December, 1836, in the Colonial treasury, 218,630*l*.; in the bank of New South Wales, 73,342*l*.; in the bank of Australia, 44,048*l*.; in the bank of Australasia, 50,005*l*.; in the Commercial bank, 39,234*l*.; total, 425,259*l*.

The amount of coin in the bank of Australasia is taken from the half yearly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of that bank in New South Wales, from 12th April to 10th October, 1836, published in conformity with the charter of the bank; the board of directors having refused to supply the local government with any other information than that which the charter prescribes.

Amount of paper currency in circulation. [B. B. 1836.] The paper currency in circulation consists of notes of the bank of New South Wales, bank of Australia, bank of Australasia, and Commercial bank. The amount of these notes in circulation on 31st December, 1836, was notes of the bank of New South Wales, 25,665*l*.; bank of Australia, 29,245*l*.; bank of Australasia, 11,846*l*.; Commercial bank, 32,731*l*.; total, 99,487*l*. [The information respecting the notes in the bank of Australasia has been derived from the same source as that relating to coin, explained in the note under that head.]

The bank of New South Wales, the bank of Australia, and the Commercial bank are Joint Stock companies, the shares in which are transferable. The bank of Australasia is a chartered bank. The notes are all of sterling denomination, and are convertible into British money on demand.

The great portion of the circulation in this colony is carried on by drafts or cheques on one of the four banks; the mass of pecuniary transactions centering in Sydney, and almost every individual of property having an account with one or other of the banks, in which for security a large portion of their cash is lodged.

Course of exchange. [B. B. 1836.] Bills on the Lord's Commissioners of His Majesty's treasury are drawn at par, under a notice issued by the Deputy Commissary General, dated 28th February, 1835. Bills of private individuals are negotiated at a discount varying from 2½ to 5 per cent. Few if any bills are negotiated on foreign countries, and no rate of exchange on such bills can therefore be quoted.

Rate of interest. [B. B. 1836.] Eight per cent. per annum is allowed in cases before the courts of law or equity when no rate has previously been agreed upon, under authority of the act of council, 5 W. IV, sec. 10. The bank of New South Wales, bank of Australia, bank of Australasia, Commercial bank, and Saving's bank charge discount upon bills at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The Saving's bank allows, for money deposited therein, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The other banks allow 4 per cent. per annum on all current amounts.

Rates of Insurance at Sydney, N. S. W., March 17, 1838.—London and Liverpool, 2½ to 3 per cent.; Hobart Town, 1 per cent.; Launceston, 1¼ per cent.; Swan River, 4 per cent.; New Zealand, 1 per cent.; South Sea Islands, 2 per cent.

The value of property annually created in New South Wales is estimated at 2,366,664*l*.; moveable, 3,703,000*l*.; immoveable, 19,150,000*l*.

XIV. The chief staple product of New South Wales is

wool. The introduction of this article into the colony was owing to the late John M'Arther Esq. So long back as 1793, that enterprising gentleman became convinced that the grasses and climate of New South Wales were adapted to Merino sheep, and about two years after, he obtained a ram and two ewes from Captain Kent, R. N., who had brought them, with some other stock for the supply of the settlement, from the Cape of Good Hope, to which place some of the pure breed had been sent by the Dutch Government. Mr. M'Arthur immediately began to cross his coarse-fleeced sheep with the Merino, and in ten years his flock, which consisted originally of 70 Bengal animals, was increased to 4,000, although the weathers were slaughtered as they became fit for food. In 1803, Mr. M'Arthur revisited England, exhibited samples of his wool to a committee of manufacturers, who happened to be then in London, and it was so much approved that Mr. M'Arthur appeared before the Privy Council, and laid before them his plans for rendering England independent of foreign countries for a supply of the best wools. The Privy Council adopted Mr. M'Arthur's views, and with their encouragement, he purchased from the Merino flock of his Majesty George the Third, two ewes and three rams, with which he returned to New South Wales in 1806, appropriately calling the vessel in which his golden fleece was embarked the '*Argo*.' Such was the origin of the rapidly increasing flocks of New South Wales, whose numbers are now upwards of a million, and whose wool has brought as high as 10*s.* 4*d.* *per lb.* in the London market! The following table was prepared by the Agricultural Association of Western Australia.

Origin and Progress of the Flocks, and Production of Wool, of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; the Data being collected from the several Publications referred to at the end of the Report.

Year.	Names of Ships.	Whence.	Number of Sheep imported.	Number of Sheep existing in the Colony.	Annual Rate of Increase.
1790	None . . .	. . . .	None.	None.	
1791 Sept.	Gorgon . .	Cape . . .	68	57 in November.	
1792	Atlantic . .	Calcutta . .	20	105 in October.	
1793	Humaner . .	Ditto . . .	About 100, having embarked 220, more than half of which were lost.	No enumeration.	
	Dædalus . .	Nootka Sound	4		
1794	None . . .	. . . .	. . . . . .	526	
1795	Britannia . .	Cape. . . .	12	..	70 per Cent.
				1531	
1796	In this interval the number of sheep imported was less than		100		
1797				2457	34 ditto, allowing for importations.
1801				6757	
	Total number of sheep imported not exceeding		304		
	From this date there is no record available shewing the number imported.				

Year.	No. of Sheep in New South Wales.	No. of Sheep in Van Diemen's Land.	Total in both Colonies	Annual Rate of Increase.	Quantity of Wool imported into England.
1801	6757	..	6757	22½ per cent.	
1803	..	..	10157		
1806*	..	..	..		245 lbs
1807	..	..	..		562
1809	..	..	§33250	20 nearly	
1810	..	..	34450		167
1813	..	..	65121		
1814	..	..	..		32971
1815	..	..	..	25	73171
1816	..	..	..		13611
1817	..	..	¶ 170420		No return.
1818	..	127883	..		86525 lbs
1819	..	‖172128	..		74285
1820	..	182468	..	14½	††99415
1821	‡119777	..	**290168		175443

Year.	No. of Sheep in New South Wales.	No. of Sheep in Van Diemen's Land.	Total in both Colonies	Annual Rate of Increase.	Quantity of Wool imported into England.
1822	..	..	..		138498
1823	..	..	..		477261
1824	..	..	..		382907
1825	..	..	..		323995
1826	..	..	..	17	1106302
1827	..	..	536775		512758
1828†	536391	..	..		1574186
1829	..	..	..		1838642
1830	504775	680740	1185515		1967309
1831	..	..	..	..	2493337
1832	..	664172	..	..	2688817
1833	..	..	..	..	3516896‡‡
1834	1000000	..	..	..	4069750‖‖
1835	..	..	..	19762 bales, at 230lbs. per bale	4548260§§
1836	..	..	..	22783 ditto at 230lbs. per bale	5240000¶¶

* About this period an importation of sheep from Bengal, Sydney, and Norfolk Island, formed the basis of the flocks of Van Dieman's Land. † The value of the wool exported from Sydney for this year, is estimated by General Darling a' 24,309*l.* (see his report to the Colonial Office, April, 1838,) and applies to the exports of 1827. ‡ Quarterly Review, '.., p. 38. § Commissioner Bigge's Report. ¶ Treatise on Sheep. ** Wentworth. p. 464 and 481.—The wool is rom the Parliamentary Tables. †† Parliamentary Tables. ‡‡ From Treatise on Sheep—Society for the Diffusion of -ful Knowledge. ‖‖ Martin. §§ Parliament Return. ¶¶ Parliamentary Return.—This quantity includes -wan River.

Return of the Quantity of Sheep's Wool shipped from New South Wales since the Year 1807.

Year.	lbs.	Year.	lbs.	Year.	lbs.	Year.	lbs.
1807..	245	1819 ..	74284	1826 ..	552960	1833..	1734203
1808..	562	1820 ..	99415	1827 ..	407116	1834..	2246933
1811..	167	1821 ..	175433	1828 ..	834343	1835..	3893927
1815..	32971	1822* ..	172880	1829 ..	1005333	1836..	3693241
1816..	73171	1823 ..	198240	1830† ..	899750	1837..	
1817..	13616	1824 ..	275560	1831 ..	1401284		
1818..	86525	1825 ..	411600	1832 ..	1515156		

* The weights previous to the year 1822 are taken from the English Custom House returns; there being no record in the colony from 1822 to 1835, they are derived from the books of the Sydney Custom House.

† Where the weight is greater in preceding than in subsequent years, it does not arise from a cessation of increase in the weight shorn, but from variation in the time of shipment.

The following data relative to the progress of the wool trade in Australasia are taken from a report of the committee appointed by the Agricultural Society of Western Australia to investigate the subject :—

All the publications on the Australian colonies, which embrace the topics of agriculture and general statistics, have noticed the ameliorating influence of the climate on the fleeces of the native or imported sheep, independently of the improvement effected by the system of crossing, generally adopted, of late years, by the flock-holders.

It was, in fact, this peculiarity of the climate or pasturage, or probably the influence of both combined, which, as early as the year 1797, attracted the attention of the late Capt. J. M'Arthur, and induced him to commence a series of experiments for the further refinement of the fleece, by the introduction of a few Spanish sheep. The rapid improvement which followed in the course of three or four years was no less gratifying than surprising; and, convinced by these successful experiments, he pursued the object until a late period of his life with unceasing perseverance, and with results at once beneficial to himself and to his adopted country.

In the statement presented by Captain M'Arthur to Lord Hobart in 1803, he adverts in strong terms to this point :—that his flock, then consisting of 4,000 sheep, was derived from 30 Indian sheep purchased in 1793 from a ship which arrived at Sydney from Calcutta, to which he had added about ten of the Spanish and Irish breeds, and subsequently the flock belonging to another officer, originating from the same number and from the same vessel.

The rapid improvement of the fleece in Australia by the influence of the climate only, is further confirmed by the evidence of several witnesses, woolstaplers, and others, examined before the " Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to take into consideration the state of the British Wool Trade," in 1828. Mr. Henry Hughes, an eminent Blackwell Hall factor, gave his evidence in the following terms :—

" The quality of the wool was originally very bad, but the climate has a most extraordinary effect on the fleece :" and again, " the fleeces of sheep imported into those colonies have improved in a wonderful degree, which cannot be accounted for by the best judges, except from the climate." " I have from New South Wales some fleeces shorn off German sheep, after they had been in the colony about 16 months, and the improvement was so extraordinary, that I have had most of the German merchants now in London to see them ; and, if I may use the phrase, they were astonished at the great improvement the climate had made in the fleece." Mr. S. Donaldson and several other witnesses attest to the same effect. The committee constructed the table (p. 435), shewing, in separate columns, in every instance where they have been able to collect the required data, the date of arrival, the number of sheep imported, their annual accumulation, the quantity of wool exported, &c., commencing from the year 1791, when the foundation of the present flocks in the colony of New South Wales was laid, by the arrival of the *Gorgon*, in the month of September, from the Cape of Good Hope, having on board 68 sheep.

The previous efforts of the colonists for the purpose of obtaining live stock, and their total failure, may be first briefly stated.

The first expedition landed on the 20th January, 1788, and in the following month a census of the live stock, imported with it, was taken, consisting of four cows, one bull, one stallion, three mares, and one colt, besides some pigs and poultry. Between this date and the month of April it appears that some sheep had been introduced, it being remarked by Capt. Watkin Tench, that a great diminution in their number had taken place, by bad pasturage and other causes. In May there were 29 sheep ; and in June the misfortune occurred of all the horned cattle, consisting of two bulls and five cows, straying away into the bush ; where they remained, undiscovered, until the year 1795, when they, with their progeny, amounting in all to about 60 head, were found in the neighbourhood of the Nepean River. In June, 1790, H. M. S. *Guardian* arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, where had been embarked a quantity of live stock, including sheep, but the whole were destroyed during the voyage ; and the disastrous history of this first stock of sheep and cattle is summed up, in the month of November, 1790, by the author before quoted with the remark, that " They have not, at this time, either horse, cow, or sheep here."

Such are the great improvements in navigation, that the expense of sending the fleece to London from Australia, a distance of 15,000 miles, is not more than 3¾d. per lb. including freight, insurance, brokerage, commission, dock and landing charges, while the expense of transmitting German or Spanish wools to England is from 4d. to 4½d. per lb.

The rate of increase in Western Australia has been nearly 40 per cent. per annum ; and the number of sheep in the colony, in 1837, about 12,000, of whom 10,000 were ewes or ewe lambs.

The progress of cultivation and of live stock in New South Wales since its settlement in 1788, will be seen by the following statament.

	LAND.			LIVE STOCK.			
Years.	Total No. granted or sold.	Cleared or Pasture.	Cultivated.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	
1788	..	..	..	7	7	29	No returns.
1810	95637	81937	13700	1114	11276	34550	
1820	381466	349195	32271	4014	68149	119777	
1825	673699	127878	45514	6142	134519	237622	
1828	2906346	231573	71523	12479	262868	536391	
1833	4044117		No returns.				

In April, 1788, three months after the formation of the settlement, the whole of the live stock in the colony consisted of—1 stallion, 3 mares, 3 colts, 2 bulls, 5 cows, 29 sheep, 19 goats, 49 hogs, 25 pigs, 5 rabbits, 18 turkies, 29 geese, 35 ducks, 142 fowls, and 87 chickens.

Cultivation and Produce of New South Wales in 1836. [B. B.]

Counties and Parishes.	Nature of Crop, and No. of Acres of Land in each Crop.									Nature of Produce, and Quantity of each.								
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sown grasses and oats for hay.	Wheat, bushels.	Maize, Do.	Barley, Do.	Oats, Do.	Rye, Do.	Millet, Do.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sown grasses and Oats, &c.
Argyle.																Tons.	Tons.	Tons of Hay.
Goulburne	2892	40	278	200	90	..	72	12	500	75840	100	992	1452	..	..	22	1½	1500
Bungonia	936	24	66	49	17	..	45	..	288	14455	451	858	562	76	..	100	..	347
Bathurst.																Bush.		
Bathurst	513	35	46	25	26	..	14	..	61	1560	150	180	116	100	..	656	..	36
Bligh.																		
Cassilis	200	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brisbane.																		
Merton	238	12	10	2	2	..	..	..	..	3298	..	120	24	30	..	..	..	..
Invermein	1664	278	61	..	18	..	..	..	100	12690	2300	450	..	150	..	..	..	..
Camden.																Tons.		
Illawarra	1637	717	97	4	38	..	145	11	..	30159	20385	1475	60	736	..	354	13	..
Stonequarry	1653	87	73	59	34	..	..	..	..	43729	..	1928	1345	840	..	..	..	..
Berrima	959	6	66	35	18	..	95	..	274	12120	90	681	282	196	..	204	..	305
Cook.																	Cwt.	
Windsor	3022	1693	135	30	42	..	20	3	152	54691	49933	3043	781	839	..	22	13	289
Vale of Clwyd	249	5	21	34	2	..	11	..	..	1765	3	99	76	..	..	13½	..	..
Cumberland.																Bush.		
Parramatta	2256	1062	129	1561	7	½	118	3	16	25127	14079	4077	6255	190	8	6760	8	1108
																Tons.		
Liverpool	1279	288	117	440	47	..	56	..	430	20997	3737	2328	917	584	..	81	..	985
Campbell Town	4487	622	184	853	73	..	..	..	5054	74800	..	5004	1764	924	..	..	..	6587
																	Tons Cwt.	
Evan	4371	1263	282	435	98	..	54	51	582	72554	15962	4806	954	1358	..	68	22 13	1379
Windsor, Richmond	6884	2186	198	153	94	..	54	21	988	131568	53680	4226	4760	1144	..	43½	11 4	2126
Durham.																		
Merton	365	7	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	4440	..	35	37	15	..	..	..	..
																Cwt.	Cwt.	
Patrick's Plains	1200	338	33	23	16	6	3	2	11	20115	1750	470	224	241	..	12	8	11
Dungog, Upper																Tons.	Tons Cwt.	
Wms. River	539	166	19	..	..	..	8	33	..	10080	4790	550	..	..	..	4½	6 15	..
																Tons.	Tons.	
Paterson	4444	2149	410	63	7	¾	112	233	95	74808	65544	10575	760	150	..	129	128	31
Georgiana.																Bush.		
Bathurst	251	41	24	9	..	..	5	1½	54	3400	1150	200	5	..	..	50	1	32
Gloucester.																Tons.		
Raymond Terrace	354	217	56	22	5	..	28	5	..	6060	1800	1010	236	46	..	88	2½	..
Port Stephens	321	43	19	10	..	..	1	..	..	3230	1400	210	200	..	..	4	..	..
Hunter.																		
Windsor	1093	644	3	8	1½	..	1	..	..	39065	15670	34	95	20	..	1	..	..
																Cwt.	Cwt.	
Patrick's Plains	760	415	60	20	7	5½	4	3	3	11275	2360	563	141	125	..	13	16	5
Merton	54	31	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	640	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macquarie.																Tons.	Tons Cwt.	
Port Macquarie	295	497	..	..	..	..	8	6	..	5320	16080	..	..	..	..	3½	1 8	..
Northumberland.																	Tons.	
Windsor	692	474	1	..	2	..	2	2	..	13220	9010	25	..	40	..	2½	1	..
Brisbane Water	662	912	9	..	..	..	56	11	..	12542	27138	181	..	..	..	190	12	..
																	Cwt.	
Newcastle	257	197	24	12	12	..	30	45	..	4524	4210	486	110	195	..	90	6	..
Maitland	4356	2435	379	89	33	..	..	..	..	81525	63885	13519	1459	250	..	..	..	..
																	Tons.	
Patrick's Plains	1644	460	87	33	16	1	5	15	15	27770	2640	820	715	1189	10	2	1½	14
Phillip.																		
Bathurst	110	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	10	900	..	110	10	..	..	..	..	15
Roxburgh.																Bush.		
Bathurst	740	37	140	98	..	..	15	..	170	960	200	370	72	..	..	150	..	83
St. Vincent.																Tons.	Tons Cwt.	
Illawarra	229	122	26	..	4	..	14	4	..	5917	4045	582	..	80	..	56	1 18	..

Number of Cattle slaughtered in Sydney from 1828 to 1836: 1830, from 1st June, 4,772; 1831, 10,308; 1832, 13,109; 1833, 13,568; 1834, 15,476; 1835, 13,162; 1836, 13,095: total, 83,490.

Number of Cattle slaughtered in Sydney during each month of the year 1836: January 905; February, 1,068; March, 1,105; April, 1,074; May, 1,129; June, 1,102; Total first six months, 6,383: July, 1,406; August, 1,643; September, 950; October, 852; November, 922; December, 939; Total last six months, 7,712.

It is not possible to state with exactness the quantity of grain raised, but its prices since the great drought in 1827, are thus shewn :—

Yrs.	Wheat.	Flour, first quality.	Flour, second quality.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Hay.	Straw.
	per bushel	per peck.	per peck.	per bushel	per bushel	per bushel	per ton.	in loads.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	s. d.
1828	7 9	..	..	8 0	4 0	3 6	200	35 0
1829	6 6	22 0	18 6	5 0	5 0	..	60	20 0
1830	6 10	19 11	16 10	3 1	3 4	3 2	122	17 7
1831	5 6	16 6	14 0	3 0	2 6	2 6	150	12 6
1834	10 0	..	..	5 6	4 0	..	220	..

The prices of horses, cattle, and sheep, which a few years since had fallen considerably, are now on the increase ; and as provisions are becoming a staple export, we may soon see flour one of the imports from Australia.

After wool, whale oil is the chief staple of the colony ; this article of commerce is also of recent creation, and its progress is thus indicated :

Years.	Vessels employed in Fishing.	Sperm Whale Oil.	Sea Elephant's Oil.	Black Whale Oil.	Seal Skins.	Total value of Oil and Skins.
	No. of ships.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	No.	£.
1828	..	348	118	50	7647	..
1829	27	885	84	..	12350	94161
1830	32	1282	27	518	5460	115780
1831	31	1914	..	1004	4972	..
1832	..	..	..	..	..	..
1833	27	3483	..	420	2465	109278
1836	40	1700	..	1178	386	126085

The black whale is found in abundance along the coast of New South Wales, but the mariners prefer cruizing off New Zealand, and among the beautiful islands in the Pacific.

The sperm fishing is the most valuable, and the extent to which it is prosecuted, may be estimated from the number of vessels engaged in it, and which sailed out of the Port of Sydney in 1834 :—namely, 40 vessels, 9655 tons, 1179 men.

Return of Fisheries, carried on in Vessels, belonging to, or sailing from the Colony of New South Wales in 1836. [B. B.]

Number.	Name of Vessel.	Description.	Tonnage.	Number of Men.	Date of Clearance.		Date of Return to Port.		Fishery, in which engaged.	Produce of Fishery in 1836. Sperm Whale Oil.	Black Whale Oil.	Whalebone	Skins.	Estimated value of produce.
							1836			Tns	Tns	Tons & Cwt.	No.	£.
1	Governor Bourke . .	Barque ..	214	25	1 Oct.	1834	16	Jan.	Sperm	90	..	..	..	4940
2	Nimrod . . .	Ditto ..	231	30	24 June	1835	23	..	Ditto	115	..	..	..	6315
3	Lady Wellington .	Brig ..	196	23	8 Nov.	1834	25	..	Ditto	73	..	..	..	4015
4	Persian . . .	Ship ..	399	21	7 Decem.	1835	28	..	Black	..	150	..	..	3000
5	Australian . .	Barque ..	265	31	15 Nov.	1834	9	Feb.	Sperm	100	..	..	..	5500
6	Carnarvon . .	Ditto ..	222	30	7 Feb.	1834	5	..	Ditto	74	..	..	..	4050
7	Success . . .	Schooner	96	7	21 Decem.	1835	5	March	Black	..	20	2 0	..	570
8	Elizabeth . . .	Ship ..	363	33	8 July	1834	7	..	Sperm	315	..	..	..	17225
9	Caroline . . .	Barque ..	198	32	7 Jan.	1835	11	..	Sperm and Black	35	120	..	..	4315
10	Denmark hill . .	Ship ..	252	25	4 Decem.	1835	14	..	Sperm	12	..	.	..	650
11	Genii . . .	Brig ..	164	20	22 Decem.	1834	24	..	Ditto	60	..	..	..	3250
12	Jolly Rambler .	Cutter ..	58	6	24 Oct.	1835	5	April	Black	..	..	10 0	8	910
13	Juno . . .	Barque ..	212	28	26 May	1835	2	June	Sperm	100	..	..	..	5470
14	Sydney Packet .	Schooner	84	6	19 March	1836	17	..	Black	..	..	1 10	295	508
15	Cape Packet . .	Barque ..	210	30	2 April	1835	17	..	Sperm	105	..	..	..	5695
16	Fame . . .	Brig ..	203	32	30 August	1834	11	July	Ditto	25	..	..	..	1240
17	Lynx . . .	Barque ..	180	11	9 March	1836	28	..	Black	..	5	0 5	9	135
18	Proteus . . .	Ditto ..	254	24	20 May	1835	4	August	Ditto	..	184	5 0	..	4120
19	Scamander . .	Brig ..	192	26	22 Oct.	1833	9	..	Sperm	102	..	..	..	5600
20	Bee . . .	Ditto ..	135	24	21 Nov.	1835	10	..	Sperm and Black	7	66	4 0	..	2033
21	Martha . . .	Ditto ..	121	7	24 March	1836	16	..	Black	..	1	1 5	48	194
22	Sydney Packet .	Schooner	84	7	25 June	1836	2	Sept.	Ditto	..	10	2 0	26	414
23	Lady Leith . .	Brig ..	153	25	17 Jan.	1835	5	..	Sperm	62	..	..	..	3400
24	Wm. Stoveld . .	Ditto ..	189	29	2 Feb.	1835	22	..	Ditto	95	..	..	..	5219
25	Nereus . . .	Ditto ..	124	12	14 March	1835	26	..	Sperm and Black	87	20	0 15	..	2502
26	Denmark hill . .	Barque ..	252	25	8 April	1836	2	Nov.	Sperm	60	..	..	..	3360
27	Governor Bourke .	Ditto ..	214	31	13 May	1836	15	..	Black	..	46	10 10	..	1855
28	Lynx . . .	Ditto ..	180	11	9 March	1836	17		Ditto	..	30	10 0	..	1070
29	Hind . . .	Brig ..	141	10	23 April	1836	18	..	Ditto	..	80	11 5	..	3095
30	Sydney Packet .	Schooner	83	6	25 June	1836	19	..	Ditto	..	25	10 0	..	1580
31	Harriet . . .	Barque ..	302	32	22 April	1836	20	..	Sperm and Black	4	180	7 5	..	4453
32	Genii . . .	Brig ..	164	28	7 May	1836	24	..	Ditto	5	115	2 0	..	2535
33	Dublin Packet .	Schooner	127	7	25 June	1836	25	..	Black	..	50	6 15	..	1597
34	Nimrod . . .	Barque ..	174	10	16 April	1836	28	..	Ditto	..	25	10 0	..	1108
35	Mediterranean packet	Brig ..	151	10	9 July	1836	30	..	Ditto	..	26	2 6	..	725
36	Luna . . .	Ditto ..	165	22	11 Feb.	1834	30	..	Sperm	75	..	..	..	4125
37	Tigress . . .	Ditto ..	192	29	3 July	1835	30	..	Ditto	107	..	..	..	5835
38	Siren . . .	Ditto ..	141	11	1 Nov.	1836	9	Dec.	Black	..	25	..	..	500
39	William . . .	Barque ..	324	32	27 Feb.	1835	19	..	Sperm	22	..	..	..	1210
40	Bee	Brig ..	135	20	21 Nov.	1835	23	..	Ditto	20	..	..	..	1100
	Total Tonnage and Men ..		7664	838	Total Produce of Fisheries in 1836..					1700	1178	96 6	386	126085

Vessels registered from 1828 to 1836: 1828, 18 vessels, 478 tons; 1829, 15 vessels, 512 tons; 1830, 30 vessels, 1,809 tons; 1831, 38 vessels, 3,224 tons; 1832, 21 vessels, 2,143 tons; 1833, 29 vessels, 2,655 tons; 1834, 19 vessels, 1,852 tons; 1835, 21 vessels, 2,267 tons; 1836, 39 vessels, 4,560 tons.

Vessels Built and Registered in 1836.—[B. B.]

Vessels Built.			Vessels Registered.		
Description.	No.	Tons	Description.	No.	Tons
Schooners .	2	102	Barques .	10	2600
Cutters .	2	33	Brigs .	4	663
Sloops .	2	52	Schooners .	13	928
Smacks . .	2	102	Cutters .	3	448
Ketch .	1	12	Slooops .	4	88
			Ketches .	2	35
			Smacks .	2	102
			Brigantines .	1	96
Total . .	9	301	Total .	39	4560

As the land in New South Wales and in our other colonies is one of the most valuable sources of colonial and imperial wealth, the following details are given of the sales of land and timber cut off it. Not long since, an acre of land in Sydney was sold for 10,000*l.*

Exports of Timber from New South Wales.—[B. B.]

Year.	Cedar.	Blue Gum and other Timber.	Number of Trenails.	Total Value.
	Super. Feet.	Super. Feet.		£.
1828	847805	215541	65837	11428
1829	940486	608647	181817	16293
1830	368830	179403	23959	5218
1831	580393	416857	24316	8401
1832	418930	233653	186831	6132
1833	1086437	147170	328503	13153
1834	899492	30065	212467	7941
1835	907921	145628	178969	10489
1836	1409467	3778	35094	14385

Return of the Total Quantity of Land Sold in the Colony of New South Wales, under the Regulations of August 1831, Town Allotments included.

Land Sold.			Amount of Remission Money allowed to Officers.
Year.	Acres.	Amount.	
		£.	£.
1832	20860	6516	1260
1833	29001	14133	600
1834	91399	36814	1075
1835	271945	87097	2880
1836	389546	123049	2419

Return of Lands sold during the Year 1836.—[B. B.]

COUNTIES.	Number of Purchasers.	Purchases under 640 Acres.	Number of Purchasers.	Purchases of and above 640 Acres.	Total No. of Purchasers.	Total Quantity of Land Purchased.	Total Amount of Purchase Money.	Remissions.	Total Amount of Purchase-money received in 1836.
	No.	£.	No.	£.	No.	Acres.	£.	£.	£.
Argyle .	90	639	43	31999	133	32638	13319	—	12377
Bathurst . .	23	1209	36	28377	59	29586	8071	—	7112
Bligh . .	1	230	18	16109	19	16339	4035	750	2093
Brisbane . .	—	—	55	49579	55	49579	12690	300	6761
Camden .	61	1835	4	3529	65	5364	2113	25	5243
Cook . .	39	1162	—	—	39	1162	1257	—	1257
Cumberland .	94	3793	—	—	94	3793	5756	25	5243
Durham . .	45	2430	69	58055	114	60485	18621	200	16476
Georgiana .	1	240	33	24134	34	24374	7190	—	6840
Gloucester . .	1	476	8	3510	9	5986	1496	200	954
King . .	3	1202	—	9757	14	10959	2763	150	1203
Macquarie .	20	3496	29	26056	49	29552	9734	350	9384
Murray . .	9	2490	74	60858	83	63348	16918	400	14798
Northumberland .	92	2853	11	8240	103	11093	6673	19	6519
Phillip .	—	—	3	2472	3	2472	810	—	810
Roxburgh . .	5	1450	9	6530	13	7980	2057	—	1841
Saint Vincent .	1	155	9	7965	10	8120	2363	—	2363
Wellington .	1	137	18	15452	19	15589	3942	—	3473
Westmoreland .	1	100	5	5007	6	5107	1568	—	1568
Hunter . .	6	370	7	5648	13	6018	1621	—	1545
Total .	493	24269	441	365277	934	389546	123049	2419	104158

Total amount of purchase-money, 123,049*l.*; deduct, Remissions to officers of the army and navy, and discharged soldiers, 2,419*l.*; amount to be received in 1837, 16,473*l.*=18,892*l.*; Total amount of proceeds of lands in 1836, under regulations of 1st August 1831, recived up to 31st December 1836, 104,157*l.*; add deposits forfeited, 992*l.*; Interest, 13*l.* =1,005*l.*; Total revenue from land sales in 1836, 105,163*l.*

The *Phormium Tenax*, or New Zealand flax, is another article of export yearly increasing in amount; it is similar in appearance to the English flax, and is chiefly dressed by the native women of New Zealand, who scrape off the outer part of the leaf with muscle shells: the inner fibres or filaments, resembling dressed flax, are then exported to Sydney, where it is valued at from 15*l.* to 20*l.* per ton.

Timber, particularly cedar plank, has been for some time exported; coals also were proving a valuable staple of the colony.

Table of Distances to and from the several Post Towns in New South Wales.*

	Sydney	Parramatta	Windsor	Penrith	Hassan's Walls	Bathurst	O'Connell	Liverpool	Campbelltown	Appin	Wollongong	Berrima	Goulburn	Yass	Bungonia	Strathallan
Parramatta	15															
Windsor	34	19														
Penrith	33	18	37													
Hassan's Walls	78	63	82	45												
Bathurst	113	98	117	90	35											
O'Connell	125	110	129	102	47	12										
Liverpool	20	35	54	53	98	133	145									
Campbelltown	33	48	67	66	111	146	158	13								
Appin	43	58	77	76	121	156	168	23	10							
Wollongong	64	79	98	97	142	177	189	44	31	21						
Berrima	81	96	115	114	159	194	206	61	48	58	79					
Goulburn	125	140	159	158	203	238	250	105	92	102	123	44				
Yass	179	194	213	212	257	292	304	159	146	156	177	98	54			
Bungonia	117	132	151	150	195	230	242	97	84	94	115	36	26	80		
Strathallan	164	179	198	197	242	277	289	144	131	141	162	83	73	127	47	
Brisbane Water	w	15 w	34 w	33 w	78 w	113 w	125 w	20 w	33 w	43 w	64 w	81 w	125 w	179 w	117 w	164 w
Carington	16 w	31 w	50 w	49 w	94 w	129 w	141 w	36 w	49 w	59 w	80 w	97 w	141 w	195 w	133 w	180 w
Newcastle	w	15 w	34 w	33 w	78 w	113 w	125 w	20 w	33 w	43 w	64 w	81 w	125 w	179 w	117 w	164 w
Raymond Terrace	w	15 w	34 w	33 w	78 w	113 w	125 w	20 w	33 w	43 w	64 w	81 w	125 w	179 w	117 w	164 w
Dungog	30 w	45 w	64 w	63 w	108 w	143 w	155 w	50 w	63 w	73 w	94 w	111 w	155 w	209 w	147 w	194 w
Hinton	w	15 w	34 w	33 w	78 w	113 w	125 w	20 w	33 w	43 w	64 w	81 w	125 w	179 w	117 w	164 w
Paterson	10 w	25 w	44 w	43 w	88 w	123 w	135 w	30 w	43 w	53 w	74 w	91 w	135 w	189 w	127 w	174 w
Maitland	w	15 w	34 w	33 w	78 w	113 w	125 w	20 w	33 w	43 w	64 w	81 w	125 w	179 w	117 w	164 w
Darlington	31 w	46 w	65 w	64 w	109 w	144 w	156 w	51 w	64 w	74 w	95 w	112 w	156 w	210 w	148 w	195 w
Merton	66 w	81 w	100 w	99 w	144 w	179 w	191 w	86 w	99 w	109 w	130 w	147 w	191 w	245 w	183 w	230 w
Invermein	75 w	90 w	109 w	106 w	153 w	188 w	200 w	95 w	108 w	118 w	139 w	156 w	200 w	254 w	192 w	239 w
Port Macquarie	w	15 w	34 w	33 w	78 w	113 w	125 w	20 w	33 w	43 w	64 w	81 w	125 w	179 w	117 w	164 w
Moreton Bay	w	15 w	34 w	33 w	78 w	113 w	125 w	20 w	33 w	43 w	64 w	81 w	125 w	179 w	117 w	164 w
Norfolk Island	w	15 w	34 w	33 w	78 w	113 w	125 w	20 w	33 w	43 w	64 w	81 w	125 w	179 w	117 w	164 w

	Brisbane Water	Carington	Newcastle	Raymond Terrace	Dungog	Hinton	Paterson	Maitland	Darlington	Merton	Invermein	Port Macquarie	Moreton Bay
Carington	16 w												
Newcastle	w	16 w											
Raymond Terrace	w	16	w										
Dungog	30 w	46 w	30 w	30 w									
Hinton	w	16 w	w	w	30								
Paterson	10 w	26 w	10 w	10 w	20	10							
Maitland	w	16 w	w	w	30 w	w	12						
Darlington	31 w	47 w	31 w	31 w	61 w	31 w	43	31					
Merton	66 w	82 w	66 w	66 w	96 w	66 w	78	66	35				
Invermein	75 w	91 w	75 w	75 w	105 w	75 w	87	75	44	79			
Port Macquarie	w	16 w	w	w	30 w	w	10 w	w	31 w	66 w	75 w		
Moreton Bay	w	16 w	w	w	30 w	w	10 w	w	31 w	66 w	75 w	w	
Norfolk Island	w	16 w	w	w	30 w	w	10 w	w	31 w	66 w	75 w	w	w

The figures signify the distance by land, and with the letter *w*, in addition to water carriage; *w*, alone, wholly by water. The distance is given by the route the mail travels.

* *An examination of this table will shew the extent of surface over which the colonists are spread, and by a reference to the map, a more complete idea may thus be formed of the distance and direction of the different settlements or towns from the capital (Sydney). Other post towns have been added since the annexed return was received, owing to the rapid spread of population and industry.*

Mills for grinding and dressing grain.

District.	Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.
Sydney	6	2	7	..
Parramatta	1	1	2	..
Windsor and Richmond .	..	4	..	4
Liverpool	..	2	1	..
Campbell Town	..	..	4	..
Evan	..	6	1	..
Illawarra	..	..	..	..
Berrima	..	..	1	..
Goulburn	..	..	1	4
Bathurst	..	5	2	..
Newcastle	..	..	2	..
Maitland	1	..	..	2
Paterson and Raymond Terrace	..	3	1	..
Patrick's Plains	..	..	..	..
Port Stephens	..	1	..	..

Manufactories.—Sydney, 2 Distilleries; 7 Breweries; 1 Hat Manufacturer; 2 Coarse Woollen; 2 Snuff and Cigar; 6 Soap and Candles; 2 Rope; 7 Tanneries; 1 Pottery; 6 Iron and Brass Founderies; 14 Printing Presses; 2 Sawmills; 1 Marble: 1 Patent Slip for repairing vessels; 5 Steam vessels; 2 Coaches. Parramatta, 1 Salt manufacturer on the Parramatta river. Windsor, 2 Breweries; 3 Tanneries. Campbell Town, 2 Tanneries. Berrima, 2 Breweries; 2 Tanneries. Bathurst, 2 Coarse Woollen manufactories. Maitland, 1 Pottery.

There is a coal mine at Newcastle the property of the Australian Agricultural Company; the quantity produced annually is 1264 tons, value 5748*l*.

To whom sold.	Tons.	Rate per cent.	Amount.
			£. *s.* *d.*
To Government,	1702	8*s.*	680 16
To British Individuals,	8103	9*s.*	3646 7
To Ditto.	2841	10*s.*	1420 10
Total .	12646		5747 13

There are two treadmills at Carter's barracks for the punishment of prisoners.

The whole of the preceding statements demonstrate the rapid progress which New South Wales has made in population, wealth, and civilization.

CHAPTER II.—VAN DIEMEN'S ISLAND, OR TASMANIA.

SECTION I. Van Diemen's Island is situate on the S. E. coast of New Holland, from which it is separated by Bass's Straits, between the parallels of 41. 20. and 43. 40. S., and the meridians of 144. 40. and 148. 20. E. It is of an irregular heart-shape: and its greatest extent from N. to S. is estimated at about 210 miles, and from E. to W. 150 miles (calculating the degrees of longitude in that parallel at the average of about 50 miles each), and covering an extent of surface of about 24,000 square miles, or 15,000,000 of acres; being nearly the size of Ireland.

II. It was in honour of the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, Anthony Van Diemen, that the island received its name; its occasional appellation of Tasmania, is a tribute to its first discoverer, Tasman, who in 1642 first visited the coast, in the course of an eastward voyage from Mauritius; but it was upwards of 120 years before the knowledge of its existence was followed by any event of the slightest importance to its annals. Captain Cook, as well as his companion Captain Furneaux, in the course of their voyage of circumnavigation in 1773, and again in 1777, visited the shores of Van Diemen's Land without discovering its insularity.

In 1803, it was formally taken possession of by the English; a small detachment under the command of Lieutenant Bowen, having arrived from Sydney, with a view of forming a penal settlement for convicts transported from that colony. Risdon or Restdown, as it is sometimes called, on the eastern bank of the Derwent, a few miles up the river, was the spot selected for the settlement; but beyond this, little was effected at that time.

Early in 1804, Lieutenant-Governor Collins, who had recently left England with a considerable expedition, having in view the formation of a settlement at Port Philip, on the south east coast of New Holland, altered his destination after a short experience of the difficulties attending a settlement at that place, and arrived in the river Derwent, when the island was formally taken possession of in the name of His Britannic Majesty; and after various surveys of the Derwent, the present site of Hobart Town was decided upon for head-quarters (the name was bestowed in compliment to Lord Hobart, at that time secretary of state for the colonies). Lieutenant-governor Collins had about 400 prisoners under him, with about 50 marines to secure them.

The colony at times suffered great hardships; for the first three years the inhabitants being wholly dependent upon foreign supplies for the most common articles of food, were occasionally reduced to great straits; so much so, that we hear of eighteen-pence per pound having been given for kangaroo flesh, and that sea-weed, or any other vegetable substance fit for food, was purchased at an equally high rate.

After the island had been settled about three years, sheep and cattle were introduced. Until 1813, the island was a place of transportation from New South Wales, and all communication except with England or New South Wales interdicted. In 1821 emigration commenced, and the progressive civilization of the island will be seen by its statistics.

III. The general face of the interior is very diversified, but decidedly mountainous, not however in ranges, but rather in isolated peaks, varied by lofty table land, and extensive fertile valleys or plains.

Around the coast are numerous bays and harbours, that afford secure anchorage. The entrance from the

ocean to the Derwent, on the banks of which Hobart Town is built, presents two lines of continuous bays or anchorage of unrivalled excellence; the one most commonly used leads through Storm Bay, and the other through D'Entrecasteaux's Channel, which is one string of little bays or anchorages for nearly 40 miles.

Hobart Town, the capital of the island, and the seat of government, is an extensive, well laid out, and neatly built town on the River Derwent, about 20 miles from its mouth. The cove or bay, upon the banks of which Hobart Town is built, affords one of the best and most secure anchorages in the world, for any number of vessels, and of any burthen.

An amphitheatre of gently rising hills, beautifully clothed with trees, and having Mount Wellington (4000 feet elevation) as the highest, defends it from the westerly winds, and bounds the horizon on that quarter: while the magnificent estuary of the Derwent, (with its boats and shipping, and picturesque points of land along its winding banks, forming beautiful bays and lakes), skirts it on the E.

The town itself stands upon a gently rising ground, and covers rather more than one square mile. Its streets wide, long and intersecting each other at right angles.

The suburbs of Hobart Town have lately undergone considerable improvement; handsome villas and enclosures occupying ground in every direction, which in some places would have been supposed to bid defiance to the hand of art. A noble wharf has been constructed, so as to allow vessels of the largest burthen to lade or unlade close alongside the shore, without the assistance of boats.

Next in rank and commercial importance is Launceston, on the north side of the island, distant, by a good road, 121 miles from Hobart Town. It is the richest land in the island, backed by gently rising hills, at the confluence of the N. and S. Esk Rivers, which there form the Tamar, flowing about 45 miles, when it disembogues into the ocean at Bass's Straits. The town is thriving greatly, owing to its being the maritime key of a large and fertile country, and affording sufficient water for vessels upwards of 400 tons burthen, to load alongside the wharfs.

IV. The geology of the island is very varied; basalt is supposed to be the principal stratum; limestone is almost the only mineral that has yet been brought into general use; marble of a white mixed grey colour, susceptible of a good polish, has frequently been found, though never yet dug up or applied to use. Around Hobart Town, where, in the progress of improvement, the soil is frequently exposed to the depth of two or three yards, strata of soft clayey marl occur, which has been found very useful as a manure. Much of the common limestone is of a yellowish or reddish colour, no doubt derived from the quantity of oxide of iron with which it is mixed, and which is so generally scattered throughout the island. Iron ore is very frequent, both of a red, brown and black colour. In one or two instances it has been analysed, and found to contain eighty per cent. of the perfect mineral. It also occurs, though more rarely, and in smaller quantities, under the form of red chalk, with which, mixed with grease, the Aborigines besmear their heads and bodies. Indications of coal have been found across the island.

Excellent *sandstone* for building, is obtained in almost every part of the island, and most of the houses in Hobart Town are now built with it, instead of badly made bricks, as formerly; it is brought from different parts within half a mile or a mile of the town. A quarry of that kind has recently been discovered at Port Arthur; where the manufacture of filtering-stones, it is probable, will be found a profitable employment.

Of the *metallic ores*, besides *iron*, which is most abundant, specimens of *red* and *green copper ore*, *lead*, *zinc*, *manganese*, and, as some say, of *silver* and *gold*, have occasionally been met with.

The soil is very varied, in some places a rich black, alluvial mould, in others sandy or argillaceous; its fertility is shewn by the excellent crops produced, the land being cultivated for years without refreshment.

V. Allowing for the higher southern latitude, and the coldness and humidity attending on its insularity, the seasons and weather at Van Diemen's Land may be estimated from the data given in the preceding chapter respecting New South Wales.

September, October, and November are the spring months, when the weather is usually bright and clear, with occasional rain and high winds. The average of the thermometer for these months is from 50 to 60 degrees.

December, January, and February, constitute the summer. In general very little rain falls during these three months. The productions of the earth, such as grass, corn, and vegetables, arrive at maturity about one month earlier than the same kinds would in England; that is, in December, which answers to the June of the northern hemisphere, products are gathered which, in England, ripen in July.

March, April, and May are the autumn of Van Diemen's Land, and form by far its pleasantest season. The air is then clear and bright—the sky free from clouds and vapours—the medium heat of the day is about 65.—and the nights are cool and refreshing. It may be noticed here, that even in the height of summer, the evenings and nights are generally cool.

June, July, and August are the Winter. In the interior, particularly upon high and exposed situations, frosts are sometimes severe, and at times a good deal of snow falls; but it is seldom that the sun so wholly loses its power as to suffer an appearance of either frost or snow to last throughout the day; and the winter of Van Diemen's Land is rather contemplated by the inhabitants as a season of moderate and genial rain, sufficient to replenish the storehouses of the earth against the ensuing spring, and to facilitate the labours of the husbandman, than as the cold and dismal period of the higher latitudes. The average range of the thermometer is from 40. to 48.; now and then, however, for a day or two, some degrees lower. The longest day in Van Diemen's Land is 15 hours 12 minutes; the shortest, 8 hours 48 minutes.

VI. When first discovered, Van Diemen's Land was densely peopled by a dark race of inhabitants, differing somewhat from the aborigines of the adjacent coast of New Holland in the more negro-like caste of countenance, woolly hair, and darker colour. Shortly after our occupation, contests began between the white and black races, which continued with occasional interruptions until about four years since, when a general levy of the white colonists took place. The blacks were hemmed into one corner of the island, [illegible] finally removed, under the protection of government, to Flinder's Island, in the adjoining straits. Their numbers were, however, very much diminished; small pox, famine, and the retaliation of the colonists for the murders of their relations and friends, having thinned considerably the aborigines. The following shews the progress of the white population:—

Comparative account of the Population of Van Diemen's Land since 1804.

Years.	Free.			Convicts.			Military & Children.		Aborigines.*		Grand total.			Increase.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
1804	68	10	78	360	40	400											
1816	..	..	1269	..	..	629	†										
1822	2209	1407	3616	4548	348	4996											
1824	3781	2248	6029	5467	471	5938	266	70	180	160	9694	2949	12643	..	177	132	75
1825	4297	2462	6759	6244	601	6845	438	150	170	150	11149	3363	14512	1869			
1826	4810	2600	7410	6051	711	6762	640	180	170	150	11671	3641	15312	800	†		
1827	5613	2910	8523	6373	887	7260	800	250	160	140	12946	4187	17133	1821			
1828	6419	3056	9465	6724	725	7449	904	300	150	130	14197	4211	18408	1275	309	250	120
1829	6929	3492	10421	7334	1150	8484	880	230	130	120	15273	4992	20265	1857	301	260	166
1830	8351	4623	12974	8877	1318	10195	880	230	120	105	18228	6276	24504	4239	460	270	163
1831	8392	4952	13344	10391	1627	12018	1032	246	100	90	19915	6915	26830	2326	422	282	114
1832	9202	5865	15067	11062	1644	12706	905	225	91	85	21260	7819	29079	2249	†		
1833	11020	7194	18214	13126	1864	14990	877	247	62	60	25085	9365	34450	5371	455	379	257
1834	12524	8560	21084	13664	1874	15538	789	277	52	59	27029	10770	37799	3349	714	557	370
1835	12940	9051	21991	14914	2054	16968	895	318	52	59	28081	11482	40283	2484	730	525	356
1836	15593	10321	25914	13451	1706	15157											

* Prior to the year 1833, the number of the Aborigines appears to have been mere conjecture.
† No Returns.

Population of Van Diemen's Land, Births, Marriages, Deaths, &c., 31st December, 1836. [B. B.]

Districts.	Free Whites.		Convicts.		Total.		Persons employed in			Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Agriculture.	Manufacture.	Commerce.			
Hobart Town . .	6022	4506	3095	838	9117	5344	640	350	436	333	208	220
Launceston . . .	2954	2025	1926	280	4880	2305	1840	560	664	154	121	93
George Town . .	135	97	163	8	298	105	399	..	34			
Westbury . . .	240	109	376	12	616	121			..			
Norfolk Plains . .	583	405	651	50	1234	455	521	44	18	40	31	12
Campbell Town . .	795	460	1447	106	2242	572	2546	215	53	32	44	16
Oatlands . . .	402	229	693	44	1095	273	593	..	120			
Bothwell . . .	272	182	249	26	521	208	All.					
Hamilton . . .	310	196	449	46	759	242	ditto					
New Norfolk . . .	563	359	828	113	1391	472	330		12	55	37	70
Brighton . . .	796	441	783	54	1579	695	650	23	107			
Richmond . . .	1395	848	1263	100	2658	948	1389	100	22	60	55	32
Great Swan Port . .	169	100	204	18	373	118	261	21	..			
Horton (Circular Head) .	48	36	85	6	143	42	74	20	7			
Tasman's Peninsula .	..	..	1222	1	1222	1						
Flinder's Island . .	8	11	17	4	27	17						
Aborigines at ditto .	..	..	..	..	54	62						
Military in the Island .	750	156	..	..	750	156						
Children in the Island .	141	155	..	..	141	155						
	15593	10321	13451	1706	29100	12291						
Convicts in road parties, chain gangs, and houses of correction			2139	365	2139	365						
					31239	12656						

There is a very small proportion of females to males among the convict population. The births are to the deaths nearly as two to one.

Proportion of Tickets of Leave and of Free and Conditional Pardons held by Males and Females in Van Diemen's Land to the whole number of Convicts of each Sex, from 1824 to 1835, both inclusive.

Years ending December 31.	Convicts in the Colony.		Tickets of Leave issued to		Tickets of leave issued per cent. to		Free and Conditional Pardons issued to		Free and Conditional Pardons issued per cent. to	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1824	5700	444	584	9	10	2	187	..	3	
1825	6082	623	500	9	8	1	189	..	3	
1826	6051	711	496	9	8	1	254	..	4	
1827	6373	887	650	11	10	1	272	..	4	
1828	6801	1065	697	19	10	1	293	..	4	
1829	7334	1028	751	16	10	2	338	8	4	
1830	8877	1318	786	32	8	2	397	16	4	1
1831	10391	1627	981	56	9	3	504	22	4	1
1832	11062	1644	1192	97	10	5	618	40	5	2
1833	13126	1864	1448	121	11	6	729	46	5	2
1834	13664	1874	705	51	5	2	121	12	Fractional parts.	
1835	14903	2051	888	124	5	6	138	14		

VII. Places of Public Worship in Van Diemen's Land, also Sittings, and Ordinary and Contingent Ecclesiastical Expenditure, in each year since 1824.

Years.	Church of England.		Presbyterians.		Roman Catholics.		Wesleyans.		Independents.		Total.		Ordinary Expenditure.	Contingent Expenditure.	Total.
	Churches	Sittings.	Churches	Sittings.	Churches	Sittings.	Churches	Sittings.	Churches	Sittings.	Churches	Sittings.			
1824	2	1028	1	236	1	200	..	..	..	..	4	1464			
1825	4	2348	1	236	1	200	..	..	..	..	6	2784			
1826	4	2348	1	236	1	200	1	300	..	..	7	3084			
1827	5	2454	1	236	1	200	1	300	..	..	8	3192	..	..	£2647
1828	5	2454	1	236	1	200	1	300	..	..	8	3192	£2258	£938	3197
1829	6	2788	1	236	1	200	1	300	..	..	9	3524	2559	935	3495
1830	7	2948	1	236	1	200	1	300	..	..	10	3684	3009	2656	5665
1831	9	4175	2	736	1	200	1	300	1	310	14	5721	3004	2363	5367
1832	9	4175	2	736	1	200	1	400	1	310	14	5821	2594	2356	4950
1833	9	4175	2	736	1	200	1	400	1	310	14	5821	3269	1921	5190
1834	12	5659	2	736	1	200	2	900	1	310	18	7805	4563	3794	8358
1835	12	5659	2	1300	1	200	2	900	1	310	18	8369	4807	2424	7232

Return of the Free Inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land (exclusive of the Military), distinguishing their different modes of worship, September, 1837. The report is a Government one.

Police Districts.	Church of England.		Church of Scotland.		Church of Rome.		Wesleyans.		Baptists.		Independents.		Quakers.		Jews.	
	Above 14Yrs.	Under 14Yrs.	Above 14Yrs.	Under 14Yrs.	Above 14Yrs.	Under 14Yrs.	Above 14Yrs.	Under 14Yrs.	Above 14Yrs.	Under 14Yrs.	Above 14Yrs.	Under 14Yrs.	Above 14Yrs.	Under 14Yrs.	Above 14Yrs.	Under 14Yrs.
Hobart Town . .	3765	2532	666	457	546	300	505	394	19	11	231	156	31	9	52	35
Launceston . . .	1249	680	236	154	154	78	219	125	19	7	66	25	5	7	8	2
Norfolk Plains . .	543	411	34	6	63	30	20	12	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
Campbell Town .	511	221	120	69	59	33	25	5	3	..	8	9	..	..	1	..
Oatlands	302	108	52	26	20	8	4	..	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Richmond . . .	1068	692	95	50	169	84	7	9	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
New Norfolk . .	542	204	34	19	60	16	12	1	..	..	2	..	4	..	9	5
Brighton	521	372	44	31	54	23	1	3	4	4	18	4	..	..	1	..
Bothwell	188	105	89	54	9	..	3	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hamilton . . .	245	124	32	12	39	12	7	10	2	5	6	..	..	..	3	3
Westbury . . .	165	95	11	6	11	3	5	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..
Great Swan Port .	141	64	28	5	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	..
George Town . .	123	50	12	2	11	8	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Circular Head . .	10	2	5	2	6	4	7	13	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Tasman's Peninsula	9	7	1	..	4	2	4	8	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
Total . .	9403	5826	1459	803	1219	614	819	580	54	37	340	204	47	22	77	47
Grand total	15228		2352		1833		1399		91		553		69		124	

Total of Free Inhabitants . . . . 21,649.

Churches, Livings, &c., of Van Diemen's Land. [B. B. 1836.]

Name of the Parishes, in what County or District, and extent in square miles.	Population of each Parish.	Value of Living.	Parsonage House.	Glebe.	Church where situated, and the No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.	Chapel, where situated and the No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of Persons gen. attendg.	Diss. Places of Worship.
Trinity Parish, Hobart Town, County of Buckingham, extent not known.	about 6000	Salary, 300*l.*; duty at hospital, 50*l.*; clearing glebe, &c. 50*l.*; forage, 46*l.*; rent of glebe, 12*l.*	None. Rented at 125*l.* per annum.	400 acres.	In Hobart Town, contains 1200 persons.	800 convicts and 200 free persons.	Presbyterian Chapel in Hobart Town, and contains about 1500 persons.	800	3
St. David's Parish, Hobart Town, County of Buckingham, extent not known.	about 6000	Salary, 250*l.*; duty at gaol, 50*l.*; forage, 46*l.*; rent of glebe, 20*l.*	None. Rented at 125*l.* per annum.	400 acres.	In Hobart Town, contains 1500 persons.	Generally full			2
St. John's Parish, Launceston, County of Cornwall, extent 3800 square miles.	about 7300	Salary, 250*l.*; duty at gaol, 50*l.*; forage, 46*l.*	None. Rented at 100*l.* per annum.	200 acres.	In Launceston, contains 550 persons.	about 500	Presbyterian Chapel in Launceston, and contains about 350 persons.	300	3
Elizabeth Town, New Norfolk, County of Buckingham, extent unknown.	about 2000	Salary, 250*l.*; duty at hospital, 50*l.*; forage, 46*l.*; clearing and fencing glebe, 50*l.*	Yes.	400 acres.	At New Norfolk, contains 450 persons.	about 300			1
Richmond, County of Monmouth, extent unknown.	about 1000	Salary, 250*l.*; forage, 46*l.*; clearing and fencing glebe, 50*l.*	None. Rented at 100*l.* per annum.	not tenantd.	At Richmond, contains 500 persons.	160	Roman Catholic Chapel at Richmond.		1
Sorell, County of Pembroke, extent unknown.	about 1000	Salary, 250*l.*; forage, 46*l.*; clearing and fencing glebe, 50*l.*	Yes.	not known	At Sorell, contains 800 persons.	about 200	One about 5 miles from Sorell, and contains 50 persons.	50	
Clarence Plains, County of Buckingham, extent 10 square miles.	about 550	Salary, 100*l.*; forage, 26*l.*	Rented at 50*l.* per annum.		At Clarence Plains contains 70 persons Hollowtree .. 100 Restdown 24	70 70 24			
Campell Town, County of Somerset, extent unknown.	unknown	Salary, 250*l.*; forage, 46*l.*	Rented at 100*l.* per annum.	400 acres.	At Campbell Town	Generally full	Presbyter. Church on the Macquarie river.		
Norfolk Plains, County of Westmoreland, extent unknown.	about 3300	Salary, 250*l.*; forage, 46*l.*; clearing and fencing glebe, 50*l.*	Yes.	400 acres.	At Longford, contains 450 persons Perth .... 250 Evandale 200	450 150 200			

The churches at Campbell Town and Ross, now building, will remedy the great inconvenience at present felt from the want of accommodation.

VIII. *An Abstract of the Report of the State of the Government Schools in December*, 1835.

1. *Back River*.—One daily school, attended by 7 males and 12 females. The number of children admitted from the commencement is 37. Of the daily scholars, 17 of both sexes also attend on Sundays. Government allows 25*l.* per annum towards the rent of a school-house. The mistress receives 25*l.* per annum, in addition to which 8 of the scholars pay 1*s.* a week each. The children are taught spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar; the girls also learn marking, netting, and plain needlework. System, Dr. Bell's.

2. *Bagdad*.—One daily school, 7 m. and 15 f. No. of children, 41. Of the daily scholars, 12 of both sexes also attend on Sundays. Gov. allows 25*l.* per an. towards the rent of a school-house. Master 50*l.*, mistress 25*l.* per an.; in addition to which 19 of the scholars pay 3*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* a week. Reading, grammar, geography, writing, arithmetic, and the Latin rudiments; the girls likewise, needlework, &c.

3. *Bothwell*.—One daily school, 17 m. and 10 f No. of children, 51. Of the daily scholars, 26 of both sexes also attend on Sundays. The school-house belongs to Gov. Master 25*l.* per an.; in addition to which 10 of the scholars pay 10*s.* a week. Spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

4. *Brighton*.—One daily school, 5 m. and 6 f. No. of children, 17. Gov. allows 20*l.* per an. towards the rent of a school-house. Master 25*l.* per an.; in addition to which 7 of the scholars pay 7*s.* a week. Spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

5. *Campbell Town*.—One daily school, 5 m. and 13 f. No. of children, 37. Gov. allows 25*l.* per an. towards the rent of a school-house. Master 25*l.*, mistress 15*l.* per an.; in addition to which 8 of the scholars pay 8*s.* a week. Spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. System, Dr. Bell's.

6. *Carlton*.—One daily school, 7 m. and 9 f. No. of children, 37. Of the daily scholars, 13 of both sexes also attend on Sundays. Gov. allows 10*l.* per an. towards the rent of a school-house. Master 30*l.* per an.; in addition to which 9 of the scholars pay 9*s.* a week. Spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. System, Dr. Bell's.

7. *Clarence Plains*.—One daily school, 15 m. and 11 f. No. of children, 99. The school-house is Gov. property, but is in want of repair. Master 50*l.*, mistress 25*l.*; in addition to which 23 of the scholars pay 1*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* a week. Spelling, reading, writing, history, geography, arithmetic, and the Latin language.

8. *Evandale*.—One daily school, 9 m. and 4 f. No. of children, 23. Of the daily scholars, 13 attend also on Sundays. Gov. allows 25*l.* per an. towards the rent of a school-house. Master 50*l.*, mistress 25*l.* per an.;

in addition to which 21 of the scholars pay 11*s*. 6*d*. a week. Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar. System, Dr. Bell's.

9. *George Town.*—One daily school, 10 m. and 8 f. No. of children, 19. Of the daily scholars, 18 of both sexes also attend on Sundays. The school-house, which is much out of repair, belongs to Gov. Master 50*l*., mistress 25*l*. per an.; in addition to which 13 of the children pay 13*s*. a week. Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography; the girls likewise learn needlework. System, Dr. Bell's.

10. *Glenarchy.*—One daily school, 12 m. and 13 f. No. of children, 41. Of the daily scholars, 20 of both sexes also attend on Sundays. Gov. allows 25*l*. per an. for the rent of a school-house. Master 50*l*., mistress 25*l*. per an.; in addition to which 9 of the children pay 9*s*. a week. Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, with needlework for the girls.

11. *Green Ponds.*—One daily school, 12 m. and 8 f. No. of children, 29. Of the daily scholars, 14 also attend on Sundays. Gov. allows 25*l*. per an. for the rent of a school-house. Master 50*l*., mistress 25*l*. per an.; in addition to which 12 of the scholars pay 12*s*. a week. Spelling, reading, writing, geography, grammar, and arithmetic, with needlework for the girls. System, Dr. Bell's.

12. *Hamilton.*—One daily school, 8 m. and 7 f. No. of children, 29. Gov. allows 25*l*. per an. for the rent of a school-house. Master 25*l*., mistress 15*l*. per an.; in addition to which 10 of the scholars pay 6*s*. a week. Of the daily scholars, 10 attend on Sundays. Spelling, reading, writing, geography, and arithmetic.

13. *Hobart and Suburbs.—St. David's Parish.*—Two daily schools, one of which, belonging to the Established Church, is attended by 31 m. and 19 f. No. of children, 1,332. Of the daily scholars, 24 attend also on Sundays. Gov. rents the school-house at 115*l*. 10*s*. per an. Master 88*l*., mistress 25*l*. per an.; in addition to which 26 of the children pay 7*s*. 9*d*. a week. Spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. System, Dr. Bell's.

14.—From the other school, which belongs to Roman Catholics, no return has been received; but in December, 1835, it was attended by 45 m. and 12 f. Master 50*l*. per an. System, Dr. Bell's.

15. *Sandy Bay or Queenboro' Parish.*—One daily school, 9 m. and 10 f. No. of children, 57. Of the daily scholars, 12 attend also on Sundays. Master 30*l*., mistress 30*l*. per an.; in addition to which 14 of the children pay 9*s*. 6*d*. a week. Spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. System, Dr. Bell's. It is feared that this school must be given up, as the owner of the school-house requires it for other purposes, and no other suitable building can be obtained.

16. *Trinity Parish.*—One daily school, 70 m. and 54 f. No. of children, 260. Of the daily scholars, 69 of both sexes attend also on Sundays. Gov. rents the school-house at 80*l*. per an., but it is too small for the number of children now attending it. Master 50*l*., mistress 25*l*. per an.; in addition to which 124 of the scholars pay 3*l*. 12*s*. a week. Spelling, reading, writing, grammar, geography, and arithmetic. System, British and foreign school.

17. *Launceston.*—One daily school, 26 m. and 19 f. No. of children, 735. Of the daily scholars, 32 attend also on Sundays. The school-house belongs to Gov. Master 50*l*. mistress 25*l*. per an.; in addition to which 8 of the scholars pay 4*s*. 9*d* a week. Spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. System, Dr. Bell's.

18. *Longford.*—No return. In 1835 the daily school contained 23 of both sexes, who were educated on Dr. Bell's system. Master 25*l*. per an., and 20*l*. per an. was allowed by Gov. for the rent of a school-house.

19. *New Norfolk.*—One daily school, 17 m. and 6 f. No. of children, 54. Of the daily scholars, 30 attend also on Sundays. Gov. rents a school-house at 25*l*. per an. Master 50*l*., mistress 25*l*. per an.; in addition to which 9 of the scholars pay 4*s*. 6*d*. a week. Spelling, reading, writing, grammar, geography, and arithmetic, with needlework for the girls. System, Dr. Bell's.

20. *Norfolk Plains East.*—One daily school, 8 m. and 9 f. No. of children, 61. Of the daily scholars, 13 attend also on Sundays. The school-house is private property, for which no rent is charged. Master 25*l*. per an.; in addition to which 12 of the scholars pay 12*s*. a week. Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar. System, Dr. Bell's.

21. *Oatlands.*—One daily school, 12 m. and 14 f. No. of children, 32. Of the daily scholars four attend also on Sundays. Gov. allows 25*l*. per ann. for the rent of a school-house. Master, 25*l*.; mistress, 15*l*. per ann.; in addition to which 18 of the scholars pay 13*s*. 6*d*. a week. Spelling, reading, writing, grammar, and arithmetic.

22. *Perth.*—One daily school, 6 m. and 8 f. No. of children, 36. Of the daily scholars nine attend also on Sundays. Master, 25*l*.; Mistress, 15*l*. per ann.; in addition to which ten of the scholars pay 7*s*. a week. Spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. System, Dr. Bell's.

23. *Port Arthur.*—One daily school, 10 m. and 6 f. No. of children . School-house is gov. property. Master, 25*l*. per ann. Spelling, reading, writing, and Arithmetic, and 16 of them also attend on Sundays.

24. *Richmond.*—One daily school, 8 m. and 8 f. No. of children, 27. School-house belongs to gov. Master, 50*l*.; mistress, 25*l*. per ann.; in addition to which nine of the children pay 14*s*. a week. Spelling, reading, writing, geography, and arithmetic, with needlework for the girls.

25. *Ross.*—No return. In 1835 this school was attended by 7 m. and 7 f. Gov. allowed 20*l*. per ann. for a school-house. The master received 25*l*. per ann. from the gov. and 4*l*. 14*s*. from the scholars. System, Dr. Bell's.

26. *Sorell.*—One daily school, 18 m. and 12 f. No. of children, 220. School-house is gov. property. Master, 50*l*.; mistress, 25*l*. per ann.; in addition to which 15 of the scholars pay 7*s*. a week. Spelling, reading, history, grammar, writing, and arithmetic. System, Dr. Bell's.

27. *Springs.*—One daily school, 8 m. and 7 f. No. of children, 38. Gov. rents the school-house at 25*l*. per ann. Master, 25*l*. per ann.; in addition to which 11 of the scholars pay 7*s*. a week. Spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. System, Dr. Bell's.

28. *Westbury.*—One daily school, 12 m. and 5 f. No. of children, 19. The whole of the daily scholars attend also on Sundays. School-house belongs to gov. Master, 50*l*.; mistress, 25*l*. per ann.; in addition to which six of the scholars pay 6*s*. a week. Spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. System, Dr. Bell's.

29. *York.*—One daily school, 12 m. and 1 f. No. of children, 20. Gov. allows 25*l*. per ann. for a school-house. Master, 25*l*. per ann.; in addition to which four of the children pay 2*s*. 6*d*. a week. Spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, and arithmetic.

Total number of schools, 29; number which have

made returns, 26. In these 26, the number of scholars are—males 361, females 294; total, 655. No. of sunday schools, 18. No. of scholars, 343. No. of children who pay towards their education, 415. Amount of weekly payment, 18*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* Spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught in 15; English grammar and geography in 12; Latin in 2. Of the 26 schools, 18 have both master and mistress, 8 have only a master, 18 are conducted on Dr. Bell's system, 1 on the British and Foreign school, and in 10 an anamolous system is pursued.

In addition to the schools mentioned above, there are the King's Orphan schools at Newtown, containing 216 males and 200 females; and the school at Point Puer, in which all the boys sent to that establishment are taught reading, a knowledge of the scriptures, &c. Of the 274 boys landed during the years 1834–1835, only 161 could read; the remaining 113 having been taught at Point Puer.

Government Schools in Van Diemen's Land, and Scholars, and Ordinary and Contingent Expenditure, in each Year from 1824 to 1834.

Years.	No. of Schools.	Number of Scholars. Males.	Females	Total.	Increase.	Ordinary Governm. Expendit.	Contingt. Governm. Expendit.	Total Governm. Expendit.
					£.	£.	£.	£.
1824	No records can be found for any year before 1828.							
1825								
1826								
1827								662
1828	8	242	177	419	..	695	1268	1964
1829	9	305	219	524	105	826	1061	1887
1830	11	314	249	553	29	1038	150	1188
1831	15	314	254	568	15	978	1534	2512
1832	16	338	262	600	32	1067	1256	2323
1833	19	462	394	856	256	1267	1699	2967
1834	24	553	450	1003	147	1925	10919	*12844
1835	29	667	510	1177	174	2728	4721	7450

* This sum includes arrears of the orphan schools which had accumulated from 1827.

Schools of Van Diemen's Land in 1836. [B. B.]

Name of the Parish, and in what County or District.	Public or Free School, and where situated.	Salary of Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress.		Number of Scholars. Male.	Female.	Total.	Mode of Instruction.	If supported by Government or Voluntary Contributions. Gov.	Volun.	Expenses of each School.	No. Private Sch.
		£.	£.					£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
St. David's parish, Hobart Tn. county of Buckingham.	Public School, Liverpool Street.	Mast. 50	Mistr. 25	38	19	57	Bell's ..	190 10	16 14 3	207 4 3	5
Trinity parish, Hobart Town, county of Buckingham.	Do., Campbell Street	50	50	75	40	115	Brit. & Foreign	180 0	167 16 2	347 16 2	2
Elizabeth Town, parish of New Norfolk.	Ditto, New Norfolk	50	50	19	4	23	Bell's ..	100 0	7 19 0	107 19 0	1
Trinity parish, Glenarchy, c. of Buckingham.	Ditto, Glenarchy ..	50	50	13	20	33	..	100 0	33 6 6	133 6 6	1
Arundel parish, county of Monmouth.	Ditto, Black River..	..	40	9	18	27	Bell's ..	65 0	11 1 0	76 1 0	1
Wellington parish, county of Buckingham.	Ditto, Sorell Rivulet	50	25	8	10	18	Ditto ..	100 0	0 16 0	100 16 0	
Richmond parish, district of Richmond.	Ditto, Richmond ..	50	25	21	18	39	..	75 0	58 12 0	133 12 0	1
Jerusalem, district of Richmond.	Ditto, Jerusalem ..	50	25	8	6	14	Bell's ..	100 0	5 0 0	105 0 0	
St. John's parish, Launceston, county of Cornwall.	Ditto, Launceston..	50	25	30	28	58	Ditto ..	75 0	31 10 5	106 10 5	6
Springs, district of Launceston, county of Cornwall.	Ditto, Springs	50	25	11	6	17	Ditto ..	100 0	20 3 0	120 3 0	
George Town, district of Launceston, county of Cornwall.	Ditto, George Town	50	25	15	11	26	Ditto ..	75 0	30 17 6	105 17 6	
Oatlands	Ditto, Oatlands ..	50	25	9	11	20	Ditto ..	75 0	31 0 9	106 0 9	
Green Ponds, district of Dysart, county of Buckingham.	Ditto, Green Ponds	50	25	16	6	22	Ditto ..	100 0	27 8 0	127 8 0	
Bagdad	Ditto, Bagdad	50	25	5	18	23	Ditto ..	100 0	209 15 9	309 15 9	1
Campbell Town, county of Somerset.	Do., Campbell Town	50	25	7	15	22	Ditto ..	100 0	20 16 0	120 16 0	2
Ross	Ditto, Ross	50	25	9	5	14	Ditto ..	100 0	12 7 0	112 7 0	
Clarence Plains, county of Buckingham.	Do., Clarence Plains	50	25	19	13	32	Ditto ..	75 0	53 19 4	128 19 4	
District of Clarence Plains, county of York.	Ditto, Muddy Plains	50	25	12	1	13	Ditto ..	75 0	9 2 0	84 2 0	
Longford, District of West Norfolk Plains, county of Westmoreland.	Ditto, Longford ..	50	25	15	17	32	Ditto ..	100 0	50 1 0	150 1 0	1
District of Norfolk Plains East, county of Westmoreland.	Ditto, Norfolk Plains East.	50	25	16	14	30	Ditto ..	50 0	31 4 0	81 4 0	1
Westbury, county of Westmoreland.	Ditto, Westbury ..	50	25	6	5	11	Ditto ..	75 0	24 10 0	99 10 0	
Perth, district of Launceston, county of Cornwall.	Ditto, Perth	50	25	16	15	31	Ditto ..	75 0	29 18 4	104 18 4	
Evandale, county of Cornwall	Ditto, Evandale ..	50	25	24	22	46	Ditto ..	50 0	51 0 0	101 0 0	
Sorell, county of Monmouth.	Ditto, Sorell	50	25	22	16	38	Ditto ..	75 0	22 2 0	97 2 0	
Forcett, district of Richmond	Ditto, Lower Settlement, Pitwater.	50	25	17	20	37	Brit. & Foreign	100 0	18 14 0	118 14 0	
Carlton, county of Pembroke	Ditto, Carlton	30	..	9	9	18	Bell's ..	40 0	16 16 6	56 16 6	
District of Bothwell	Ditto, Bothwell ..	50	..	15	12	27	Ditto ..	50 0	22 15 0	72 15 0	
Hamilton, county of Monmouth.	Ditto, Hamilton ..	50	25	13	8	21	Ditto ..	100 0	18 17 0	118 17 0	1
Brown's River, county of Buckingham.	Ditto, Brown's River	40	20	9	4	13	Ditto ..	85 0	7 10 0	92 10 0	
St. John's parish, New Town, county of Buckingham.	King's Orph. Schools New Town.	2 M. { 100, 100		226	228	454	Ditto ..	About 5000*l.*	..	..	2

IX. Return of the Number of Prisoners in the Gaols of Van Diemen's Land, throughout the Year. [B. B.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1828	294	28	322	16	1	17	81	22	103	41	1	42	6	—	6	166	5	171	none
1829	295	22	317	23	—	23	28	4	32	212	17	229	49	1	50	191	20	211	none
1830	192	29	221	20	—	20	59	19	78	54	2	56	54	6	60	89	7	96	2
1831	197	33	230	10	—	10	45	21	66	123	10	133	61	8	69	97	16	113	none
1832	385	44	429	93	—	93	63	31	94	126	13	139	130	14	144	60	5	65	1
1833	243	27	270	39	1	40	53	14	67	106	11	117	58	5	63	108	4	112	none
1834	261	19	280	41	—	41	100	7	107	107	10	117	79	6	85	120	11	131	2
1835	140	19	159	16	1	17	76	10	86	58	4	62	66	6	72	54	9	63	4
1836	178	21	199	13	—	13	86	16	102	63	—	63	77	8	85	63	7	70	4

Prisoners in the Gaols of Van Diemen's Land in 1836.—[B. B.]

Name of the Prison and where situated.	No of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing when more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	Total No. of Prisoners who have been in Gaol throughout the Year.		No. of Debtors.		No. of Misdemeanours.		No. of Felons.		No. of tried Prisoners.		No. of untried Prisoners.		Prisoners employed.		Prisoners not employed.	Punishment for Offences within the Prison.	Cases of Sickness and Death.		
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Hard Labour	Employment not being Hard Labour			Cases of Sickness in the year.	Greatest No. of Sick at one time.	Deaths.
Hobart Town...	12	116	35	5	6	..	4	..	25	..	11	1	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Launceston....	10	89	46	8	6	..	17	6	18	..	1	..	15	3	1	4	49	Solitary confinement	70	6	1
Richmond......	16	206	19	1	1	..	19	1	..	..	13	1	6	..	..	..	2	..	64	5	2
New Norfolk....	13	43	27	1	..	..	21	1	6	..	21	..	6	1	..	1	27	Flogging, &c.	36	3	..
Oatlands........	4	70	13	—	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	6	..	..	..	13	..	6	2	1
Campbell Town.	10	46	14	6	..	..	7	6	7	..	4	4	10	2	2	..	12	Solitary confinement on bread & water	4	2	..
Longford.......	4	24	24	2	..	..	18	2	6	..	20	2	4	..	16	..	10	..	24	4	..
Total.....			178	23	13	..	86	16	63	..	77	8	62	7		5					4

Return of the Number of Executions in Van Diemen's Land, and the Crime for which each Individual suffered, from 1824 to 1825, both inclusive —1824, (this includes only the latter half of the year) Burglary 7; Cattle-stealing 2; Murder 6; Sheep-stealing 1; total, 16. 1825, Burglary 3; Bush-ranging and Murder 4; Housebreaking 2; Murder 9; Sheep-stealing 2; Shooting with intent 1; Stealing in the dwelling 1; total, 22. 1826, Burglary 2; Bush-ranging and felony 6; Highway robbery 3; Housebreaking 3; Murder 9; Robbery 3; Sheep-stealing 14; Stealing in the dwelling 13; total, 53. 1827, Burglary 5; Bush-ranging and felony 9; Forgery 1; Highway robbery 1; Horse-stealing 2; Housebreaking 2; Murder 10; Rape on a Child 2; Sheep-stealing 7; Shooting with intent 1; Stealing in the dwelling 10; total, 50. 1828, Burglary 2; Highway robbery 2; Murder 4; Shooting with intent 1; stealing in the dwelling 2; total, 11. 1829, Arson 1; Bush-ranging and felony 2; Cattle-stealing 1; highway robbery 1; Murder 3; Rape 1; Sheep-stealing, 3; Stealing in the dwelling 7; total, 19. 1830, Burglary 1; Bush ranging and felony 8; Cutting and maiming 1; Horse-stealing 1; Housebreaking 1; Illegally at large 1; Murder 10; Rape on a child 3; Sheep-stealing 3; Unnatural crime 1; total, 30; 1831, Bush-ranging and felony 2; Highway Robbery 1: Rape on a child 1; total, 4. 1832, Burglary 3; Bush-ranging and felony 1; Murder 5; Piracy 1; Robbery 1; Shooting with intent 2; total, 13. 1833, Cutting and maiming 1; Highway robbery 2; Housebreaking 2; Illegally at large 2; Rape on a child 2; Shooting with intent 1; Unnatural crime 2; total, 12. 1834, Burglary 3; Cutting and maiming 2;

Housebreaking 3; Murder 3; Stealing in the dwelling 2; total, 13. 1835, Burglary 5; Cutting and maiming 1; Murder 3; Rape on a child 1; Stealing in the dwelling 2; total, 12.

X. Van Diemen's Land is a Lieutenant Government of New South Wales, but in local matters since 1825, the Lieutenant Governor with the aid of an Executive and Legislative Council, administers the affairs of the island after the same manner as they are carried on in New South Wales, and independent of that government.

The Executive Council consists of the Lieut.-governor, Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Colonial Treasurer, and the officer in command of the troops. The Legislative Council consists of not more than 15 members, nor less than 10, appointed by the King's warrant. Several members of the government, such as the Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Colonial Chaplain, Attorney General, Treasurer, &c., are *ex-officio* members of this council, on whom devolves the making of laws and the issuing of ordinances for the good government of the colony, subject to the approval of the King in Council. The Lieut.-Governor has the initiance in all laws brought before the council; drafts of such laws to be inserted in one or more of the colonial newspapers eight clear days before their enactment, unless in cases of special emergency. Two-thirds of the council must be present; if a majority dissent from the Governor, they may minute the grounds of their dissent, and then the law cannot be passed. Laws passing the Legislative Council, must within seven days be enrolled in the supreme court, and 14 days from such enrolment they come into operation, unless the judges of the supreme court declare them to be repugnant to the laws of England, or the charter or letters patent of the colony. The Lieut.-Governor and Council in such an event, reconsider the laws and the judge's objections; and if they see fit, may cause the laws to be put in force and transmit to England the whole of the proceedings connected therewith. The laws of England, so far as they can be applied, are recognized in the administration of justice. All laws made in the colony, and all orders by the Crown in pursuance of the 9th Geo. 4, c. 83, to be laid before Parliament within six weeks after the commencement of each session. Criminal offences are tried by seven naval or military officers as a jury, and civil cases by a judge and two assessors, magistrates of the colony, appointed by the Lieut.-Governor, open to challenge by the parties, but the challenge to be determined by the judge; if the assessors do not agree, the judge has a casting vote. The supreme court may, on the application of either a plaintiff or defendant, summon a jury to try an action. The supreme court may declare insolvencies, and distribute effects; it possesses also equitable and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as in New South Wales, and in fact, in all respects the government and courts of Van Diemen's Island are on the same principle as those of the elder colony.

The Governor of New South Wales is *ex-officio* general of the district, which includes Van Diemen's Island; the Lieut.-Governor of the colony being only colonel, and in that capacity, commanding the troops stationed in the island.

Return of Troops serving in Van Diemen's Land, with the No. of Women and Children of each Corps, and Deaths during the year ending 31st December 1836.—Regts. 17th., 21st., 50th., 63d., foot; Officers present, 31; Non-com. Officers and Privates, 678; Ditto sick and absent, 41; total, 750. Women, 156; Children, M. 141, F. 155. Deaths since last return, 10 men, 6 children.

XI. The revenue is derived from custom duties, excise, fees, sales of land, and quit rents, &c. Goods of British manufacture are importable, duty free, foreign ditto, five per cent. *ad valorem*. Spirits are charged with a duty of 10*s.* per gallon on brandy, hollands, or geneva, West India rum or British gin 7*s.* 6*d.*; tobacco, 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; a license to distil or sell spirits, costs 25*l.* per annum; to bake or sell bread, 5*s.*; to slaughter cattle or sheep, 5*s.*; to keep a dog on the chain, 5*s.*; off ditto, 10*s.*; and a bitch ditto, 1*l.*; to keep a cart for hire, 5*s.*; auctioneer's license, 3*l.* 3*s.*; marriage license, 4*l.* 4*s.* There are fees on grants of lands, &c. equivalent to stamp duties.

Number of Licenses granted to Publicans, and Licenses issued to Wholesale Dealers in Spirits.

Years.	Publicans.		Wholesale.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£.		£
1827..	73	1825	none	granted
1828..	89	2225	—	—
1829..	111	2775	32	320
1830..	121	3025	31	310
1831..	163	4075	32	320
1832..	208	5200	44	440
1833..	140	3440	40	400
1834*..	335	8311	43	430
1835..	273	6825	66	660

* A new Act came into operation at the close of 1833, which threw two years into one.

Number of Post Offices, Persons employed, Extent of Post Roads, Number of Letters and Newspapers forwarded from and of Letters received at Hobart Town; together with the annual Income and Expenditure, from 1824 to 1835, both inclusive.

Years.	Number of Post Offices.	Persons employed.	Extent of Post Roads.	Letters forwarded from Hobart Town.	Newspapers forwarded from Hobart Town.	Letters received at Hobart Town.	Annual Income.	Annual Expenditure.
1824	9	13	239	no records were kept, as until 1832 the Post-office belonged to a private individual.			300*l.*, subsequently 500*l.* per annum.	
1825	9	13	239					
1826	9	13	239					
1827	9	13	239					
1828	9	13	239					
1829	9	13	239					
1830	9	13	239					
1831	9	13	239					
1832	30	70	434	22255	13000	23005	1398	2283
1833	27	60	434	62171	102400	63542	2539	2811
1834	27	60	434	77550	84320	78430	3152	3354
1835	30	113	434	93483	118708	99602	3852	2679

This includes only seven months of 1832.

In 1824, the mail was forwarded once a fortnight to Launceston, George Town, Sorell, New Norfolk, Macquarie Plains, Hamilton, Bothwell, and Green Ponds.

In 1835, the mail was forwarded once a week to Waterloo Point, and twice a week to Hestercombe, Brighton, Green Ponds, Jericho, Oatlands, Antill Ponds, Ross, Campbell Town, Evandale, Perth, George Town, Westbury, Norfolk Plains, Lake River, Macquarie River, St. Paul's Plains, Fingal, St. Patrick's Head, Bothwell, Hamilton, New Norfolk, Macquarie Plains, Richmond, Sorell, Kangaroo Point, Brown's River, Launceston, and the Ouse.

Net Revenue of Van Diemen's Land from 1824 to 1836, inclusive; with a Comparative Return of the Expenditure of Van Diemen's Land, from the Colonial Revenue from 1824 to 1836, both inclusive.

	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
Revenue:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Arrears	1793	395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6837	3651	—
Customs	—	—	—	23817	33128	41786	50376	52814	58518	59743	65722	71671	70723
Duties on Spirits distilled in the colony.	—	—	—	466	173	149	533	1214	1115	1085	782	1124	1409
Post Office	The different heads			—	—	—	—	—	698	1974	1885	2412	3387
Licenses and Auction Duties	for these years are			2312	2672	3518	4739	5875	7145	6378	8746	8060	7287
Rents of Government Property	not distinguished.			795	1045	2188	1322	1216	1353	765	544	725	1289
Fees of Public Offices	—	—	—	3284	3805	3150	3472	4440	6190	6264	5421	6437	6439
Fines collected by Chief Police Magistrate.	—	—	—	87	930	919	1573	1736	1799	1403	—	869	1424
Total fixed Revenue £.	16866 *	25618 *	34655 *	30765 *	41755 *	51712	62018	67298	76823	77614	89939	91330	91949
Incidental	13467	16331	19217	21719	23315	2868	2747	2732	1905	752	8160	3233	3223
Land Revenue	—	—	—	—	2418	5845	3160	2088	13246	7138	2915	15319	} 32965
Balance in hand	—	—	—	—	—	3736	20016	26429	27088	38521	48522	34481	
Total Revenue £.	32126	42345	53972	52484	67489	64163	87943	98549	119064	124027	149538	148007	128137
Expenditure:													
Civil Establishment }	—	—	19088	23798 {	15372	18583	21141	20093	24871	27838	30028	31196	} 62435
Contingent Expenditure }					8653	5003	11420	11565	17825	22484	48414	28102	
Judicial Establishment }	—	—	9487	10510 {	8973	8770	7415	7567	8950	10403	10613	11013	} 13857
Contingent Expenditure }					2038	2534	3607	2807	2787	3895	5377	4161	
Ecclesiastical Establishment }	The items for		3315 {	2647 {	2258	2559	3009	3004	2594	3269	4563	4807	} 10326
Contingent Expenditure }	these 2 years				938	935	2656	2362	2356	1921	3794	2424	
Schools }	not separate-			662 {	668	826	978	1003	1067	1267	1925	2728	} 6975
Contingent Expenditure }	ly returned.				1268	1061	1534	1038	1256	1699	10919	4721	
Miscellaneous	—	—	15396	14830	21600	4495	—	150	3821	2410	274	12451	16150
Pensions	—	—	2285	1575	1801	1530	1530	1520	1045	845	845	845	} 26604
Military }	—	—	1269	1335 {	389	172	155	327	200	208	267	298	
Contingent Expenditure }					1307	885	461	460	422	231	842	276	
Total £.	32126	42781	50743	55360	65271	†47359	53899	51900	67198	76506	117865	103029	138330

* In these years are included Loans from the Commissariat of respectively 8,620*l.*; 9,533*l.*; 19,217*l.*; 19,369*l.* and 21,500*l.*

† Until 1829, the expenses incurred for the Civil Management of Convicts were borne by the Colonial Government, and the Deficiencies were made up by Loans from the Commissariat.

Recapitulation of the Est.—[B.B. 1836.] Civil establishment, 49,614*l.*; Contingent expenditure, 29,288*l.*; Judicial establishment, 12,921*l.*; Contingent expenditure, 4,789*l.*; Ecclesiastical establishment and schools, 7,948*l.*; Contingent expenditure, 6,102*l.*; Miscellaneous expenditure, 20,038*l.*; Pensions, 877*l.*: total, 129,577.

Commissariat Department,—Disbursements,—Supplies, 25,275*l.*; Fuel and light, 428*l.*; Transport, 1,450*l.*; Pay of extra staff, 3,958*l.*; Money allowances, 2,225*l.*; Contingencies, 660*l.*; Ordnance department, 11,027*l.*; Ordinaries, 15,674*l.*; Pay of commissariat officers, 1,666*l.*; Naval department, 401*l.*—Special Disbursements, Convict, 9,881*l.*; Colonial, 1,755*l.*; General, 6,304*l.*: total, 169,705*l.* From which are to be deducted the following Receipts. — Colonial Treasurer, Maintenance of the convicts employed by the colonial government, 3,691*l.*; Repayment of sums advanced in England, viz. for passage of female emigrants, per 'Boadicea,' 1,800*l.*; Ditto, per 'Amelia Thompson,' 1,800*l.*; Colonial agent, Mr. Barnard, 5,500*l.*; Re-payment of forage, issued for Colonial purposes during 1835, 2,300*l.*; Re-payment of the amount issued for the erection of the new police-office, 2,243*l.*; Supplies to civil establishment, for the year 1835, 816*l.*; Re-payment of the Colonial store-keeper's drafts on the military chest for May, 410*l.*; Ditto of forage allowances issued in error to the police magistrates of George Town, 11*l.* Port Arthur, Boots, &c. made and repaired, 272*l.*; Proceeds of sale of coals, 1,384*l.*; Schooling, 15*l.*. Ordnance—Amount of police fines and fees, 1,161*l.*; Ditto rent from constables in Barracks, 92*l.*; For services of constables employed at Derwent Barracks, 64*l.* Military Receipts, Barrack damages, 29*l.*; Stoppages for rations, 135*l.*; Regimental surpluses, 42*l.*; Rent of Canteens, viz. Hobart Town, 435*l.* Launceston, 46*l.* =481*l.*; Repayment of supplies to the Military Hospital, 38*l.*; Sums recovered for over issues, 40*l.*; Sale of Commissariat stores, 228*l.*; Ditto prison ship ditto, 367*l.*; Hospital stoppages, 47*l.*; Sale of barrack stores, 2*l.*; Ditto ashes at military barracks, 2*l.*; Balance of public money in the hands of the Ordnance storekeeper, 2*l.*; sums received for sundry articles supplied to the Colonial Government by the Ordnance Store-keeper, Fines received by ditto for bullocks impounded, 1*l.*; Commanders Flinder's Island for 24 shifts issued to wives of military, 4*l.*; Colonial hospital fees, 578*l.*; Medical assistance to assessed servants, 10*l.* Police Magistrate, Richmond,—Repayment of advances made to him, 200*l.*; Proceeds of unclaimed property, 26*l.*; Principal and interest on the sale of the schooner 'Adelaide,' 1,507*l.*; Repayment for forage issued to Lieutenant-Governor Arthur and suite at Launceston, 24*l.*; total, 25,461*l.* Total expenditure incurred by Great Britain, 144,244*l.*—[B. B. 1836.]

Land Revenue of Van Diemen's Land since 1831.

	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Sale of Crown Lands	1979	13207	6697	3574	12810	26176
Quit-rents	2	3	491	993	1096	866
Rent of Crown Lands	482	396	45	105	927	871
Totals	2463	13607	7234	4673	14833	27913

XII. IMPORTS AND SHIPPING OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Years.	Great Britain.			British Colonies.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1824	50000	20	7246	10000	12	3637	..	..	..	2000	1	235	62000	33	11116	
1825	59935	22	8286	18416	25	3999	..	..	..	9810	5	1170	88161	52	13455	
1826	72759	19	6844	24719	33	4973	..	..	..	2269	2	367	99747	54	12184	
1827	111469	27	9805	36481	65	8308	..	..	..	4677	5	780	152627	97	18893	
1828	157008	34	11505	76652	94	11500	..	..	..	7722	3	736	241382	131	23741	
1829	176366	41	13165	77529	65	10713	..	..	..	18294	4	839	272189	110	24717	
1830	153478	33	11325	93252	52	11202	..	..	..	8370	16	4055	255300	101	26582	
1831	211612	36	12401	75442	56	10213	..	..	..	11720	2	570	298775	94	23184	
1832	293885	50	16482	91119	90	14979	..	..	..	7662	2	263	392666	142	31724	224
1833	258904	66	21597	80860	94	14307	..	1	269	13130	6	1269	352894	167	37442	2618
1834	516559	48	16527	145445	94	15064	1424	2	733	13189	6	1117	476617	150	33441	1133
1835	403879	59	21013	149664	154	30031	3368	5	1217	26735	12	3572	583646	234	55833	3657
1836	386142	60	19700	163471	222	35712	2002	3	684	6625	7	2046	558240	292	58142	3702

EXPORTS AND SHIPPING OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Years.	GB Val. £	GB No.	GB Tons.	BC Val. £	BC No.	BC Tons.	US Val. £	US No.	US Tons.	FS Val. £	FS No.	FS Tons.	Total Val. £	Total No.	Total Tons.	Men.
1824	10000	3	933	4500	30	10195	..	..	..	..	2	476	14500	35	11604	
1825	9224	1	271	14613	52	11697	..	..	..	..	1	467	23837	54	12435	
1826	24815	8	2532	19683	48	9991	..	..	..	..	–	..	44498	56	12523	
1827	21056	3	996	38459	84	14087	..	..	..	387	4	921	59902	91	16004	
1828	31915	11	3326	59266	115	18066	..	..	..	280	7	2724	91461	133	24116	
1829	55335	16	4513	71115	92	19981	..	..	..	534	3	1248	126984	111	25742	
1830	52031	15	4884	93742	66	15554	..	..	..	207	11	4607	145980	92	25045	
1831	87893	18	5709	53852	83	19504	..	..	..	..	1	238	141745	102	25451	
1832	110883	21	6187	46782	103	20277	..	..	..	236	4	1555	157907	128	28019	1907
1833	105126	17	8978	47567	133	27377	..	..	..	274	9	3895	152967	159	36250	2365
1834	167815	11	3082	35399	119	24885	290	..	..	18	4	1621	203522	134	29588	1973
1835	218754	25	7331	101716	189	42735	61	1	257	148	10	3237	320679	125	53560	3236
1836	232720	23	6880	186193	244	43676	1210	7	224	..	..	..	420123	277	52780	3312

The increasing trade of this colony may be judged of by the preceding table; with Great Britain it has increased sevenfold in 12 years, and the whole imports of the settlement have been augmented nearly tenfold. The exports have been augmented from 14,000*l*. to 420,000*l*. per annum, and the tonnage has been extended in the proportion of 5 to 1. The value of land and cattle has increased during the same period 400 per cent. The progress of the population and revenue will be seen under their respective heads. The principal exports of the colony are wool, whale and seal oil, whalebone and bark, to England; and provisions and live stock to the neighbouring colonies. The quantity of wool exported in 1827, was 192,075 lbs. in 1835, 1,942,800 lbs., price 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per lb.

A Return of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to the Ports of Van Diemen's Land from 1824 to 1835, both inclusive.

Years.	Hobart Town.		Launceston.		Total.	
	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.
1824..	1	42	—	—	1	42
1825..	10	284	—	—	10	284
1826..	12	440	—	—	12	440
1827..	18	1017	—	—	18	1017
1828..	22	1187	—	—	22	1187
1829..	27	1625	—	—	27	1625
1830..	15	1285	1	101	16	1386
1831..	24	1826	5	380	29	2206
1832..	34	2768	9	586	43	3354
1833..	44	2946	11	898	55	3844
1834..	52	3489	14	948	66	4437
1835..	56	3446	15	951	71	4397

Increase in the number of vessels . 70
Increase in the tonnage 4355

A Return of the Shipping and Fisheries, and their Value, belonging to Van Diemen's Land, from 1828 to 1835, inclusively.

Years.	Vessels built.	Tons burthen.	Ships.	Boats.	Black Whales taken.	Sperm Whales taken.	Tons of Oil.	Whalebone.	Tons value.
								Tons	£.
1828	5	243	3	23	109	—		—	11268
1829	14	284	7	26	131	—		—	12313
1830	7	346	10	42	233	6		—	22065
1831	11	498	9	55	207	84	No return.	60	33549
1832	8	294	12	75	246	No return.		79	37176
1833	12	437	15	105	346	35		73	30620
1834	4	240	23	84	356	No return.		—	56450
1835	5	382	35	155	409	56		—	64858
Total	66	2724	114	565	2037	181	—	212	268299

(Compiled from Official Records in the Colonial Secretary's Office, 10th October 1836.—*John Montagu*, Col. Sec.)

XIII. By an Act of the Legislative Council, No. 3, 7th Geo. IV., the Spanish dollar passes current in this colony at 4*s*. 4*d*.; the Spanish dollar having a piece out of its centre, called the "king dollar," at 3*s*. 3*d*.; and the piece so struck out, called a "dump," at 1*s*. 1*d*.

Lieutenant-Governor Arthur, by direction of the Secretary of State, issued a proclamation, bearing date 1st November, 1834, notifying, that from the 1st December of the said year, all dollars whatsoever of the South American States will be received and issued in this colony in the Departments of the Commissariat and Colonial Treasury, and shall otherwise pass current as money, at the sum of 4*s*. 4*d*. each (the current value of the old Spanish or pillared dollar), and the said several fractional parts thereof, at sums respectively in due proportion thereto.

By an Act of the Legislative Council, No. 5, 6th Wm. IV., the Calcutta or sicca rupee passes current in this colony at 2*s*.

In 1824, there was but one bank in the colony with a capital of 20,000*l.*; in 1835, there were 6 banks, with a *paid up capital* of 200,000*l.*

The amount of specie in the colony cannot be accurately ascertained; it may, however, be estimated at about 130,000*l.*, which sum comprises British gold, silver, and copper money, and dollars of the South American States, as well as sicca rupees; which specie is distributed as follows:—In the military chest, 38,638*l.* 17*s.*; Colonial treasury, 328*l.* 7*s.*; Derwent bank, 13,276*l.* 2*s.*; Van Diemen's Land bank, 18,392*l.* 9*s.*; Commercial bank, 10,500*l.*; Australasian bank, 30,486*l.*; Tamar bank, 13,526*l*; in circulation throughout the colony, 4,852*l.*; total, 130,000*l.* 5*s.*

Notes of the undermentioned banks of sterling denomination of 1*l.* and upwards are in circulation to the amount of 54,116*l.* The circulation of bills of exchange and promissory notes of less value than 1*l.* is prohibited, by an Act of Council, No. 3, passed the 22nd September, 1826. Derwent bank, 11,274*l.*; Van Diemen's Land bank, 11,232*l.*; Commercial bank, 7,021*l.*; Australasian bank, 15,643*l.*; Tamar bank, 8,946*l.* Total, 54,116*l.* The rate of bank interest is about 8 per cent.; premium on treasury bills 1½ per cent.

XIV. Produce, Stock, &c. of Van Diemen's Land in 1836. [B. B.]

Name of the County, District or Parish.	Nature of Crops and No. of Acres in each Crop.											No. of Stock.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	English Grass.	Tares.	Total No. of Acres in Crop.	Total No. of Acres of Uncultivated Land.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
Hobart Town ..	8475	334	286	64	27	593	209	763	18	3145	..	866	1577	2420	491
Launceston	8077	1327	1669	89	5	528	875	2803	44	15439	236551	1079	9449	97208	102
George Town ..	180	59	22	5	..	90	63	49	..	452	33736	143	997	11958	20
Westbury	823	104	713	7	1	70	400	619	18	2756	137862	378	12733	52998	30
Norfolk Plains	3503	457	974	30	3	170	834	1984	33	8078	86252	762	6598	65128	28
Campbell Town	5896	932	1471	88	30	326	1201	4672	54	14670	501390	1486	11194	308283	255
Oatlands	1172	439	686	76	24	331	870	217	32	3828	185504	682	6161	133995	88
Bothwell	1063	469	581	29	1	65	783	891	32	3921	947188	324	4874	67439	146
Hamilton	1425	548	340	103	3	97	1063	270	28	3292	95539	403	3788	82547	52
New Norfolk ..	1660	475	310	52	7	438	786	718	20	4462	27052	287	1701	11487	35
Brighton	6120	970	768	85	5	355	871	863	67	10104	88959	587	3979	31557	291
Richmond......	8107	1258	1216	376	16	924	1088	2536	126	17544	176725	998	8149	29098	252
Great Swan Port	1377	135	545	6	5	92	215	529	17	2453	54590	108	1162	15765	144
Horton	43	..	87	26	..	11	118	433	4	786	..	180	1835	4930	..
Total	40389	7499	9178	1037	127	4088	9378	17338	494	90941	2569348	8243	74500	906813	1864

Name of the County, District or Parish.	Nature of Produce and Quantity of each, 1836.									Price of Produce, 1836.								
	Wheat, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Peas, bushels.	Beans, bushels.	Potatoes, tons.	Turnips, tons.	Hay, tons.	Tares, bushels.	Wheat, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Oats, per bushel.	Peas, per bushel.	Beans, per bushel.	Potatoes, per ton.	Turnips, per ton.	Hay, per ton.	Tares, per bushel.
										s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Hobart Town ..	21187	13370	8595	1554	681	4748	4195	763	370	6 0	6 6	5 6	8 0	7 6	60 0	42 0	110 0	18 0
Launceston	213310	23175	52070	267	90	2112	4375	2843	..	5 0	5 6	4 0	..	..	60 0	..	140 0	..
George Town ..	1363	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westbury	900	..	1650	..	..	31	..	127	..	5 0	6 0	4 0	..	..	80 0	..	100 0	..
Norfolk Plains	16776	1050	4250	..	..	..	..	366	..	6 0	5 6	5 0	..	..	60 0	..	90 0	..
Campbell Town		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oatlands	11725	6450	11662	1140	288	993	52220	384	384	7 0	7 0	5 6	6 0	6 0	80 0	40 0	140 0	10 0
Bothwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 6	6 6	4 6	..	..	100 0	30 0	120 0	..
Hamilton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Norfolk ..	20	25	30	20	20	4	8	1	15	6 0	6 0	6 6	7 0	..	40 0	30 0	80 0	..
Brighton	110618	20139	18949	1198	101	1276	3859	1540	445	5 6	6 0	6 0	10 0	..	80 0	20 0	120 0	21 0
Richmond......	81070	25160	24320	5640	320	2772	4352	2536	2516	6 0	7 0	6 0	5 0	..	50 0	..	100 0	..
Great Swan Port	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	485969	89429	121526	9819	1480	11936	69009	8560	3730	5 9½	6 2	5 2	7 2½	6 9	67 9	32 4	111 1	16 4

No. of Acres in Crop, and Nature of each Crop in Van Diemen's Land, from 1828 to 1836, both inclusive.

Years.	Wheat	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	English Grasses.	Tares.	Total Crops.
1828	20357	3864	1573	646	35	1292	1269	4970	—	34033
1829	24423½	2886½	2231	600½	20	1751¾	1667	4792	429	38801¼
1830	31155½	2749¼	2395¼	611¾	31¼	1739	1920½	12797½	1576	55976¼
1831	31007½	4010	4166¾	877	53¾	1842¼	4589¾	9092	621	54219
1832	26346¼	5471¾	5690¾	1152½	68¾	1854¾	6224½	10773¾	43	56626
1833	26268¼	5464¼	8002¾	1167¼	103	2624¾	6559½	11209½	—	61399½
1834	29973	5413	7348	1025¼	53¼	2569¼	8604¼	13673¾	380	69041
1835	33931	7697	7410	1259	93	4585	20018	11866	424	87283
1836	40389	7499	9178	1637	127	4088	9378	17338	494	90941

Number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Goats in Van Diemen's Land, in each year from 1828 to 1836.

	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
Horses .	2034	2514	3387	4217	5020	5483	7115	6449	8243
Horned Cattle .	84476	109101	85942	97088	80939	79517	74075	82217	74500
Sheep .	553698	637141	680740	682128	756202	719729	765552	744625	906813
Goats . .	708	815	562	673	737	1071	1070	1548	1964

Number of Acres in Crop, Nature of the Crop, together with the Number of Live Stock, in each District in Van Diemen's Land, December 1835, from the Official Returns.

District.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	English Grasses.	Tares.	Acres in Grain.	Acres in Cultivation.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
Bothwell	979	236	489	30	2	55	632	607	30	1704	3060	280	4080	52160	—
Brighton	5776	3236	511	395	4	1992	4080	360	27	9523	8046	446	10598	20725	228
Campbellton.. ..	4533	706	1324	45	12	195	1096	3093	27	6583	11051	1309	9911	260051	103
George Town ..	149	17	18	3	—	63	35	25	—	184	321	26	864	1752	25
Great Swan Port ..	1240	81	50	8	2	89	212	110	9	1371	1963	54	886	10480	216
Hamilton	1410	413	361	122	2	153	556	550	83	2184	3041	410	4438	54282	142
Hobart Town ..	794	251	289	56	38	473	194	649	19	1334	2769	739	1974	3107	431
Launceston ..	6393	704	1487	76	4	399	487	1573	16	8584	11374	920	10115	95352	49
New Norfolk ..	1409	335	264	67	1	335	582	692	7	2008	3320	351	1703	14044	84
Norfolk Plains ..	4009	314	839	25	2	176	491	672	16	5159	6541	434	8994	57675	15
Oatlands	1223	449	630	60	2	72	606	517	26	2302	3586	605	6602	188293	91
Richmond	5298	805	527	368	22	505	10727	2508	67	6630	12131	605	6576	29232	101
Westbury	698	144	624	4	2	78	320	510	97	1466	2014	270	15416	37103	63
Total ..	33931	7691	7410	1259	93	4585	20018	11866	424	49032	87283	6449	82217	744625	1548

Return of the Produce in Van Diemen's Land from 1829 to 1836, inclusive.

Years.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1829	318641	60664	34166	8776	235	5192	11055	2098
1830	511000	57000	70000	10000	500	5900	10000	5500
1831	350000	79945	68000	9000	600	5500	8000	5000
1832	390000	74000	75000	10000	600	6000	9500	6000
1833	232543	65031	87106	10062	980	7070	10485	6604
1834	218348	89487	120247	11483	545½	7114	16301	7823
1835	508965	153940	160000	13000	870	12000	35000	7000
1836	485969	89429	121526	9819	1480	11936	69009	8560

Price of Produce at Hobart Town from 1829 to 1836, both inclusive.

Years.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Hay.
	Per Bushel.	Per Bushel.	Per Bushel.	Per Bushel.	Per Bushel.	Per Ton.	Per ton.	Per Ton.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*
1828	10 0	6 0	7 6	10 0	10 0	7 10 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
1829	7 6	5 0	5 6	10 0	10 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0
1830	7 0	6 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
1831	6 0	5 6	6 0	7 0	8 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	9 0 0
1832	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 6	—	5 1 8	2 0 0	7 5 0
1833	5 0	4 0	3 3	4 3	13 0	6 10 0	1 15 0	4 0 0
1834	11 6	6 6	4 3	6 0	10 6	6 0 0	1 15 0	5 0 0
1835	6 6	7 0	4 9	4 6	10 6	8 0 0	1 15 0	6 6 0
1836	6 0	6 6	5 6	8 0	7 6	3 0 0	2 2 0	5 10 0

A return of the number of grants of land,* and of the number of acres granted, in Van Diemen's Land, during each year from 1824 to 1835, both inclusive.

—	1824.		1825.		1826.		1827.		1828.		1829.	
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
Grants under 100 Acres	18	1030	92	4295	15	695	6	214	15	537	8	210
Grants of 100, but under 500 Acres . . .	11	2470	103	17444	54	12175	18	4400	34	9860	58	15900
Grants of 500 Acres and upwards.	43	29920	84	90200	40	47400	59	72572	141	154380	149	191510
Total . . .	72	43420	279	111939	109	60270	83	77286	190	164777	215	207620

—	1830.		1831.		1832.		1833.		1834.		1835.	
Grants under 100 Acres	5	185	7	330	2	42	—	—	—	—	2	60
Grants of 100, but under 500 Acres . . .	66	14680	73	20787	8	2600	7	2020	—	—	16	2440
Grants of 500 Acres and upwards	85	93144	158	184690	25	30600	17	21480	7	8820	6	6160
Total . . .	156	108009	238	205807	35	33242	24	23500	7	8820	24	8660

* Total No. of acres granted, 1,053,350; No. of acres granted to discharged soldiers, not included in the above, 9,930; No. granted to the Van Diemen's Land Company, 350,000; total No. granted during the 12 years, 1,413,280.

Return of the number of lots of Crown Land* and town and suburban allotments in Van Diemen's Land, together with the quantity of land sold, the amount of sale, and the average price per acre, for each year, from 1828 to 1835, both inclusive.

Years.	LOTS.					Town and Suburban Allotments.							
	No. of Lots.	Quantity in Acres.	Amount of Sale.	Average per Acre.		No. of Lots.	Quantity.			Amount of Sale.	Average per Acre.		
		A.	£.	s.	d.		A.	R.	P.	£.	£.	s.	d.
1828	42	49424¾	13798	5	7	..		..		..		..	
1829	23	20870	7217	6	10¾	..		..		..		..	
1831	33	31658	10417	6	6¾	8	40	2	26	1371	33	14	9
1832	79	75495	44931	11	10¾	..		..		..		..	
1833	28	17239	4818	5	7	64	111	3	19	1256	11	4	8¼
1834	..	....	....	..	..	29	23	0	7	130	5	12	10½
1835	78	47048	23066	9	9¾	..		..		..		..	
Total .	283	241736	104248	8	7½	101	175	2	12	2758	15	14	3

* Total number of Acres sold, 241,911; amount of sale, 107,007*l.*

Property annually created and consumed or converted into Moveable or Immoveable Property.—Animal food for 50,000 mouths, at 220lbs. each per ann., 11,000,000 lbs. at 2*d.* per lb., 91,666*l*; fish for 50,000 ditto at 60 lb. each per annum, 3,000,000 lbs. at 1½*d.* per lb., 18,750*l.*; bread, vegetables and fruit for 50,000 ditto at 2*d.* per day for 365 days, 76,041*l.*; butter, eggs, milk, cheese and poultry for 50,000, at 1*d.* per day for 365 days, 152,083*l.*; Condiments, viz. salt, pepper and spices for 50,000, at 1*d.* per week for 52 weeks, 15,883*l.*; Luxuries, viz. tea, sugar, coffee, wine, beer, spirits, tobacco, &c. for 50,000 at 2*d.* each for 365 days, 152,983*l.*; food raised for horses, cattle, sheep, swine, &c. 60,000*l.*; wool exported, 1,500,000 lbs. at 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb., 125,000*l.*; whale oil and whalebone, 30,000*l.*; other articles of export, 30,000*l.*; wearing apparel renewed for 50,000 persons at 1*l.* each, 50,000*l.*; furniture for 5,000 houses renewed, at 5*l.* each, 25,000*l.*; increase of agricultural stock per annum, 100,000*l.*; surplus income from trades, professions, &c. and converted into moveable and immoveable property, 5,000 heads of families at 25*l.* each, 125,000*l.*; created and lost by fire, storm, accident, &c., 5,000*l.*: total annually created, 1,056,506*l.*

Moveable Property.—3,400 horses, at 15*l.* each 51,000*l.*; 100,000 horned cattle at 3*l.*, 300,000*l.*; 800,000 sheep at 12*s.*, 480,000*l.*; 20,000 swine at 10*s.*, 10,000*l.*; poultry, value 8,000*l.*; furniture in 5,000 houses at 30*l.* each, 150,000*l.*; clothing belonging to 50,000 persons at 5*l.*, 250,000*l.*; farming implements, machinery, &c. 30,000*l.*; ships, boats, and gear, 60,000*l.*; merchandize on hand, 200,000*l.*; bullion and coin, 100,000*l.*: total moveable property, 1,639,000*l*

Immoveable Property.—5,000 houses at 30*l.* each,

150,000*l.*; land cultivated, 80,000 acres at 10*l.* per acre, 800,000*l.*; land granted, and partly cleared and fenced, 1,000,000 acres at 1*l.* per acre, 1,000,000*l.*; land not granted, but fit for sale and culture, 5,000,000 acres at 5*s.* per acre, 1,250,000*l.*; private stores, buildings, &c., value 80,000*l.*; gaols, churches, forts, stores, and other public buildings, value 100,000*l.*; roads, bridges, wharfs, &c. value 500,000*l.* Total immoveable property, 3,880,000*l.*

A Return of Cattle, Calves and Sheep for slaughtering in Hobart Town for years

Years.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Years.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.
1828	1381	—	35080	1832	3113	141	43368
1829	2034	—	36324	1833	2907	98	43409
1830	2601	164	45250	1834	2928	105	39267
1831	2800	143	43745	1835	3105	112	40940

Manufactures, mines, and fisheries &c. in Van Diemen's Land in 1836. [B. B.] *Hobart Town*—Two saw mills; 4 shipwrights; 1 mast, block, and pump maker; 3 sail makers; 1 rope maker; 1 steam mill; 10 water mills; 2 windmills; 7 engineers; 3 founderies; 8 cart and plough manufactories; 2 coach makers; 3 cooperages; 2 distilleries; 1 pottery; 1 soap boiler; 4 candle manufactories; 1 hat manufactory; 1 dyer; 3 wool staplers; 4 felt mongers; 8 breweries; 1 furrier; 1 parchment and glue maker; 1 snuff manufactory; 8 tanneries; 4 printing offices; 1 comb måker; 1 agricultural implement maker. In this district lime abounds, the quantity produced this year was 47,600 bushels, value 968*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—Fisheries.—There are 2 ships; 2 brigs; 5 sloops and 54 boats employed here in the whale fishery, and the quantity produced this year was :— whale black oil, 424 fish, value 36,800*l.*; bore, 123 tons, value 11,564*l.*; sperm, 26 fish of 120 tons, value 7,200*l.*; total, 55,564*l.*

Launceston,— 1 wind mill; 3 water mills; 3 breweries; 1 distillery; 3 tanneries; 1 tobacco manufactory; 4 quarries of free and lime stone; Fisheries,—3 ships and 10 boats employed in the fisheries. In 1836, black and sperm whale, 96 fish were caught; value of oil and bone 15,100*l.* *George Town,*—1 wind mill; 2 quarries of carbonate of lime; 9 boats employed in the fisheries, viz., oysters, value 100*l.*; salmon trout and rock cod &c., 300*l.* *Westbury,*—6 quarries of lime stone and pipe clay, worth 1s. 6*d* per bushel. *Norfolk Plains,*—1 tannery; 1 wind mill, and 1 water mill. *Campbell Town,*—5 flour mills; 13 quarries of lime and free stone. *Oatlands,*—2 flour mills; 2 salt pans. *Bothwell,*—2 flour mills; 1 brewery; 3 quarries of lime and free stone; 2 boats on the lakes employed fishing for eels of which there are great quantities in the Clyde. *Hamilton,*—2 flour mills and 3 quarries of lime stone. *New Norfolk,*—3 flour mills and 2 quarries of lime worth 9*d.* per bushel; 7 boats employed fishing. *Brighton,*—3 water mills; 1 wind mill; 1 brewery, and 3 lime kilns; several quarries. *Richmond,*—3 wind mills and 3 water mills; several quarries of lime and free stone. Four schooners; 3 sloops, and 32 boats employed trading and fishing for salmon, rock cod, eels, &c. *Gt. Swan Port,*—1 salt manufactory and 2 flour mills; 3 ships and 13 boats employed fishing. This year 69 whales caught, value 7,760*l.* *Circular Head, Horton District,*—1 flour mill.

Comparative account of manufactures and trades in Van Diemen's Land since 1824.

Trades, &c.	1824.	1828.	1832.	1835.
Agricultural Implement Makers	–	2	8	10
Breweries	3	7	12	13
Candle Manufactories	–	2	3	2
Cooperage	–	2	5	3
Coachmakers	–	–	3	2
Distilleries	1	2	3	3
Dyers	–	–	1	3
Engineers	–	–	–	6
Fellmongers	2	3	7	3
Founderies	–	–	2	3
Furriers	–	–	–	2
Mast Block Manuf.	–	–	–	1
Mills, Steam	–	–	1	1
Mills, Water and Wind	5	23	36	47
Potteries	–	–	1	1
Printing Offices	1	2	3	5
Ropemakers	1	1	1	1
Sailmakers	1	1	2	3
Saw Mills	1	2	2	2
Shipwrights	–	–	–	4
Snuff Manufactory	–	–	–	1
Soap Manufactory	1	1	1	1
Sugar Boilers	–	–	–	1
Tanners	6	10	21	12
Wool Staplers	–	1	1	3

Rates of wages per day in Van Diemen's Land to Bricklayers, Carpenters, Masons, and Plumbers, since 1824. Bricklayers, Carpenters, and Masons, 1824, 12*s.*; 1826, 11*s.*; 1828, 10*s.*; 1831, 8*s.* 4*d.*; 1834, 7*s.* 6*d.* Plumbers, 1828, 8*s.*; 1831, 7*s.* 6*d.*; 1834, 6*s.* 6*d.* The years omitted are similar to the preceding year given.

CHAPTER III.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA OR SWAN RIVER.

SECTION I. The establishment of this colony originated in a proposition, on the part of Thos. Peel, Esq., Sir Francis Vincent, E. W. Schenley, T. P. Macqueen, Esqrs., and other gentlemen, to further the views of Government in founding a settlement, at little or no expense to the mother country, on the western coasts of Australia. These gentlemen offered to provide shipping to carry 10,000 British subjects (within four years), from the United Kingdom to the Swan River, to find them in provisions and every other necessary, and to have three small vessels running to and from Sydney as occasion might require. They estimated the cost of conveying these emigrants at 30*l.* per head, making a total of 300,000*l.*; and they required in return that an equivalent should be granted them in land equal to that amount, and at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per acre, making 4,000,000 acres; out of which they engaged to provide every male emigrant with no less than 200 acres of land, free of all rent.

This arrangement was not carried into effect, and

a project for the formation of the new colony (without making it a penal settlement), was issued from the Colonial Office in 1829.

By this project his Majesty's Government did not intend to incur any expense in conveying settlers to the New colony on the Swan River; nor supply them with provisions, or other necessaries, after arrival there.

Such persons as were to arrive in the settlement, before the end of the year 1830, were to receive, in the order of their arrival, allotments of land, free of quit-rent, proportioned to the capital which they were prepared to invest in the improvement of land, and of which capital they were to produce satisfactory proofs to the Lieutenant Governor, at the rate of 40 acres for every sum of 3*l.* which they were prepared so to invest.

Those who incurred the expense of taking out labouring persons, were to be entitled to an allotment of land, at the rate of 15*l.*, that is, of 200 acres of land, for the passage of every such labouring person, over and above any other investment of capital. In the class of 'labouring persons' were included women, and children above ten years old. With respect to the children of labouring people under that age, it was proposed to allow 40 acres for every such child, above three years old; 80 acres for every such child, above six years old; and 120 for every such child, above nine, and under ten years old.

The title to the land was not to be granted in fee simple, until the settler had proved, to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor, that the sum required, (viz. 1*s.* 6*d.* per acre), had been actually expended in some investment, or in the cultivation of the land, or in solid improvements,—such as buildings, roads, or other works of that kind.

Any land, thus allotted, of which a fair proportion, at least one fourth, should not have been brought into cultivation, or otherwise improved, to the satisfaction of the local Government, within three years from the date of license of occupation, was to be liable to one further payment of 6*d.* per acre for all the land not so cultivated or improved, into the public chest of the settlement; and, at the expiration of seven years more, so much of the whole grant as should remain in an uncultivated or unimproved state was to revert absolutely to the Crown. And in every grant there was to be contained a condition, that, at any time within ten years from the date thereof, the Government might resume, without compensation, any land not then actually cultivated, or improved, as before-mentioned, which might be required for roads, canals, or quays, or for the site of public buildings. After the year 1830, land was to be disposed of to those settlers who might resort to the colony on such conditions as his Majesty's Government should determine.

Captain Stirling was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the intended settlement, with a grant of 100,000 acres; and Mr. Peel was to receive 250,000 acres, on condition of taking out 400 emigrants, with liberty to extend the grant to 1,000,000 acres, previous to the year 1840, by receiving 40 acres for every child above three years, 80 for every child above six, up to ten years 120, and exceeding that age and upwards 200 acres for each person conveyed to the colony. The terms requisite to obtain 500,000 acres have been complied with. Under these circumstances, early in 1829, a number of settlers left England for Swan River, in Western Australia, where they began to arrive in August, and to locate themselves along the banks of the Swan and Canning Rivers, so that by the end of that year there were in the new colony residents 850; non-residents 440; value of property, giving claims to grants of land, 41,550*l.*; lands actually allotted, 525,000 acres; locations actually effected, 39; No. of cattle, 204; of horses, 57; of sheep, 1,096; hogs, 106; and 25 ships had arrived at the settlement between the months of June and December. Such was the commencement of our new colony on the shores of Western Australia. The settlers met at first, as must be expected in all new countries, with many difficulties, and great hardships had to be surmounted; the land near the coast, as is the case generally in New Holland, was found poor and sandy; but subsequently, on exploring the interior, fine pastoral and agricultural tracts have been discovered. A portion of the settlers have been located at King George's Sound (lat. 35.6.20. S., long. 118.1. E., near the S. W. extremity of Australia.

After this introduction to explain the origin of the settlement, which is dated from the 1st June, 1829, and which through good report and evil report, has proceeded in the path of energy and industry, we may now examine the geographical features of the country.

II. Western Australia, lying between the parallels of 31. and 35., S. lat., and including all that part of New Holland situate to the westward of the 129° of longitude, is therefore 1,280 miles from N. to S., and 800 miles from E. to W. It comprises a fine extent of territory, of which the distinguishing features are three distinct parallel ranges of primitive mountains, bordering on the sea-coast, in a N. and S. direction. The highest and easternmost has its termination near *King George's Sound*, in 35 S. lat. and 118. E. long.—the second, denominated the *Darling Range*, passes behind the *Swan River*, and meets the sea at *Cape Chatham* in 34.40. S. lat., and 115.20. E. long.; the thin ridge, which is inferior in altitude and extent, has its southern boundary at *Cape Leuwin*, in 34.20. S. lat., and 115. E. long.; disappearing at *Cape Naturaliste*, in the same meridian in 33.30. S. lat.; and on shewing itself again at *Moresby's Flat-topped Range*, about half way between *Swan River* and *Shark's Bay*, or about 300 miles to the N. of *Cape Leuwin*.

These dividing ranges give off several rivers, which flow E. or W., according to the dip of the land at either side—the principal on the sea shore being the *Swan* and *Canning*, in 32. S. lat.; the *Murray*, in 32.30. S. lat.; the *Collie*, the *Preston*, and a smaller stream into *Port Leschenault*, in 33.12. S. lat.; the *Blackwood*, to the eastward of *Cape Leuwin*, and disemboguing into *Flinders' Bay*; the *Denmark*, *Kent*, *Hay*, and *Steeman*, on the S. coast, in 35. lat. and nearly 117. long.; and *King's River*, falling into *King George's Sound*, in 35.6.20. S. lat., 118.1. E. long. When the coast is further explored, other rivers will most probably be found.

On each of those rivers, locations have been formed by our hardy settlers; the town of *Freemantle* has been founded at the entrance of the *Swan River*: *Perth*, about nine miles inland, on its right or northern bank; and *Guildford*, about seven miles further E. at the junction of the stream; a town, called *Augusta*, was founded at *Blackwood's River*, near *Cape Leuwin*; and *King George's Sound*, which has been occupied by a detachment of troops and convicts from Sydney in 1826, has been given over by the New South Wales Government, and attached to the Swan River colony.

The following excerpts from the official report made by the Governor to the Colonial Office, 15th October 1837, together with the statistics derived from the Secretary of State, will give a fair view of the colony.

It appears from King's surveys, that the coast of the colony, within the tropic, is fronted by indentations, bays, straits, and islands, and abounds in the finest harbours imaginable. The rise and fall of tide in some places amounts to 35 feet, affording opportunities thereby for building docks, or for laying ships on shore, without considerable expense. The existence of an interior sea, or of great rivers, connected with some of the inlets which were not fully explored by King, remains a problem as yet undetermined.

The principal ports in the south-western parts of the colony are those in Cockburn Sound and in King George's Sound. The first of these is an excellent port, but its entrance is encumbered by rocks, and it is not accessible with safety to large vessels, while there is not an effective establishment of pilots and beacons. The open anchorage at the mouth of the Swan River is therefore in general use at present. King George's Sound possesses all the qualities which constitute a good harbour; its position being however to the eastward, and to leeward of Cape Leewin, in the vicinity of which strong westerly gales prevail, this circumstance detracts from the value of its other qualifications. Shark's Bay abounds in safe anchorages, and affords, as well as Doubtful Island Bay, secure access to the districts in their immediate vicinity. Harbours for boats and small coasting vessels exist near the entrance of Peel's Inlet, Port Leshenault, Augusta, Nornalup, Torbay, Collingwood Bay and Cape Riche.

One of the most remarkable peculiarities on the south-western coast of the settlement, is the frequent occurrence of estuaries or inlets of the sea, having narrow and shallow entrances. Between King George's Sound and Swan River, there are no less than 10 of these; they are usually from five to ten miles in length, and from two to three in breadth; they serve as the receptacles of the streams in their vicinity, and will afford hereafter water communication to the inhabitants. In the summer season, the water in them is salt, but becomes fresh after the return of the rains.

In the interior, no lakes of any extent have been as yet discovered, but salt marshes, and salt pools of small diameter, are not unfrequent.

The absence of considerable mountain ranges forbids the chance of finding any considerable rivers of a perennial character; and it is somewhat remarkable, that one of the largest rivers known, whose course is not less than 200 miles, disappears entirely as a stream, and ceases to run, long before the end of the dry season. In the country situated to the south of Swan River, there are, however, streams which continued to run throughout the year, as may be instanced in the cases of the Murray, Harvey, Brunswick, Preston, Capel and Donelly; and on the south coast, where the country is more hilly, and the rains later, mill-streams exist in great numbers, and, fortunately, those districts contain an inexhaustible supply of the finest timber.

The chance of discovering a river of great magnitude on the north-west coast, appears to be strengthened by the non-occurrence of any considerable stream in those other parts which have been as yet explored.

The supply of water for domestic purposes, in all those districts which have been occupied, appears to be sufficient. In the district of York, inconvenience has been found on some farms, from the difficulty of finding water at first, but these inconveniences have been usually overcome by the discovery of springs, on further inspection. The country at the distance of 100 miles from the western coast, does not appear to enjoy its share of the rain brought in by the westerly winds, and it is to be apprehended that a deficiency in the supply of water, during the dry season, will be found in that quarter when it comes to be settled.

IV. The whole of the occupied portion of the territory appears to rest upon a granitic base; rocks of that description having been found to exist in every district which has been as yet explored. In the neighbourhood of Doubtful Island Bay, the granite assumes the stratified form of gneiss, and as red sandstone is found on the north-west coast, and tertiary formations on the shore of the Australian Bight, it is probable that the general dip of the country is in a direction a little to the north of east. To the south of the 31st degree of latitude there are no mountain ranges of any great altitude; the highest as yet known being that of Koikyeunreuff, near King George's Sound, which attains to the height of 3,500 feet. On the primitive base of the country, none of the the secondary formations have been found to exist; basaltic rocks are not however unfrequent in almost every district in the country; and in one position in Geographe Bay, there is a columnar formation resembling in its character that which exists on the north coast of Ireland. The principal range of hills extends in a northerly direction from the south coast, near Cape Chatham, for at least 300 miles. The only varieties of rock which have been found on this granite range, are occasional portions of roofing slate, and of indurated clay; but extending from the western base of these hills towards the sea, upon an average breadth of about 20 miles, there is a low and tolerably level plain of diluvial origin, which bears the marks of having been covered by the sea at some remote period. The portion of this plain nearest to the sea presents limestone hills, which have a slight covering of meagre sandy soil; the remainder varies from sand to clay, with exception of the lands in the immediate vicinity of rivers, which have been affected, and rendered rich, by the overflowing of the streams.

The mineral substances heretofore discovered, are lime, marl, selenite, slate, siliceous and calcareous petrifactions, magnetic iron ore, peacock iron ore, chromate of lead, and chrystals of quartz. The very small portion of the territory which has been inspected being almost entirely of a primitive description, a larger list of minerals could not be expected; but when time shall permit the further examination of the northern districts, of the red sand-stone formation, it is not unlikely that important mineralogical discoveries may be effected. The discovery of copper ore by Captain King in the vicinity of Camden Bay, corroborates this expectation.

The surface of the country generally is covered with those substances which are technically called earths, in contradistinction to soils. Of the latter, as far at least as relates to those of a vegetable origin, a very small portion exists, and that only on moist grounds. The extreme drought of the climate, and the summer conflagrations, appear to prevent the growth of succulent plants, as well as any great accumulation of soil from decayed vegetation. But although the country is not remarkable for richness of soil, it is favourable in other respects to farming purposes. In its natural state there is scarcely any part which does not produce some description of plant, and its defects appear to be of that class which

art, aided by climate, will be enabled hereafter to overcome.

V. The wet season commences with light showers in April, which continue to increase in number and force throughout May, June, and July, and from that period to decrease, until they cease altogether in the month of November, when the dry weather begins. These two seasons, with an intermediate spring following the conclusion of each, embrace the circle of the year. It is usual to call the wet season the winter, and the dry season the summer, but neither of them has the character of the corresponding season in Europe. The extreme drought and heat of an Australian summer renders it the least agreeable portion of the year, while the winter, with the exception of intervals of stormy weather, is only sufficiently cold to be pleasant.

The prevailing wind, in the seas adjacent to Cape Leewin, is from the westward throughout the year; on the coasts, however, land and sea breezes take place with great regularity in the summer. In the winter season gales of wind from the north-west and south-west are very frequent, and are usually accompanied by heavy falls of rain. At such periods the atmosphere is charged with moisture to a considerable degree, and the quantity of rain that has been ascertained to fall at King George's Sound, in the course of the six winter months, equals the quantity experienced in the western counties of England. The atmosphere in the summer season retains so little moisture that none but hardy and fibrous plants can withstand the drought. The air is so clear, and the reflection of solar heat so great, that the thermometer occasionally reaches, in the shade near the ground, 105°, but the effect at those times upon the European constitution is not injurious; this can only be accounted for, under so great a heat, by the peculiar dryness of the air, and the regular succession of cool nights after the warmest days. The experience of the last eight years has established in the minds of the colonists the full belief, that the climate of the settlement is, in a remarkable degree, conducive to health and to comfort: but it certainly is not equally suitable to the growth of those vegetable products which flourish to great advantage in moister climates. With reference to this point of difference between England and this new colony, it is perhaps fortunate for it that it does not resemble the former country, but may rather be considered in temperature as a supplement to the southern districts of the United Kingdom, and as affording every range of temperature between the Land's End and the equatorial regions for the production of commodities which cannot be raised in the colder atmosphere of the mother country.

The subjoined communications on Climate, Meteorology, rain, &c., have been drawn up by John Harris, Esq., Colonial Surgeon :—

In compliance with your desire, I give you such information as my experience in the colony has enabled me to collect, on the following subjects:

1st. On the climate, seasons, scale of thermometer, quantity of rain, &c. 2d. Diseases, endemic or imported, influence of the climate on the health of men and animals, and a general state of health of the inhabitants. 3d. Diseases incidental to cattle.

On the climate, I beg to remark, that the concurrent testimony of every individual who has spent a round of the seasons in this country, has given to it a celebrity, which increases as we become better acquainted with the steady and uniform changes which those seasons bring. The hottest months are January, February and March; but, although the thermometer has stood in the shade at 90, and in one instance, in March of the present year, at 105, the mornings, evenings and nights are generally cool and pleasant, and the mid-day heats are tempered by a refreshing sea breeze from the south-west, which sets in with considerable regularity about noon. Through the whole summer, a land breeze from the east prevails in the morning; the sky is beautifully clear, and the air pure. Slight fogs occasionally hang along the course of the river, early in the morning; a refreshing dew falls during the night; but as there are no considerable marshes, the country is free from malaria or noxious vapours. The winter months are June, July and August; the two latter the most rainy. There are sometimes smart frosts, and now and then a little ice, all traces of which disappear on the rising of the sun. Snow is unknown. Hail-stones of very large size, occasionally fall. A fire is agreeable during these winter months, mornings and evenings. The rains seldom continue more than three or four days, falling chiefly in heavy showers, with squalls, and sometimes storms of thunder and lightning, and now and then severe gales from the north-west. The intervals of fine weather are from five to ten days. During the other quarters of the year, nothing can be more delightful than the climate generally, and its invigorating influence on the human constitution, especially of the Europeans, renders it more fit for invalids than any other in the world. During the winter months, the greater part of which are remarkably temperate and fine, the changes of temperature are often sudden; but by ordinary care and avoiding unnecessary exposure, no ill consequences ensue to the invalid. Several persons arrived in the colony, suffering from pulmonary and bronchial affections, asthma, phthisis, hæmoptysis, or spitting of blood, hopeless of recovery in Europe, are now perfectly recovered, or living in comparative health.

The principal diseases met with in this colony, are rheumatism, dysentery, scurvy, and catarrh, during the winter months; and during the summer, and beginning of autumn, a kind of subacute purulent ophthalmia, which is endemic, and is the only disease that can strictly be so considered. Hooping cough was imported in 1833, but has disappeared since 1834. Gonorrhœa has been also introduced. Small-pox and measles are unknown. Vaccination has not hitherto succeeded. Cases of fever are seldom met with; and the diseases enumerated as most common, are never of obstinate character, if attended to promptly. Very few cases of ophthalmia have occurred during the past season, owing to the care taken when the first symptoms appeared. Scurvy has nearly disappeared; indeed, nine cases out of ten, reported of this, and most of the diseases named, occurred during the early days of the settlement, when the people, especially the labouring classes, were badly sheltered, and badly fed, without vegetables, suffering from fatigue, exposure in wet weather, or to a hot sun, alternately, privations of every kind, and consequent despondency. Intemperance was also a primary cause, in a great many cases, especially of dysentery. The higher classes, being better provided with food and shelter, were generally healthy. Many of the causes no longer operate. Few of the labouring classes are now without comfortable dwellings; food is plentiful, and vegetables of every kind are raised in great abundance, with a fine climate, therefore obnoxious to no parti-

cular diathesis: the average mean temperature being from 60 to 64, the inhabitants of Western Australia are as healthy a community as any in the world. My range of practice includes a population of about 1,000 persons, and it may be well to observe, that at this moment I have not a single sick person on my list.

The experience' of seven years has brought us to rely on a steady and uniform return of the seasons; the agriculturist is enabled to carry on his operations in the field, both in seed time and harvest, with less interruption from inconstancy of weather, than in any other part of the world yet known. No excess of rains, or long continued droughts, occur to mar the fair prospects which cheer his labour; he may safely calculate on the result. The stock owner sees, in the condition of his sheep, goats, cattle, and horses, in those districts suited for grazing, a reasonable expectation of profitable return. All descriptions of animals and domestic fowls thrive well. Sheep and cattle, however, have been attacked by a disease, the symptoms of which, in both, are very similar; and although considerable attention has been given to this disorder, the remote cause has not yet been clearly ascertained; no particular diathesis is observable. It has chiefly appeared in flocks recently imported and in feeble condition, and in cattle engaged in long journeys in the bush, where the food is scrubby and coarse. Flocks kept on low damp ground near the coast, or in high scrubby ground, destitute of healthy grass, or in driving them across the Darling range of hills into the interior, through scrubby country, have, too, been principally affected, owing probably to a deficiency of a requisite bitter stimulative quality in this kind of food, of difficult digestion in stomachs so peculiarly formed as those of ruminating animals. Horses are fed on the same ground, without the least injury. The disorder seems the most frequent at the commencement of the wet season, the immediate cause being the condition of the stomachs, overloaded with hard indigestible food, in a state of fermentation, from food eaten after rain, and consequent pressure on the heart and lungs. The mode of treatment is urgently indicated, namely,—bleeding and stimulants, spirits of turpentine, and afterwards a little salt; but, as death ensues a few minutes after the attack, which affects many at the same time, the utmost activity is required.

Meteorological Journal for 1834.

Thermometer.			Barometer.		Winds.	
Months.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	E. or land breezes night and morning.	Weather.
					P. M.	
January . .	99	57	30.20	29.75	S. W. & S. S. W.	Clear, sultry, oppressive; on the 31st rain, lightning, and thunder.
February .	95	58	30.15	29.75	S. W. S. S. W.	Clear, sultry, oppressive; on the 1st and 25th, rain, lightning, and thunder.
March . .	102	54	30.18	29.80	S. W. S. S. W. S. E.	First part, cool, clear; latter half, sultry, oppressive; showery, 27th. Three days' lightning and thunder. The native fires, which occur during these months, add considerably to the temperature of the atmosphere.
April . . .	90	54	30.31	29.85	S. W. S. S. W.	First part, cloudy, cool; remainder, variable; squalls of rain and hail on the 2nd; four days' rain, one thunder.
May . . .	80	45	30.35	29.90	S. W. E. N. W.	Cool, fine; six days' squalls of rain, and generally during the night.
June . . .	75	45	30.28	29.43	N. N. W. N. E. & S. E.	Variable. Eleven days' squalls of rain. Hail on 26th.
July. . . .	66	43	30.35	29.49	N. E. N. N. W. W. S. S. E. S. E.	Cool, fine; ten days' rain and gales, with lightning and thunder.
August . .	72	43	30.36	29.59	E. by N. W. by S. N. W.	Cool; rain and gales five days, lightning and thunder two.
September	78	42	30.36	29.95	E. S. S. W.	Cool, squally, sultry, gales; very variable; a few showers.
October. .	80	44	30.28	29.62	S. W.	Clear, fine, showery; on the 10th and 11th, rain, lightning, and thunder.
November	82	46	30.31	29.85	S. W.	Variable; four days' rain; sultry and oppressive towards the end.
December	95	70	30.32	29.69	S. W.	Generally cool; three days' rain, one day lightning and thunder.

Fogs are extremely rare; a haze overhanging the lagoons and rivers, not unfrequent in the summer season, and speedily dispelled by the sun's rays at an early hour; malaria or noxious exhalations unknown.

The land and sea breezes veering round throughout the year with extreme regularity, and the rainy season remarkably certain. A slight affection of the eyelids is the only disease peculiar to the clime, generally appearing in the month of March. The cure is simple and effectual, except with the ignorant and obstinate.

VI. In this part of New Holland the food of the natives embraces a great variety of articles. In the estuaries and rivers, and on the coast, there is abundance of fish at certain periods of the year, and kangaroo of various sorts, together with opossums, dalgerts, and other small animals, are obtained in considerable numbers; roots and gums of several kinds are also used by them, and birds' eggs, lizards, frogs, grubs, and cray-fish from the swamps, are resorted to as varieties, or used in cases of urgent want. They do not appear to be reduced at any time to very great difficulties in procuring subsistence, but their habits preclude the possibility of keeping any accumulated stock of the necessary articles, and therefore their time and attention are almost constantly occupied in the pursuit of their daily food. As they have no fixed habitation, and do not practice any art tending to increase the supply which nature has provided, it is probable that their numbers are strictly limited by this circumstance, and that they have been long stationary at their present amount.

The law which thus forbids any further increase, is the cause, moreover, of their dispersion throughout the territory, and prevents them from entering into any larger confederacies than those which are necessary for rendering most successful their hunting and fishing occupations. The tribes, as they are called, usually comprise about 120 persons, of all ages and both sexes; these are connected for the most part by relationship of blood, although it is by no means uncommon to procure wives or to adopt strangers from neighbouring tribes. The only species of control or government under which they live is founded on the influence of the strong over the weak, and the deference which is shown to the aged, and to the pretended powers of the magician or doctor Certain usages established by custom are frequently appealed to as rules of conduct. Of these, the principal relate to the right of individuals to certain portions of hunting ground, derived by inheritance from their immediate ancestors; to the practice of boring the cartilage of the nose of the young men on their admission to the rights of manhood; and to retaliation for injuries received, which all are enjoined as well as entitled to seek, whether the offender belong to the same or to a neighbouring community. It has been found very difficult to ascertain the exact locality or tribe to which individuals belong, in consequence of alliances which are very frequent amongst individuals of different tribes; this species of brotherhood by adoption, carries with it the obligation of becoming parties to each other's quarrels, and although it appears to be followed by the advantage of mutual protection, as far as such individuals are concerned, it gives rise at the same time to many hostilities. The intercourse between tribes is seldom of a friendly character; but it is remarkable that their conflicts seldom extend to the loss of lives. Almost continually engaged as they are in feuds arising out of the invasion of each other's territory, or the abduction of each other's women, it might be expected, that when they met to fight, the weaker party would be exterminated, whereas these contests, after a great deal of clamour, and a few unimportant wounds, generally end in the murder of a child or of a female, by mutual consent admitted as an atonement for the offence or ground of quarrel. Independent of these occasional warlike meetings of tribes, almost every native is under an engagement to avenge at a convenient opportunity, the death of some departed friend, or an insult previously offered to himself; this purpose, which he cannot forego without discredit, gives rise to acts of the greatest treachery, and not unfrequently ends in the surprise and sudden death of some individual belonging to the same tribe with the avenger, or of some of his neighbours. They rarely, therefore, sleep a second night in the same place; the spear seldom quits the hand of the man from boyhood till death; and they become accustomed to witness, endure, and practise the greatest outrages.

The personal qualities of some members of this peculiar race are superior to the condition in which they live; a few of them are remarkable for symmetry of form and countenance, and the natural intelligence of many appears to be in the highest degree acute. The greater part, however, are, from hardship of life, and bodily injuries, disgusting specimens of the human race; and the deformity of old age, whether in the men or women, is usually accompanied by a concentration of all the vicious propensities to which their usages give rise.

In their intercourse with the whites, they accommodate themselves with astonishing readiness to the language, the habits, and even the weaknesses of their new friends. They are remarkably cheerful, and make themselves very useful in many employments; but they are not to be relied upon, for in a great many instances it has been found, that after living for months in the house of a settler, they have been all along employed by the rest of the tribe as spies, for the purpose of conveying intelligence as to the best point of attack on life or property. Living in a constant state of warfare, they are bold, crafty, and persevering, and lay their plans with judgment, equal to the vigour with which they put them into execution. With such qualities as these, they would be too powerful as a nation for the present number of colonists, if it were not for their mistrust of each other. They cannot combine their efforts, nor act on a concerted plan; for if they were to do so, there are many of them who would readily betray the rest, and voluntarily lead the whites to their retreat for the sake of a few pounds of flour.

It is impossible to give any accurate account of their numbers; 750 have been known to visit Perth from the districts surrounding it to the extent of 40 miles each way. The nearest estimate of the population appears to be that which assigns one native to each portion of ground of two square miles.

From the following return, as compared with a similar document drawn up in 1832, it appears that the population has increased since the latter period from 1,510 to 2,032. The increase has been principally owing to the excess of births over deaths; the number of persons who have settled in the colony, since that period, having exceeded only by a few those who have quitted it.

On examining the return, it will be perceived, that the male adult population is limited to 788, a number by far too few to accomplish, in a short time, the establishment of a new colony; and scarcely sufficient, with the aid of the small military force employed, to protect themselves, and their property, from the depredations of the natives. It is satisfactory, however, to observe so large a proportion of females, and of

births, and that the deaths in the preceding 12 months did not amount to more than 1 in 200 of the whole population. In 1836 the births were 61; deaths, 9; and marriages, 12.

The numbers and description of the Colonists are comprised in the following tabular view:—

District.	Males.		Females.		Married.	Single.	Total.
	Over 14.	Under 14.	Over 14.	Under 14.			
Perth	228	100	150	112	190	400	590
Freemantle	133	84	88	82	110	277	387
Swan River	241	109	104	70	128	396	524
Canning River..	20	9	8	4	8	33	41
York	41	10	9	5	10	55	65
Plantagenet....	95	25	35	15	46	124	170
Murray	7	4	4	2	4	13	17
Augusta........	13	5	8	6	6	26	32
Vasse..........	10	1	6	4	4	17	21
Military, including women and children.	126	21	18	20	..	..	185
Total	914	368	430	320	506	1341	2032

Return of the Population of Western Australia, according to the census, taken on the 1st of January, 1836, exclusive of the Districts of "King George's Sound," "Augusta," and the "Murray," from which places returns had not yet been received:—

District.	Above 21 Years of Age.		Above 14 and under 21 Years of Age.		Under 14 Years of Age.		Persons employed in			Total Population.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Agriculture.	Manufacture & Arts.	Commerce.	
Perth . . .	189	125	39	37	97	106	25	30	60	593
Fremantle . . .	118	61	20	18	70	69	5	15	70	356
Guildford, with Banks of the "Swan," above Perth . . .	198	74	36	29	93	70	180	20	10	500
York . . .	29	7	6	1	8	5	35			56
Canning . . .	18	5	8	2	7	4	26			44
Total .	552	272	109	87	275	254	271	65	140	1549

Note.—During the two first months of the present year, 1836, several persons and families have removed from the Towns of Perth and Fremantle to York and the "Murray" districts, with agricultural views.

The proportion of the sexes is, adults, male and female, 1 to 0·607; Between 14 and 21, 1 to 0·820; Under 14 years, 4 to 0·902; Total, 5 to 3, or 1 to 0·605.

This list is exclusive of the military stationed in the above districts, consisting of

Officers and privates, 86; Women, 18; Children, 29; Total, 133.

There were born, during the year 1835, in the above district, 64; Marriages, 4; Burials, 24; Population of King George's Sound, exclusive of military, 1st Jan. 1836, 160; Ditto of Augusta (no returns) estimated at, 40; Total, 200.

VII. [B. B. 1837.] The parochial divisions of the Colony cannot be ascertained.

There are no churches, but divine service is performed every Sunday in the Court House Perth, and will contain about 200 persons; the general attendance is about 150. The Colonial Chaplain who preaches here has a salary of £250 per annum and an allowance of £50 per annum in lieu of a parsonage house; of dissenting places of worship there is one at Perth belonging to the Wesleyan methodists, lately enlarged and will contain about 100 persons, and one at Guildford, under the patronage of the Western Australian Missionary Society capable of containing about 100 persons.

In the year 1835 an association was formed in London for promoting religion according to the rites of the Church of England, under the designation of the "Western Australian Missionary Society." An Italian gentleman of the name of Giustiniani was selected as their first minister; he arrived here in July last year, and has erected a chapel and schoolhouse at Guildford, and has commenced the formation of a farm on the Swan River, at which it is understood to be the intention of the society to collect natives, with a view to their instruction and future civilization.

VIII. [B. B. 1837.] There are two public schools, one at Perth containing 20 male, and 12 female scholars: and one at Freemantle containing 22 male and 11 female scholars. The master of each school is allowed 50*l*. per annum by government.

At "Albany Plantagenet" there is also one private school.

There are published in the colony at present, two weekly newspapers, independent of the Government Gazette. The oldest of these has existed under the name of the "Perth Gazette" for six or seven years; the other, under the title of the "Swan River Guardian," commenced its publication in last year, as the friend of the people and the corrector of abuses.

If we return from the colony down to a later period, its progress in population, civilization, &c. would be more fully shewn: the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the improvement that has of late taken place, and looks forward confidingly to the ultimate flourishing state of the settlement, which has now surmounted its primary difficulties.

IX. Few subjects deserve more serious consideration, than the moral condition of a population. The following Synopsis of the State of Crime, and System of Criminal Jurisprudence, has been prepared by W. H. Mackie, Esq., Chairman of the Quarter Session, and may, probably, indicate the state of morals in this community, in a more satisfactory manner than any commentary on the subject.

Number of persons, charged with crime, convicted, acquitted, and discharged for want of prosecution, and against whom no bills were found, from the first Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held in the Colony, (July, 1830, inclusive,) to the termination of the January Sessions, 1836, inclusive:—

Indictments, &c.	Felony.	Misdemeanour.	Total.
No. of persons indicted	170	25	195
Ditto convicted	101	15	116
Ditto acquitted	39	4	43
Ditto discharged for want of prosecuting	9	3	12
Bills ignored	21	3	24

Analysis of Persons convicted.

Persons convicted.	Felony.	Misdemeanour.	Total.
Females	4	0	4
Boys under 14 years of age	4	0	4
Individuals more than once tried, for distinct acts:			
5 times tried . . . 1			
4 " . . . 1			
3 " . . . 3			
2 " . . . 19			
Individuals forming no part of the *bona fide* settler population:			
Lascars	18	7	
Chinese	3		
Soldiers of the Garrison	11		
Convicts from the neighbouring Penal Settlements, emancipists or runaways by their own confession, or believed to be so on reasonable grounds.	10		55
Runaway sailors, deserters from ships of war and merchantmen	6		

Annual Returns of persons charged with crime, from 1830 to 1836 (January).

Years.	Felony.	Misdemeanour.	Total.
1830, July to December	5	..	5
1831	21	6	27
1832	39	5	44
1833	25	5	30
1834	39	4	43
1835	38	3	41
1836, January Sessions	3	2	5
			195

Punishments.—Transported (to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land):—for life, 1; fourteen years, 4; seven years, 22; whipped, 13; imprisoned for two years, 2; do. for one year, 6; do. for nine months, 1; various periods, from fourteen days to six months 74, including eleven of the thirteen whipped; tried and discharged, 2; pardoned by the Governor (convicted of perjury, and sentenced to transportation), 1.

Drunkenness, and its usual attendants, assaults and affrays, have been the most frequent offences, in which the magistrates have exercised their summary jurisdiction.

Specific Crimes and Misdemeanours, with the Number of Persons charged with each, in the before-mentioned period.

Crimes.	Bills ignored.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Discharged for want of prosecution.	Total.
Arson	—	—	2	—	2
" attempt to commit	1	—	—	—	1
Assault, common	—	5	3	3	11
" with intent to commit rape	—	2	—	—	2
" on peace-officers	1	5	—	—	6
Breaking, entering, and stealing in a building, or within the cartilage	—	1	—	—	1
Breaking into a warehouse		1	1	—	2
Burglary	1	1	5	1	8
" accessory to	—	1	—	—	1
Coining	—	1	—	—	1
Concealing birth of a bastard child	1	—	—	—	1
Embezzlement by a servant	—	1	—	—	1
False pretences, obtaining goods on	—	1	—	—	1
Felony, attempt to commit	—	—	1	—	1
Forgery	1	—	—	—	1
Highway robbery	—	—	1	—	1
House-breaking	—	4	1	—	5
Indecent exposure of person	—	1	—	—	1
Larceny, from the person	—	2	—	—	2
" from a wreck	—	6	—	—	6
" from boats or vessels	—	3	—	—	3
" simple	13	76	23	7	119
Manslaughter	—	—	4	1	5
Murder	5	—	—	—	5
Perjury	—	1	—	—	1
Prison breach	—	2	—	—	2
Receiving stolen goods	1	2	—	—	3
Shooting with felonious intent	—	—	2	—	2
Total	24	116	43	12	195

It cannot he denied that the foregoing exhibit a large proportion of crime; and from the quantity of spirits consumed, such a result might necessarily be expected. It is to be hoped that as industry extends, the proportion of criminals to the rest of the population will be considerably diminished.

It is deserving of record in this place, that since the foundation of the settlement in 1829, to the present date, the law has not found occasion to impose sentence of death upon any individual.

Number of Prisoners in Gaols at Swan River throughout the Year. [B. B.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours.			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1834	*43	1	44	None allowed			20	..	20	21	1	22	7	1	8	5	..	5	nil.
1835	9	1	10	by local law.			3	..	3	6	1	7	9	1	10	..	..	..	nil.
1836	*31	1	32	..	..	..	9	..	9	22	1	23	4	..	4	3	..	3	1
1837	5	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	4	5	..	5	..	..	..	nil.

* This includes commitments for a few hours.

X. The local administration is provided for by the Royal Commission, and instructions, and by Act of Parliament, and an Order in Council dated 1st November, 1830.

The legislative power conferred on the Governor and the members of the Legislative Council has been hitherto exercised only in the adoption of certain recent Acts of Parliament of a general tendency, and in the passing of a few ordinances connected with matters of local interest.

The state of the law in this colony is therefore as yet in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the law of England, as far as it is applicable to the circumstances of this country. In the absence of every institution foreign to the practice of the mother country, as well as the non-existence of foreign customs, language, and blood, in this settlement, it possesses an attraction for free emigrants in a great degree peculiar to itself.

XI. Comparative yearly statement of the revenue of Swan River, [B. B.] Separate tax or duty, regular revenue, 1835, 3,308*l.*, casual revenue, 946*l.*, total, 4,254*l.*; 1836, regular revenue, 3,062*l.*, casual revenue, 799*l.*, total, 3,861*l.*; 1837, regular revenue 3,313*l.* casual revenue, 1,273*l.*, total, 4,586*l.*

Comparative yearly statement of the expenditure of Swan River. Separate head of expenditure, 1835, salaries of public officers, 1,062*l.*, contingencies, 3,779*l.*, total, 4,841*l.*; 1836, salaries of public officers, 842*l.*, contingencies, 3,614*l.*, total, 4,456*l.*; 1837, salaries of public officers, 869*l.*, contingencies, 3,043*l.*, total, 3,912*l.*

Estimate of the charge of defraying the expenses of the settlement of Western Australia, from the 1st April 1838 to the 31st March 1839. Salaries to the governor, 800*l.*; ditto colonial secretary and clerk of the councils, 400*l.*; do. first clerk of do. 150*l.*; second clerk to do. 75*l.*; do. messengers to councils and secretary, 50*l.*; do. surveyor-general, 400*l.*; do. draftsmen and office-keeper, 150*l.*; do. clerk to surveyor-general, 50*l.*; do. colonial chaplain, 250*l.*; do. colonial surgeon, 273*l.*; do. commissioner of civil court, and chairman of quarter sessions acting as civil and criminal judge, 300*l.*; do. advocate-general, 300*l*; do. clerk of the peace and registrar of civil court (in lieu of fees in Crown cases), 100*l.*; do. sheriff (in lieu of fees in Crown cases), 100*l.*; do. six residents, or resident magistrates, at 100*l.* each, 600*l.*; allowance to officer commanding the troops, 182*l.*; total salaries, 4,181*l.*

Contingencies, &c. House-rent for colonial chaplain, 50*l.*; stationary for public departments, 150*l.*; maintenance of government vessel, 708*l.*; hire of surveyor-general's office, 70*l.*; sum required towards the erection of public offices, 989*l.*; total contingencies, 1,967*l.*; total charges, 6,149*l.*

Remarks.—In the estimate for the proceeding year the grant towards the erection of public buildings was omitted, it being proposed that such charge should in future be defrayed from the revenues of the colony.

Shortly after the estimate had been submitted to Parliament, a report was received from governor Sir James Stirling, stating that on principles of economy as well as public convenience, he had been induced to contract for the construction of buildings for the offices of the colonial secretary, the registrar of deeds, &c., the collector of revenue, the survey department, the colonial treasurer, and the commissariat. To complete these buildings, the sum of 989*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* has been included in the present estimate, under the head of contingencies. An increase of 25*l.* is made in each of the salaries of the first and second clerks in the office of the colonial secretary, it having been found impracticable to procure or retain the services of competent persons at a lower rate. The sum of 200*l.*, which appeared under the same head in the last estimate for arrears of salary to two additional government agents, has been omitted. There is an increase on the last year's estimate of 840*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; but it is less by 1,229*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* than the estimate for the year 1836-7.

Commissariat.—Pay of the troops, provisions, &c. Amount paid for supplies, 2,761*l.*; ditto on account of allowances for fuel and light, 131*l.*; do. for miscellaneous purchases, 8*l.*; do. for land and water transport, 435*l.*; do. for extra staff of commissariat department, 196*l.*; do. for military allowances, 506*l*; do. for special services, 1,041*l.*; do. for contingencies, 787*l.*; do. for military pay, 2,869*l.*; pay of commissariat officers, 552*l.*; Greenwich pensions, 92*l.*; consignment of specie and bills, 1,498*l.*; special disbursements, 166*l.*; total, 11,021*l.*

The funds for the support of the above-mentioned services were drawn from the following sources:—

From the commissariat chest, 11,021*l.*; do. colonial, 3,912*l.*; do. parliamentary grant, 6,840*l.*

The annual cost, up to March 1837, of the civil, judicial, ecclesiastical, and military departments, was in the following proportions:—

Recapitulation of the Establishment, Civil Establishment, 3,525*l.*; contingent expenditure, 1,449*l.*; judicial establishment, 1,005*l.*; contingent expenditure, 441*l.*; ecclesiastical establishment, 250*l.*; contingent expenditure, 100*l.*; miscellaneous expenditure, 3,981*l.*; pensions, 0; grand total, 10,752*l.*

With regard to the public establishments, it is necessary to observe, that the population is scattered over a very wide extent of country. The causes of this dispersion were, in the first place, the annexation of the settlement at King George's Sound, and, in the second place, the mode in which lands were granted to the colonists. Having the power to select large

grants in districts suitable to their views, the settlers naturally availed themselves of their freedom of choice; and lands being subject to forfeiture if not improved within a certain number of years, they have been impelled by the fear of losing them to locate themselves upon their grounds, however remote their position. This dispersion has been further increased by the nature of the country, in respect of its general inferiority of soil, or the absence of water in certain localities.

As all had equal reason to expect protection, and the assistance of the government, it became necessary to form stations at many different points, by which the expenditure has been much increased; and establishments, which would have been sufficient for the wants of a much larger population if confined within reasonable limits, have not sufficed for the wants of this colony, embracing as it does so many separate and distant stations.

In this department, a considerable increase of military force is requisite for the protection of the colonists. Whatever may have been the views of the Government on the earlier formation of this settlement, the settlers consider themselves by its declarations entitled to be protected, and secured in the quiet enjoyment of the lands assigned to them, or bought by their outlay. Without this they cannot fulfil the location duties, nor can they make any progress in the extension of the settlement. This protection of the white population is moreover necessary to the security of the aboriginal race; if not given, a constant state of warfare and violence between the two must follow, and while the former is hindered in his progress towards the establishment of the country, the latter will be rendered vindictive and cruel in proportion to the injury which he receives from, and inflicts upon, the settler.

IMPORTS AND SHIPPING OF SWAN RIVER. [B. B.]

Years.	Great Britain.			North America.			Elsewhere.			United States.			Total.			
	Val. £.	No.	Tons	Val. £.	No.	Tons	Val. £.	No.	Tons	Val. £.	No.	Tons	Val. £.	No.	Tons	Men
1834	25000	4	1351	25000	16	1769	..	..	..	..	..	..	50000	20	3120	263
1835	11000	3	743	35000	18	2535	4634	3	..	..	..	..	50636	24	4048	533
1836	2050	4	770	36313	25	3234	850	..	770	70	5	1583	39283	34	5587	513
1837	28126	4	842	..	..	..	12275	8	1415	..	1	365	45401	14	3013	214

From Foreign States, 1837, No. 1, tons, 391.

EXPORTS AND SHIPPING OF SWAN RIVER. [B. B.]

Years.	Great Britain.			Elsewhere.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £.	No.	Tons	Val. £.	No.	Tons	Val. £.	No.	Tons	Val. £.	No.	Tons	Val. £.	No.	Tons	Men
1834	500	..	..	520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1020	..	..	..
1835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1740	..	..	..
1836	2538	..	..	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2850	..	..	..
1837	5394	4	842	1512	8	1415	..	1	365	..	1	391	6906	14	3013	214

From the 5th August, to the 31st December, 1829, there arrived in Gage's Roads, or Cockburn Sound,—

Years.	Number of Ships.*	Tonnage.	Value of Cargo left at Fremantle.	No. of Passengers.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Dogs.
1829	18	5209	50284	652	66	77	1502	25	41	21
1830	39	11601	114177	1125	26	406	6244	44	44	48
1831	27	4397	67371	179	30		25			
1832	13	1583	26581	14						
1833	21	3067	48013	73						
1834	18	2874	36942	142	8					
1835	27	3469	50727	96	3	79	2870		20	
	163	32200	394095	2281	133	562	10641	69	105	69

1829, 1 wrecked; 1830, 4 ditto.

* During the year 1835, there arrived at King George's Sound, 24 vessels, several of which had previously touched at Swan River; the total amount of tonnage of these vessels, was 4,048 tons.

Exports, 1834, 37 bales of wool; 1835, 50 ditto.

Occupations of the Colonists.—The following shews the number of men employed in the several occupations therein stated: In the civil, clerical, and judicial departments, 37; military, 123; total, 160. Employments of a public description unconnected with government, 34; agriculture and grazing, 449; arts and handicrafts, 92; fisheries, boating, &c., 65; trade, 47; miscellaneous, 67.

Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are the leading occupations in this country. The following table contains an accurate return of the cultivation and stock, at the close of last year. The rate of increase which was found to exist between December 1835 and December 1836, has been taken as the guide in estimating the increase up to the date of this report, as shown in the last column.

A statement of the stock, crops, &c., in the York, Canning, Murray, and Swan River Districts, taken 12th November, 1836:—Wheat (number of acres), 1,363; barley, 209½; oats, 128½; rye, 7½; potatoes, 32; green crop, 35; gardens, 112; artificial and oat hay (tons), 185; fallow (number of acres not esti-

mated), 98; total acres in crop, 2,055. Natural hay (tons), 231; sheep (number of), 8,119; goats, 1,231; horned cattle, 728; horses, 191; swine, 764.

Statement of the stock and crops at King George's Sound, the Vasse, and Port Augusta, taken December, 1836: Wheat, barley, and oats (acres), 18½; gardens and potatoe crop, 32¼; sheep (head), 409; goats, 55; horned cattle, 101; horses, 25; swine, 55.

The further extension of tillage is impeded by the want of labourers; and the very high wages demanded, compel those who principally depend on hired workmen, in rural occupations, to seek the means of employing their capital in pursuits less dependent on the whims and caprices of the labouring class. In consequence of this, the raising of wheat will be confined to those families the members of which are sufficient for the work of the farm on which they live; and the higher class of settlers will endeavour to invest their means in the rearing of live stock. The adaptation of this country to the purposes of wheat growing may be, however, considered as proved beyond all doubt; but this article cannot be profitably cultivated for exportation until there is a greater command of labour. The culture of the vine, fig, peach, and melon tribe, has been carried thus early to a considerable extent; and if ever it should be desirable for the mother country to possess a wine-growing colony, the soils and seasons of this country afford reasonable ground for anticipating a successful issue to such a speculation. The return of profit on sheep-keeping may be estimated in the gross at 75 per cent. per annum. The rate is undoubtedly higher here, where the price of meat is high, and the value of land low, than it can be in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. After deducting the expenses of shepherding, and allowing a reasonable rent for the land on which the flock is maintained, a net profit remains to the owner of about 50 per cent. per annum. Such a profit as this, combined with the means of extending indefinitely the number of sheep farms, must attract to this branch of investment, in the course of a few years, a large amount of capital. At present the absence of funds within the colony applicable to such purposes, and the prejudices which unjustly exist in respect of its capabilities, together with the mishaps attendant on the importation of sheep from other places, impose obstacles on its extension, apart from natural increase.

Horses and cattle may be expected to multiply rapidly from this time forward. In addition to the number of the latter, stated in the preceding return, there are known to exist four or five wild herds in different parts of the colony, which have maintained themselves without protection against the natives for several years, and are rapidly increasing their number.

Looking to the small number of colonists, and to the few years they have been established in this country, the extent of land in cultivation, and the quantity of useful animals in their possession, are highly satisfactory. The settlement is now enabled to feel, that in less than eight years from its foundation, it has arrived at the point of producing its own subsistence, and is entirely independent of other places for the support of its inhabitants.

The arts connected with building and agricultural implement making, employ a considerable portion of the workmen of the settlement; and it is, in consequence, better provided with the products of the first named of those arts, than is usual in countries so recently occupied. Many convenient and substantial houses have been erected in the towns, and by the employment thereby given to artificers, a large number have been induced to remain, who would otherwise have quitted the settlement; carpenters, masons, plasterers, blacksmiths, painters, and other artisans, have hitherto received high wages; but some of them are beginning to turn their thoughts to rural occupations, in consequence of an anticipated diminution of employment in their proper pursuits. Being usually superior in education, and in steadiness of conduct, to labourers in general, the class to which they belong is one of the most valuable in colonies, and therefore it is not to be regretted that a very large sum has been invested in buildings, by the outlay of which they have been induced to settle in this country.

Since the earliest discovery of this coast, it has been known to abound in various descriptions of fish. The Malays have carried on, for at least 200 years, an extensive and profitable tripang and tortoiseshell fishery, on the north-west coast. Dampier, Baudin, and King, at different periods, have reported the existence of astonishing numbers of whales in the adjacent seas; and our own experience since the establishment of the colony, and still more recently since whale fishing commenced in its bays, about 12 months ago, confirms the reports of the earlier navigators. This abundance of fish is probably connected with the existence of a bank, which adjoins the shore from the northern to the southern extremity of the colony. On this shoal, which extends for 30 to 40 miles from the land, and which is composed, for the most part, of calcareous or coralline substances, there exist several varieties of edible fish, which admit of being cured for exportation.

The various descriptions of fishery which may be carried on under such circumstances must eventually employ a large amount of capital, and a great number of seamen; markets for their produce are open in China, as well as in Europe.

At present there are only four whaling establishments or associations; these are not as yet upon an efficient footing, but their success has been great enough to ensure their future improvement and extension. The catching of fish for the purposes of food gives profitable employment to a few boatmen; and the convenience afforded in the estuaries for learning in smooth water the art of managing boats, seems likely to attract to maritime pursuits a large number of young men.

Boat building is carried on with much success by two establishments, and some of the native woods are found to be well suited to those purposes.

The operations of the miller, baker, and brewer, tanner, shoemaker, and clothier, are in course of improvement and extension; and the community, although limited to a very small number of persons, suffers no serious inconvenience from the absence of any of the arts and trades which administer to the primary wants of man.

The number of persons exclusively engaged in the civil, judicial, clerical and military branches of the public service, amounts to 160.

In other public offices, independent of the government, such as printers, innkeepers, &c. there are employed about 34: as this description of persons, however necessary their labours may be to the general welfare, do not contribute directly to the produce of commodities, their number, together with that of their families, must be deducted from the gross population, in comparing the productive classes with the products of labour.

The internal consumption of commodities having been of late in a great measure limited to the products of the land, and the importation of foreign articles having decreased in proportion, the mercantile part of the community has had much reason to complain of the want of business in general. The traffic in tea, sugar, spirits, clothing, harness, earthenware, glass, and ammunition, has been carried on at very high prices, and with great profit. Traders being a class of persons whose capital is always available for any speculation which may offer, and colonial farmers being always in need of advances, the mercantile men in this community, possessed of means, have frequent opportunities of laying them out to advantage, either by monopolizing particular commodities, or by giving credits at high interest; they have therefore had their full share of the general prosperity, even in the absence of any considerable demand for merchandize. They are at this time looking forward to an increase in the exports of the colony, as the probable cause of an extension of business; in the meantime, money, in proportion to the reasonable demand for it, is abundant. A joint-stock bank has been recently established, and facilitates the transaction of business. The principles on which it is founded are such as to render it an institution of a most beneficial character, while the names of the subscribers, as well as the cautious system of management adopted, ensure to the public the most judicious and equitable employment of its means. Its discount on bills are done at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, and it allows depositors, under the usual regulations of savings' banks, an interest at the rate of five per cent.

XIII. Amount of coins in circulation, about 15,000*l.* Amount of paper currency in circulation, about 400,000*l.*, consisting of 1*l.* notes issued by the Commissariat on account of Government, and not yet brought in to be exchanged for British silver money. —[B. B.]

Coins.—British gold and silver, dollars at 4*s.* 4*d.* each, and rupees at 2*s.* each —[B. B.]

Exchange.—The bills of the Commissariat upon the treasury have been hitherto negotiated at the rate of 1½ per cent. premium, but the demand for them is gradually decreasing, and will cease entirely when the value of colonial exports is equal to the value of goods imported, unless an increase of population from without extend the demand for imported commodities. Private bills on England are usually subjected to a discount of five per cent., and this appears to be a reasonable charge where there are no considerable remittances to be effected.

The establishment of a bank had been long an object of desire in the colony. The want of such an institution occasioned the greatest inconveniences on the transfer of property, as well as in the safe custody of balances in hand. The funds applicable to such purposes could not, however, be obtained in the colony until this year. On the 1st of June, however, a joint-stock bank commenced business, and is now in effective operation, with the fairest prospect of success. Being supported by 80 individuals of respectability, its credit is undoubted; and as it proposes to limit its discounts to actual transactions in the course of business, and to issue notes to a very small amount, it will yield a safe and sufficient profit to the proprietors, and promote materially the general interests of the settlement.

Its ostensible capital is 10,000*l.*, but its credit is so good that it has not been found necessary to call for more than an eighth part of its proposed funds, in consequence of deposits being made by its customers, at its commencement, to the extent of 4,000*l.* It is also proposed to render it available as a bank for savings, and if it succeed in this respect, it will tend much to create habits of frugality and temperance amongst the labouring people.

Weights and Measures are British imperial.

Manufactories, Mines and Fisheries.—Brewery at Perth. Two boat builders; 1 at Perth and 1 at Fremantle. Three lime burners; 2 at Perth and 1 at Freemantle. Three brick makers at Perth. Three Flourmills by water; 2 at Perth and 1 at Upper Swan River. Two windmills at Perth; and 4 horse-mills at Perth, used for various purposes. Two boats employed at seal fishing; 10 ditto recently established for whaling.

There are at present four establishments of this description; the first at Freemantle, consisting of 30 subscribers, at the rate of 50*l.* each; the second, called the " Perth Fishing Company," is divided into 60 shares at 15*l.* each. The fishing ground of these two companies is near the entrance of the Swan River. The two other establishments occupy stations in Doubtful Island Bay, on the south coast; one of these is the property of a gentleman named Cheyne, the other belongs to a Mr. Sherratt; the latter was established last year, and found abundance of employment. It is supposed that the aggregate produce of the fisheries in the present season will amount to 4,200*l.* in oil, whalebone, and seal skins.

The following statements will afford information as to the actual population, and to the value of buildings and improvements effected in the Towns.

Estimated valuation of improvements in Perth :— Number of allotments granted, 422; ditto suburban ditto, 15; ditto miles of fencing, about 35, value about 5,600*l.*; ditto houses about 350, value about 30,000*l.*; Value of suburban improvements, about 4,000*l.*; ditto gardens ditto, 2,000*l.*; mills, 3,000*l.*; ditto public works, 15,000*l.* Total value, say about 50,000*l.*

In Fremantle :—Number of allotments granted, 430,; ditto miles of fencing, about 20, value about 3,200*l.*; ditto houses, about 300, value about 25,000*l.*; gardens, 500*l.*; private works of public utility, 500*l.*; works undertaken by companies, 800*l.*; public works, 2,300*l.* Total value, say about, 28,000*l.*

Perth, 50,000*l.*; Fremantle, 28,000*l.*; Guildford, 5,000*l.*; Albany, 5,000*l.*; Augusta, 2,000*l.*; Kelmscott, York, Peel Town, 1,750*l.*; Busselton, 800*l.*; King's Town, 500*l.* Total value of improvements in all the towns, say about, 93,050*l.*

Agricultural Society.—This institution had its beginning in the first year of the settlement; it comprises almost all the owners of land; its members are admitted by ballot; the regular meetings take place on a fixed day in each quarter of the year, and are usually well attended. The society has promoted good conduct amongst farm servants by giving distinctions and prizes to the best conducted and most efficient labourers, and in other respects it has tended, in a very considerable degree, to promote the customary objects of such institutions.

Condition of the Colonists.—In regard to the condition of the colonists, the most important consideration is the aggregate wealth of the community. The following Table exhibits an accurate statement in column A. of the amount of the several descriptions of property within the colony at the present time, and in column B, the proportionate or average

share for every man in the colony, the whole number of men being taken at 750.

Property, &c.	A.	B.
No. of acres granted .	1524004½	2032
Estimated value of improvements on rural grants.	£.75000	£100
No. of town allotments granted	1232	1
Estimated value of buildings in towns.	£.93050	£124 1 4
Ditto furniture, implements and clothing.	£.25000	£33 6 8
Number of acres in wheat in 1836.	1381½	1.3.14
Ditto in other crops, exclusive of gardens, green crops and oat hay.	377½	0.2.0
Ditto in gardens, green crops, and artificial hay.	364	0.1.37
Produce of wheat in last season (bushels).	22104	29½
Ditto other crops .	11325	15
Number of cattle, 30 June 1837	1020	1
Ditto horses . .	245	—
Ditto sheep and goats .	14475	19
Ditto pigs . .	910	1
Value of exports in 1837, estimated—	£.	£. s. d.
On wool at .	2400	3 4 0
On oil at . .	3200	4 5 4
On whalebone .	520	0 13 10½
On seal skins . .	500	0 13 4
Miscellaneous articles .	100	0 2 8
Amount of annual revenue raised upon inhabitants.	4586	6 2 3
Annual per-centage of mortality on an average of 3 years	½ per cent.	
Ditto of births .	3 ditto.	
Ditto of marriages .	2-3ds ditto.	
Comparative number of males	1344	- - being rather more than 1 Fem. to 2 Males.
Ditto females .	688	
Wages of common labour by the day.	—	5*s*.
Ditto artificers .	—	8*s*. to 10*s*.

The aggregate value of property appertaining to the colonists in land granted at 1*s*. per acre, and on rural improvements, buildings in towns, implements, clothes and furniture, value of crop and live stock, and in boats, vessels and fishing gear, may be estimated in the gross at 360,000*l*., producing, with the labour of the community, after deducting its subsistence, a clear annual accumulation of capital to the extent of 72,000*l*.

On an inspection of the preceding table, it will be seen that each colonist, on an average, possesses a considerable amount of property in land, buildings, and cultivation; that he realizes in grain, and the products of live stock, a large return for his labour; that, after providing for his own subsistence, he exports in wool and oil to the amount of 8*l*. 19*s*. 2½*d*., and contributes to the local revenue the sum of 6*l*. 2*s*. 3*d*. per annum; that the comparative mortality is very small, while the births and marriages are unusually numerous. In recapitulating these facts, it is not out of place to advert to certain rumours which have been assiduously propagated as to the failure of the attempt at colonization in this quarter. So far is this from the truth, that it may be fairly asked, with reference to the table above, in what other colony are the colonists, on an average, in a more prosperous condition than in this, or in possession of larger means for future welfare?

After these remarks, it is unnecessary to go into any detailed account of the condition of the settlers at large, as to food, lodging, clothing and general comfort; even those who have the smallest share in the aggregate wealth, or indeed no share at all, may attain to comparative affluence by their own labour, at the present rate of wages, &c., and it is undoubtedly in the power of the poorest individual, who is free from bodily infirmity, and from vicious propensities, to procure for himself in this country, by industry, not only the necessaries of life, but future independence of labour.

The annexed interesting information was collected in the colony in 1836, every thing now wears a still brighter aspect.

The following vegetables thrive in this colony most abundantly; turnips, cabbages, cauliflowers, radishes, lettuce, carrots, onions, potatoes, peas, kidney beans, beet, &c. These vegetables are highly productive, equal in size, and generally superior in flavour, to those grown in England. Long-pod and Windsor beans, are not productive. The various kinds of pot-herbs, such as thyme, parsley, &c. thrive extremely well. The various kinds of melons, such as the rock, cantelupe, romana, and water, bear fruit abundantly, and are of the finest quality, as to size and flavour. Cucumbers grow remarkably fine and good; and pumpkins and gourds are of large size, and very productive.

As regards fruit trees, they are not at present very numerous; those that were introduced at the first of the settlement, were, for the most part, lost to the colony through want of care, and ignorance of the nature of the country, and want of confidence on the part of individuals possessing them, as to the capabilities of the colony for producing the requisites for the support and comfort of man. These prejudices, experience has happily removed; no one here, now doubts the capabilities of the colony: he is well aware that it can produce whatever is requisite for the welfare of the human race. The fruits most plentiful, at present, are peaches, figs, and grapes; it is not possible for any fruits to be doing better than these are, as regards their productiveness, quality of fruit, and healthy growth. The almond, hitherto, has not done well; the walnut tree thrives well. Within the last year or two, a considerable number of apple, pear, plum, orange, lemon, guava and other trees, have been introduced; these are in a healthy and thriving state. The banana is also introduced, and, where sheltered from boisterous winds, promises to do well, particularly those planted under the protection of Mount Eliza, and the high shelving land of Perth, several of which are now bearing fruit. The hop plant is also doing well in several places.

The price of vegetables, at the time of their first production, after the settlement of the colony, was very high. The first cabbages were sold at 2*s*. 6*d*. each; they are now worth one penny or one penny halfpenny each, of large size, full hearted, and of excellent quality. Potatoes were first sold at 1*s*. 8*d*. per lb.; the price is now one penny halfpenny. Peas were sold 2*s*. per quart (unshelled); they were sold, during the present season, at 1*s*, 6*d*. per peck.

Onions, three years ago, were worth 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb.; they are now, one penny. The first water melons sold as high as 10*s*. 6*d*. each; they may now be purchased for 2*d*. or 3*d*. each. Rock melons were 5*s*. each; their present price is 6*d*. Cucumbers, that at one time produced 9*d*., are now sold at one penny each. Two years ago, the grapes were sold at 2*s*. 6*d*. each lb.; their present price is 9*d*. Peaches, two years ago, (the first offered for sale,) were one shilling each; they are now sold for twopence each. Figs were four for a shilling; they are now sixpence per dozen.

Perth is now, at all times, abundantly supplied with vegetables, and it will not be any great length of time, before it is equally well supplied with fruit, as a great number of fruit trees have recently been introduced, and they are so easily propagated by cuttings in the colony. Cuttings, in many instances, bear fruit the second year after planting; and abundantly, the third year of their growth. The large vine, in the government garden, was introduced into the colony, by Mr. Macfaull; it has been planted in its present situation, about four years. Two years ago, it made shoots, upwards of 30 feet in length, in different directions, so as to cover an area of more than 60 feet in one year; it has borne as much as 100 weight of grapes in a season; but not having hitherto been cultivated, with a view of producing fruit, but of cuttings for propagation, it has been cut down very close every year. Had it have been trained, with a view of producing fruit, it is supposed it would have yielded upwards of three hundred weight yearly. A great variety of grape vines are now introduced into the colony; those introduced by Mr. L. Leake, and planted under Mount Eliza, are of very superior quality, both as regards the size and flavour of the fruit. There can be no doubt, but this will prove a fine country for the growth of the vine, soil and climate being both in its favour. Fruit trees, of most kinds, are of much more rapid growth in the colony than in England. The peach trees in Government Garden, began to bear fruit when they were little more than two years old, (they were raised from the stone,) and have attained a height of from eight to ten feet; and other trees grow with equal rapidity.

With respect to animal food the following information has been collected; in the latter part of the year 1829, 1830, and 1831, a great number of sheep and cattle were imported from Van Diemen's Land. Not less than 3,500 of the former; but in consequence of the general opinion, then entertained, that there was little land capable of grazing stock, (the land to the east of the Darling Range not having then been explored,) nearly the whole of them were killed, to supply the ships of war, during those years moored in Cockburn Sound, viz. the Sulphur, Cruiser, and Success, at 9*d*. per lb., the price to private individuals being at the same time one shilling.

At the same time, Mr. Lord, and Mr. Bryant, imported a number of horned cattle, about 60 head, a great part of which strayed away into the Bush, where they still continue, many about the unsettled upper country of the Murray River; the rest were killed for the men of war, at one shilling per lb. The Government, at this time, had a herd of cattle, which they occasionally killed, and sold at the same price. The quality of the meat was very indifferent, the sheep being nearly all ewes, and in lamb, and in a poor weakly condition, from scab, and effects of the voyage; average weight, about 30lbs. each. The horned cattle were all poor, having been recently landed. In the year 1833, a few good wether sheep were landed from the "Dart," from Sydney, and were sold for thirty shillings each, the meat being sold at one shilling per lb.

At this period, a few settlers were enabled to supply an increase of sheep and goats, for which the butcher would give 1*s*. 3*d*. per lb., for retailing it against 1*s*. 6*d*. The contract for the supply to the troops, was taken at 1*s*. 4*d*. The colonial bred stock good. In 1834, a considerable number of horned cattle were imported by Captain Taylor, and sold at £15. per head. In 1835, the retail price continued to be from 1*s*. 4*d*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb., the market being now principally supplied with colonial stock. The contract price, for the last quarter of this year, for the troops, was 1*s*. 2*d*. per lb. The colonial bred meat is of excellent quality and flavour. The average weight of lambs, 30lbs., and wethers, 45lbs. each. The supply of mutton, up to the present period, has been tolerably abundant; beef is abundant, but the demand too small to enable the butcher to kill, with a certainty of sale.

In addition to the above information, it may be observed, that, at several periods, during the first three or four years of the colony, it was almost impossible to obtain fresh meat at any price. The supply of fish is generally good, as well at Perth as at Fremantle, a shilling or eighteenpence being sufficient for the purchase of a large fish.

The supply of bread, or flour, has been equally precarious and fluctuating, with that of other descriptions of provisions; at times the market overstocked with imported flour, selling at twopence; at other times difficult to be bought at one shilling per lb. At one period, a substitute for bread was sold at one shilling per lb., composed of a small quantity of bad flour, rice, and potatoes. For the last fifteen months, however, the supply has been abundant, and the price steady, generally from three-pence to fourpence per lb.

The following table has been prepared at Swan River in conformity as stated with the plan laid down in my first colonial work.

A.—*Moveable property existing*.—Sheep, 5,300, at 50*s*. each, 13,250*l*; Horses, 170, at 35*l*. each, 6,950*l*.; Horned cattle, 540, at 12*l*. each, 6,480*l*.; Goats, 500, at 30*s*. each, 750*l*.; Swine, 550, at 20*s*. each, 550*l*.; Dogs, 500*l*.; Crafts, boats, and gear, 3,000*l*.; Furniture in houses, 10,000*l*.; Clothing for 1683 persons, at 5*l*. each, 8,415*l*.; Farming implements, machinery, &c., 5,000*l*.; Merchandize on hand, 15,000*l*.; Bullion, coin, &c., 5,000*l*.

B.—Houses, 375 in Perth and Fremantle, 30,000*l*.; Land cultivated, 1579 acres, at 15*l*. per acre, including farm, 23,685*l*.; Land granted, and wholly or in part occupied, as sheep or stock runs, 160,000 acres, at 5*s*. per acre, 40,000*l*.; Land granted, remaining unoccupied, 1,379,616 acres, at 2*s*. per acre 137,961*l*.; Public buildings, jails, &c., 13,000*l*.; Roads, bridges, and wharfs, 2,000*l*.; Grand Total, 321,541*l*.

[These tables are exclusive of a considerable property existing at King George's Sound, in four vessels of considerable tonnage, houses, &c. &c.]

Estimated value of property created or consumed, whether of colonial production, or imported during the year 1835. Animal food for 1,892 persons, at 100lbs. per annum each, 189,200lbs., at 1*s*. per lb., 9,460*l*.; salted meat, imported beef, pork, and tongues, for 1,892 persons, at 150lbs. per annum each, 283,800lbs., at 5*d*., 5,912*l*.; fish for 1,000 persons, 100lbs. each per annum, 100,000lbs., at 1½*d*. per lb.,

625*l.*; bread (colonial) for 1,892 persons, at 150lbs. each per annum, 283,800lbs. at 3*d.* per lb., estimated for the year 1835, at half the total consumption, 3,547*l.*; condiments—viz., salt, pepper, and spices, at 0½*d.* per week each person, 204*l.*; bread from imported flour, for 1,892 persons, at 150lbs. each per annum, 283,800lbs. at 3*d.* per lb. for the year 1835, estimated at half the total consumption, 3,547*l.*; butter, eggs, and poultry, 2,000*l.*; luxuries—viz., tea, sugar, coffee, beer, spirits, wine, and tobacco, 4*d.* per day each person, 11,509*l.*; food for horses, cattle, swine, &c., 3,000*l.*; wool exported, 8,000lbs., at 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, 600*l.*; 661 acres brought into cultivation, at 10*l.* per acre, 6,610*l.*; wearing apparel, renewed for each person, at 2*l.* each, 1,749 persons, exclusive of military, 3,498*l.*; furniture, renewed or made, at £ for each house, 500*l.*; increase of sheep during the year, 2,000 head, at 2*l.* per head, 4,000*l.*; increase of horses, horned cattle, swine, and goats, 2,000*l.*; value of private houses and buildings erected during the year 1835, 2,000*l.*; value of public buildings, roads, and bridges, and ferries, constructed or made during the year 1835, 2,000*l.*; total, 58,965*l.*

CHAPTER IV.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Another portion of the vast island of New Holland has been recently erected into a British colony termed *South Australia*. The conditions under which it was established, will be best seen by the following abstract of the Act of Parliament framed and passed for the formation of the new settlement.

'The colony to be erected into a province under the name of South Australia, extending from the 132nd to the 141st degree of east longitude, and from the south coast, including the adjacent islands, northwards to the tropic of Capricorn.

'The whole of this territory within the above limits to be open to settlement by British subjects.

'Not to be governed by laws applying to other parts of Australia, but by those only expressly enacted for this colony.

'The colony in no case to be employed as the place of confinement of transported convicts.

'No waste or public lands to become private property, save by one means only; viz. by purchase at a fixed minimum price, or as much above that price as the competition of public auction may determine.

'Subject to the above restriction, and to the necessity of previous surveys, all persons, whether residing in the colony or Great Britain, to be free to acquire property in waste or public land, in fee, and without limit, either as to quantity or situation.

'The whole of the purchase money of waste or public land to be employed in conveying labourers, natives of the British isles, to the colony.

'The emigrants conveyed to the colony with the purchase money of waste land, to be of the two sexes in equal numbers; a preference amongst the applicants for a passage cost-free being given to young married persons not having children; so that for any given outlay of their money, the purchasers of land may obtain the greatest amount of labour wherewith to cultivate the land, and of population to enhance its value.

'Commissioners to be appointed by his Majesty to manage the disposal of public lands, the expenditure of the purchase-money thereof as an emigration fund, and to discharge some other duties relative to the colony.

'Until the colony be settled, and the sales of waste or public lands shall have produced a fund adequate to the want of labour in the colony, the commissioners to have authority to raise money on loan, by the issue of bonds or otherwise, bearing colonial interest, for the purpose of conveying selected labourers to the colony: so that the first body of emigrating capitalists going out to buy land, may from the first be supplied with labour. The commissioners being empowered, until such loan or loans be repaid, with interest, to apply all the proceeds of the sales of land in repayment of such loans.

'For defraying (provisionally) the necessary expenses of the commission and of the colonial government, the commissioners to have authority to raise money on loan, by the issue of bonds or otherwise, and provided such expenditure do not exceed 200,000*l.* in the whole, the amount thereof to be deemed a colonial debt, and secured upon the entire revenue of the colony.

'The authority of the commissioners to continue until the colony having attained a certain population, shall, through the means of a representative assembly, to be called by his Majesty, undertake to discharge the colonial debt, and to defray the cost of future government; when the colony is to receive such a constitution of local government as his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, and with the authority of Parliament, may deem most desirable. The population of the province must amount to at least 50,000 before it be lawful for the Crown to frame a constitution of local government for the colony.'

The province contains an area of nearly 300,000 square miles, or 192,000,000 acres. It was taken possession of and an accessary made by Captain Hindmarsh R. N., as governor, and the following proclamation fixed the site of the capital:—

Port Adelaide.

"Proclamation by his Excellency John Hindmarsh, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Captain in the Royal Navy, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Province of South Australia.

"I do hereby direct that the two points at the entrance of the estuary on the eastern shore of the Gulf of St. Vincent, in lat. 34 deg. 46 min. leading from said gulf shall be called as follows, viz.:—The northern point shall be called Point Gray; the southern point shall be called Point Malcolm; that the

entrance between these points into the port hereafter proclaimed shall be called Light's Passage; that the peninsula bounded on the eastern side by the port hereinafter proclaimed, and on the western side by the sea, shall be called Lefeard's Peninsula; that the island forming the north eastern boundary of the port hereinafter proclaimed shall be called Torrens Island; that the inlet forming the southern boundary of Torrens Island, and running to the eastward, shall be called Angus Inlet; and that the land lying to the southward of the said inlet, and extending from such inlet to the southern extremity of the port hereinafter proclaimed, and inland to a distance of three statute miles, and forming part of the eastern and south-eastern boundary of the said port, shall be called Fife Angus.

"That the estuary leading out of Gulf St. Vincent from a right line across the same from Point Grey to Point Malcolm, and from such right line up the said estuary to a right line drawn across the same, at the distance of one statute mile above the present landing place in Fife Angus, shall be the port of the town of Adelaide; and I do hereby proclaim the same within the boundaries hereinbefore described to be a legal port, and direct that from henceforth it shall be called and known by the name of Port Adelaide.

"Given under my hand and the seal of the province, this 25th day of May, 1837,

"JOHN HINDMARSH."

Distances of several places from the settlement.

PLACE.	Distance in Miles.	WINDS.	Time, Days.
Timor	2700	Favourable at all seasons.	20
Java	2650		18
Madras	4700		33
Ceylon	4500		32
Isle of France	4400		29
Cape of Good Hope	6000		40
England	11500	Variable.	105
Van Diemen's Land	800	Favourable.	6
Sidney	1200	Do. in general.	12

A full description of the country generally, so far as it is known, will be found in my "*Colonial Library*." The following topographical account has been furnished by the South Australian Commissioners :—

The capital of the province of South Australia is situated on the eastern side of Gulf St. Vincent, in latitude 34. 57. south, and longitude 138. 43. east. All the accounts which have been received from the colony concur in extolling the salubrity of the climate and the fertility of the soil, and go to confirm the opinion expressed by Captain Sturt in the report of his survey of this district of country, that between the eastern coast of Gulf St. Vincent and Lake Alexandrina, from Cape Jervis to the head of the Gulf, there are several millions of acres of highly fertile and beautiful land. The following statement respecting the climate, the soil, and the capabilities of the settlement, is extracted from a letter from Mr John Morphett, addressed to several gentlemen in this country who had entrusted him with the management of their land in the colony.

Gulf St. Vincent is without island, rock, reef, or sandbank, and navigable by a stranger in the darkest night by means of the lead. I have heard it stated by competent authorities that gales from the southward and westward do not blow home here; and I know that some nautical men, besides the Surveyor-general, consider almost any part of it perfectly safe anchorage all the year round; in addition to which there is a safe and commodious harbour, adapted to admit, at all times, ships of 300 tons burthen, and Colonel Light states, capable of being made practicable for vessels of double that tonnage.

The country from Cape Jervis upwards is very picturesque, and generally well timbered, but in the disposition of the trees more like an English park than what we could have imagined to be the character of untrodden wilds; it is, therefore, well suited for depasturing sheep, and in many places, under present circumstances, quite open enough for the plough.

A range of hills, with valleys opening through to the back, runs down it at an average distance of 10 or 12 miles. Most of these hills are good soil to the top, and all would furnish excellent feed during the winter. The country between there and the sea is very diversified, in some places undulating, in others level, with plains both open and elegantly wooded. There are many streams running into the sea, with very deep channels. These in summer are low, and a few of them dry; but the entire range of hills in which these have their sources abounds in gullies and ravines, affording the greatest facilities for damming, whereby an immense quantity of water might be retained from the winter rains. This is important, as a system of irrigation might be applied here with great advantage The soil is generally excellent; a fine rich mould, with a substratum of clay.

The site fixed on by the Surveyor-general for the capital of the colony is in about 34. 57. south. It is situated on gently rising ground on both banks of a pretty stream, commanding a view of an extensive plain, reaching down to the sea, over which the S. W. breezes blow nine months out of the twelve, with invigorating freshness. As the back is a beautifully wooded country, which extends for about six miles to the base of the first range of hills, which are capped by a high wooded one, called, by Sturt, Mount Lofty, 2,400 feet above the level of the sea. To the left the hills gently curve round, and trend down to the coast at about nine miles from the town, enclosing a plain country, in some places open, in others wooded, having a few small streams and fresh water lakes. To the right the hills run in a northerly and easterly direction, continuing for 30 or 40 miles, where they appear to sink into a plain The country along their base is well timbered: nearer the coast it is open and level.

At the distance of six miles from the town is the head of a creek, from 300 to 400 yards wide, communicating with the sea, in which vessels not drawing more than 18 feet water may be moored as easily and safely as in the London Docks.

The creek has two mouths or openings to the gulf, the most southerly of which, in latitude 35. 47., communicates with a channel formed by the coast, and sand-spits dry (at low water) about three miles long, with three and a half, four, and five fathoms water, in which vessels may be moored commodiously and securely, having an entrance to the sea more than three fathoms deep at high-water spring-tides.

The course of the creek is almost due north and south, running parallel to the coast for the first four miles from the entrance; there is three and three and a half fathoms in the middle, and two fathoms close to the banks; afterwards for a mile it deepens to four, and then for a mile and a half it becomes five fathoms deep, and at the point, about seven miles from the

mouth, where it would be most convenient to form a communication between it and the capital, there is only a distance of one mile from the sea shore.

In the winter the creek receives the waters of the river, but, during the height of the summer, the river loses itself in a marsh before it reaches the creek. Nothing will be easier than to dam the river above this point, and thus always keep it full; and, as the country between Adelaide and the harbour is a dead level, it will not be an expensive work to cut a canal from one to the other.

The climate is decidedly fine; the heat latterly has been very great, but tempered by a pleasant sea breeze, which blows regularly through the summer, setting in about nine o'clock in the morning, and continuing till sunset.

As a proof of the healthiness of the climate, I may remark that there has been scarcely a case of illness since we landed, notwithstanding the privations and hardships attendant upon the first settlement of a country, and we think nothing of sleeping in the open air.

The anticipations we formed in England respecting the fall of rain on this coast, have been, I am happy to say, realized; whilst at Sydney they have been very nearly without a drop of rain for the last five or six months, we have had an abundance.

The grass grows at present in tufts, which I believe to be the case in all natural pastures; consequently the country would not now support half the number of sheep that it would be able to do a year or two years after the lands have been cropped close, and the roots more spread. It is gratifying to find that the country and climate are admirably adapted to sheep breeding, since wool is the staple commodity of Australia. In Van Diemen's Land, this branch of farming is calculated to yield an average annual profit of 80 per cent. But I should conceive the returns would be still more satisfactory here, as in the older settlements pasturage is scarce, and most of the sheep-runs are obliged to be rented at a high rate; whereas in this colony a purchaser of land may obtain a square mile (or 640 acres) of pasturage at 40*s.* per annum.

I have before alluded to the advantages to be expected from a communication with the Murray, and I now refer to it again as being a point of great importance. There are extensive and rich plains to the westward of the Warrangony Mountains, in which several hundred thousand sheep are depastured. The produce of these flocks is obliged to be carried over these mountains at an immense expense, in order to be shipped at Sydney. The yearly increasing flocks of the settlers of New South Wales will compel fresh explorations to the westward, and the formation of stock settlements still further from the point of embarkation. In addition to which, we may confidently expect the occupancy of that extensive and beautiful tract of country still nearer to us, discovered by Major Mitchell, and called Australia Felix. [South Australian Commissioners Report for 1837. House of Commons, January 26, 1838.]

The annexed report is by Captain Martin, of the *John Pirie*, in August, 1836.

"I landed in a fine bay round Cape Jarvis, about eight miles up St. Vincent's Gulf, in one of the loveliest spots I ever beheld, with a fine stream of water running through the middle of a level plain, and Colonel Light at once pronounced it to be one of the best situations possible for a town. This bay is well sheltered from all winds except those from down the gulf and from the W. and N. W., but it does not appear that the winds blow home, and, from the appearance of the beach and the shore, I should say there is never any sea running. The anchorage is good holding ground, and I should not hesitate to ride all the year round in from ten to three fathoms water. Colonel Light pitched his tents on shore, made a garden, and put in his seeds and plants. He set to work surveying the bay.

"The country all about is delightful and well watered. I proceeded up St. Vincent's Gulf, on the east side, about 75 or 80 miles, till I got into a river sufficient for the John Pirie to enter at high water, and when in there is plenty of water. I went about 12 miles up this river, it runs close up to Mount Lofty. The banks are low, composed of small islets, with low mangrove trees growing in the water; but a little way inland we came to a beautiful open country, fine plains as far as the eye can reach, very moderately wooded, as are also the hills all fine rich dark brown soil, with a yellow clay of from two to four feet under it, runs of fine water in all directions. All from this part to the Cape is a continuation of fine land, plenty of grass for food for cattle and sheep; fine shady hill, moderately timbered. The principal wood is the oak and mimosa. There are abundance of kangaroos and emus. There is one large plain of fine land between this river and the Cape, with three rivers running through From this to the lake Alexandrina is about 22 miles across the finest country that ever eyes beheld."

All accounts agree in the eligibility of the situation for a colony, and confirm the impression which I entertained when coasting along the southern shore of Australia in 1828.

Although half the land in the colony should turn out to be waste and irreclaimable, and the remainder not even exceed the price which has already been actually realized (from 12*s.* to 20*s.* per acre), there will still be 50,000,000*l.* worth of land to provide for the expenses of the government, and to plant labourers on the soil. An excellent public spirited association has been formed, termed the "South Australian Company," with a subscribed capital of 300,000*l.*, who have already invested about 100,000*l.* in the purchase of land from the government commissioners, in the conveyance of labourers and stock to the colony, and in the establishment of whale fishing vessels, &c.

We have no accurate census as yet of the colony; it probably numbers upwards of 3,000 European inhabitants, of whom the females are in proportion to the males larger than is usually the case with infant settlements. The commissioners in their last report state that the total of the sums received for the sale of land up to the present time (December 22, 1837) has amounted to 43,221*l.* Of this sum, 36,427*l.* were received before the date of the first annual report, and subsequently to that report 3,200*l.* have been paid for land in this country, and 3,594*l.* have been paid in the colony on account of the 563 town sections sold by auction, after the first 437 town sections had been appropriated to the original purchasers of land orders in this country. The whole of the sales of land hitherto effected is stated in the following tabular form:—

Return of the Sales of Lands from the commencement, on the 15th July, 1835, to the 7th December, 1837.

Sales of Lands.	Number of Acres.	Receipts.
		£.
437 land orders included in the preliminary sales, each order being for 135 acres . . .	58995	35397
One deposit forfeited . . .	..	20
Land orders, exclusive of the preliminary sales, each for 80 acres, at 12s. per acre	1600	960
Ditto, at 20s. per acre . . .	3200	3200
Investment for the purchase of land in the colony	..	50
Amount received by the Commissioner in the colony for sale of the town sections, not included in the 437 preliminary orders	..	3594
Total . .	63795	43221

No expense has been defrayed from the revenues of this country on account of the colony of South Australia, except the sum of 4,801*l*., paid by the naval departments on account of Her Majesty's ship 'Buffalo,' employed in the formation of the settlement. Of this, 1,843*l*. has been repaid from the funds chargeable with the cost of conveying emigrants, and the remainder is to be repaid by the commissioners.

A return of all monies received by the sale of Public Lands in Southern Australia, in each year, from the 1st of April 1835, to the latest period for which it can be prepared.—From 1 April 1835 to 31 March 1836, both inclusive, 36,377*l*. (including the preliminary sales, amounting to 35,000*l*., required by the Act 4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 95). 1 April 1836 to 31 March 1837, both inclusive, 4,092*l*. (including 3,594*l*. 4*s*., received in the colony from the sale of town sections; a return of subsequent sales there has not been received in England). 1 April 1837 to 31 March 1838, both inclusive, 4,820*l*. 1 April 1838 to 27 July 1838, both inclusive, 12,640*l*. Total, 57,929*l*.

A return of the number of Ships, and amount of their Tonnage, which have cleared out for South Australia from any Port of Great Britain and Ireland, in each year respectively, since 5 April 1835.—Year ended 5 April 1836, 3 ships, 535 tons; 1837, 11 ships, 3,139 tons; 1838, 14 ships, 5,171 tons.

Copy of a letter from Robert Torrens, Esq., to James Stephens, Esq.

South Australian Colonization Office,
Sir, Adelphi Terrace, 16 June 1838.

The Colonization Commissioners for South Australia, have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and, in obedience to the directions of Lord Glenelg therein contained, to enclose a "Return of the annual charge to be provided for by the Local Government of South Australia, under the several heads of Interest on Debts contracted on the Credit of the Colonial Revenue; of Expenses of the Local Establishment, and Contingencies; and of Expenses of the Establishment of the Colonization Commissioners in this Country, and Contingencies."

With respect to the debts contracted on the credit of the colonial securities, the Commissioners beg to remark that the amount has been very considerably enhanced by the necessity imposed upon them, by the provisions of the South Australian Act, of borrowing the sum of 20,000*l*. as a security fund, before any step could be taken towards the establishment of the colony. Another cause of the large amount of the colonial debt has been the necessity the Commissioners were under of borrowing, for the purpose of fitting out a surveying expedition for the purpose of exploring the almost unknown coasts and harbours of South Australia, and for selecting the site of the first settlement.

Though these incidental and preliminary expenses have swelled the colonial debt to twice the amount to which it might otherwise have risen, yet the progress of the colony is such as to give to the Commissioners a confident assurance that the resources of the colony will be equal to the discharge of all its obligations.

By the 20th section of the South Australian Act, the public lands, and the monies arising from the sale thereof, are made available for the payment of the principal and interest of the colonial debt; and at the actual rate at which, even at this early stage of its progress, the public lands of the colony have been selling during the present month, the amount of the land revenue for a single year would exceed the whole amount of the colonial debt, including all interest thereon.—I have, &c. *Robert Torrens*, Chairman.

A Return of the Annual Charge to be provided for by the Local Government of South Australia; viz.—Interest on debts contracted on the credit of the Colonial Revenue, viz. Bonds for security fund, 20,000*l*., interest, 2,000*l*.; Other bonds to this date, 35,000*l*., interest, 3,540*l*. Total, 5,540*l*.—Expenses of the Local Establishment and Contingencies from January to December 1838; viz. Salaries, 8,250*l*.; Contingencies, 1,750*l*. Total, 10,000*l*.—Expenses, of the Establishment of the Colonization Commissions in this Country, and Contingencies, from January to Dec. 1838; viz. Salaries, 1,600*l*.; Contingencies, 1,000*l*. Total, 2,600*l*. Grand total, 18,140*l*.

The wages of labour are from 5*s*. to 6*s*. per day. Every account brings more and more valuable intelligence as to the quality of the soil, the extent of navigable waters, and the salubrity of the climate. I trust that in a future edition I shall be enabled to place before the British public a full statistical account of this new section of the empire.

BOOK VI.—SOUTHERN AFRICA.

CHAPTER I.—THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

SECTION I. The Cape of Good Hope, situated at the southern extremity of Africa, is bounded by the vast southern ocean on the S., on the W. by the Atlantic, on the E. by the Indian ocean, and on the N. by the Gariep or Orange River, and by unexplored territories.

It is difficult to state the exact area of South Africa, extending from Cape Point, in S. latitude 34.23 to Delagoa Bay, a Portuguese settlement, on the E. coast in lat. 26. In order, however, to explain the nature of the country, it will be necessary to consider the British located territory, which after its conquest from the Dutch was thus defined (by Mr. Barrow, in his valuable view of the Cape, published in 1801); length of the colony, from W. to E. Cape Point to Kafferland, 580 miles; from River Koussie to Zuureberg, 520; breadth from S. to N. river Koussie to Cape Point, 315 miles; Nieuwveld mountains to Plettenburg's Bay, 160; mouth of the Tush River to Plettenburg's baaken, 225 miles; which gives a parallelogram, whose mean length is 550, and mean breadth 233 English miles, comprising an area of 128,150 square miles. The present boundaries may be considered as the Keiskamma River on the E., and the Gariep or Orange River on the N., estimated at 600 miles from E. to W., and 330 miles from N. to S., comprising an area of about 200,000 square miles, with a sea coast of upwards of 1,200 miles, from the Gariep on the western or Atlantic shore to the Keiskamma, on the eastern or Indian Ocean coast.

II. The lofty promontory of southern Africa was discovered by Bartholomew Diaz, in 1487, and called by him *Cabo dos Tormentos*, in consequence of the tempestuous weather experienced. The mutinous state of his crews, and the shattered condition of his ships, prevented Diaz from touching at the Cape; and on his return to Portugal, John II. directed the Promontory to be called *Cabo da boa Esperança* Cape of Good Hope), in expectation of future beneficial results. In the confident expectation of discovering the long desired passage to India, another fleet was fitted out by John, and the command given to the celebrated Vasco de Gama, who, after contending with the fury of the elements, and the despairing, almost mutinous, conduct of his companions, doubled the Cape of Good Hope (ten years after its discovery), on the 20th November 1497.

The Cape of Good Hope continued thus to be resorted to as a temporary rendezvous by European mariners for more than a century, and dispatches for the Directors of the Dutch and English East India Companies were buried by the commanders of the outward-bound ships, with instructions cut on stone or wood, indicating where letters and the ship and cargo registers were to be found by the homeward-bound vessels. In 1620, two of the English East India Company's commanders (Humphrey Fitzherbert and Andrew Shillinge, their proclamation is dated "Bay of Saldanha, 3d July 1620,"), took formal possession of the Cape, in the name of King James, thirty years prior to the establishment of the Dutch colony. No settlement was, however formed; and the English, Portuguese, and Dutch continued indiscriminately to resort thither for shelter and refreshment; but in 1650, the Dutch government, at the suggestion of a surgeon of one of their East India ships (Van Riebeck) who viewed the station as an admirable rendezvous, and also with a desire to form a barrier to their Indian dominions, resolved to colonize the Cape; a determination which was shortly after put in execution by sending out 100 males, to whom were subsequently added 100 females, from the houses of industry in Amsterdam. From this period, for 180 years, the Cape of Good Hope remained in the possession of Holland.

The British government in 1795 took possession of the colony for the Prince of Orange, and it remained in our occupation for seven years, until the peace of Amiens, when, after various improvements, &c., and contrary to the profound views of that profound statesman the Marquess of Wellesley, then Earl of Mornington, (see his Lordship's Despatches, vol. i., published in 1836) it was most injudiciously restored to the Dutch nominally, but in reality to the French, who made use of the Hollanders as suited their convenience. On the renewal of the war with France, and its dependencies, it was wisely determined by our Government to recapture the Cape of Good Hope: and with this view, a well appointed force of 5,000 men, under Sir David Baird and Sir Home Popham, appeared off the Cape in January 1806. The colony has ever since remained in our possession. [For further details, see *Colonial Library*, vol. iii.]

The following is a list of the governors of the colony since its establishment in 1652, *under the Dutch government*—Joan Anthony van Riebeck, 8th April 1652; Zacharias Wagenaar, 9th May 1662; Cornelius van Gualberg, 24th October 1666; Jacob Borghorst, 18th June 1668; Pieter Hackins, 2d June 1670; Coenraad van Breitenback, 1st December 1671; Albert Van Breugel, 23d March 1672; Ysbrand Goske, 2d October 1672; Johan Bat (van Herentals), 2d January 1676; Hencbrik Crudat, 29th June 1678; Simon van der Stell, 14th October 1679; Willem Adriaan van der Stell, 11th February 1699; Johan Cornelis d'Ableing, 3d June 1707; Louis van Assemburg, 1st February 1708; Maurits Posques de Chavornnes, 28th March 1714; Jan de la Fontaine (Acting) 8th September 1724; Pieter Gisbert Nood, 25th February 1727; Jan de la Fontaine (Acting), 24th April 1729; Ditto (Effective), 8th March 1730; Adraan Van Rervel, 14th November 1736; Daniel van den Hengel, 20th September 1737; Hendrik Swellengrebel, 14th April 1739; Ryk Tulbagh, 30th March 1751; Joachim van Plet-

tenburg, 12th August 1771; Pieter van Reede van Oudtshoorn (died on his passage to the colony, on board the ship 'Asia'), 23d January 1773; Cornelis Jacob van de Graaff, 14th February 1785; Johannes Isaak Rhenius, 29th June 1791; Abr. J. Sluysken (Commissioner), 2d September 1793. *Under the British government*—J. H. Craig, 1st September 1795; Earl Macartney, 23d May 1797; Sir Francis Dundas (Lieutenant-governor) 22d November 1798; Sir George Yonge, 18th December 1798; Sir Francis Dundas (Lieutenant-governor), 20th April 1801; Jan. Willem Jassens (Batavian Governor), 1st March 1803; Sir David Baird, 10th January 1806; Hon. H. G. Grey (Lieutenant-governor), 17th January 1807; Du Pre, Earl of Caledon, 22d May 1807; Hon. H. G. Grey (Lieutenant-governor) 5th July 1811; Sir John Francis Cradock, 6th September 1811; Hon. R. Meade (Lieutenant-governor), 13th December 1813; Lord Charles Henry Somerset, 6th April 1814; Sir Rufane Shawe Donkin (acting during the absence of Lord C. Somerset), 13th January 1820; Lord Charles H. Somerset (Returned), 1st December 1821; Richard Bourke (Lieutenant-governor), 8th February 1828; Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole (Governor), G.C.B., 6th August 1828; Sir B. D'Urban (Governor), 1833; Major-general Napier, 1837.

III. Southern Africa is generally composed of chains of lofty mountains and intervening plains and vallies, extending east and west, excepting one range beginning at Table Bay, opposite to Cape Point, and stretching to the northward along the western coast about 200 miles, which is as far as Olifant's River.

The first great chain running east and west, has, along the southern coast, a belt of undulating land, varying from 10 to 30 miles in width, indented by several bays, and intersected by numerous streamlets; the soil is rich, the hills are well wooded, and the climate equable and mild, from its proximity to the ocean.

The next great chain is the Zwaarte Bergen or *Black Mountains*; more lofty and rugged than the coast chain, (in some places consisting of double and treble ranges) and divided from it by an interval of from 10 to 20 miles wide, the surface of which is very varied, in some places barren hills predominating, in others naked and arid plains of clay, termed by the colonists the *karroo*, while widely interspersed are patches of well watered, fertile and beautiful grounds.

The third range is the Nieuwveld's Bergen: between these mountains and the second range is the Great Karroo, or Desert, an elevated steppe or terrace, nearly 300 miles in length from E. to W. 80 in breadth, and 1,000 feet above the sea, exhibiting a clayey surface thinly sprinkled over with sand, studded with occasional isolated hills, with here and there a few stunted shrubs which seldom receive a friendly shower.

Along the western coast the country also ascends in successive terraces, the most elevated of which (the Roggeveldt) unites with the last mentioned chain of mountains, (the Nieuwveldt). Indeed the Roggeveldt Bergen range may be said to commence in nearly 30 S. latitude, running nearly south for two and a half degrees, when its course is bent to the E. and subsequently to the N. E. until the range reaches Delagoa Bay, that part of it forming the north boundary of the Great Karroo, being termed Nieuwvelds Bergen.

At the most southern extremity there are several eminences, the heights and names of which are—Table Mountain, feet 3,582; Devil's Peak, 3,315; Lion's Head, 2,760; Lion's Rump, 1,143; Muyzenberg, about 2,000; Elsey Peak, 1,200; Simon's Berg, or signal hill, 2,500; Paulusberg, 1,200; Constantia, 3,200; Cape Peak, 1,000; Hanglip Cape, 1,800 feet.

Cape Town, built immediately at the foot of Table Mountain, along the shores of Table Bay, on a plain which rises with an easy ascent towards the mountain, is regularly constructed, with straight and parallel streets intersecting each other at right angles, and shaded with elm or oak trees; the houses chiefly of red brick or stone, of a good size, and generally with a *stoup*, or terrace, before the door, shaded with trees.

The population of the metropolis of South Africa is at present more than 20,000, of whom nearly 15,000 are white inhabitants—the majority being Dutch, or of Dutch descent. With the exception of Sydney, New South Wales, there is a more English appearance about Cape Town than any colonial station I have visited. The squares are well laid out, the streets extremely clean, the public edifices numerous and substantial.

The castle situate on the left of the town (entering from Table Bay), is a strong fortification commanding the anchorage, and, if well defended, capable of successful resistance against any force which may be brought against it. The fortress is pentagonal, with a broad fosse and regular outworks. It contains within its walls most of the public offices, and barracks for 1,000 men. There are other works defending Cape Town. Fort Knokke, on the east, is connected with the castle by a rampart called the sea-lines; and farther east as Craig's tower and battery. On the west side, and surrounding the Lion's Rump, are Rogge, Amsterdam, and Chavonne batteries, all bearing upon the anchorage. The entrance of the bay is commanded by a battery called the *Mouillé*.

The colonists are indebted to the paternal sway of the Earl of Caledon for the laying down of hydraulic pipes, by means of which a plentiful supply of excellent water is furnished to every part of the town, and ships' boats are supplied at the landing place.

The colony is divided into districts; the topography &c. of each will be found in the 3rd vol. of my Colonial Library.

Port Natal, the *locale* which the colonists are so desirous that our government should occupy, was purchased in 1689, by order of the Dutch East India Company, for the sum of 20,000 guilders, who directed the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, M. F. de Chavonnes, by letter, dated Amsterdam, 23rd Dec. 1719, to form an establishment at Port Natal, and to hold it with the purchased territory in its vicinity, as a dependency of this colony. In 1814, the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies were formally ceded by the Dutch to Great Britain. Since the year 1824, Port Natal has been almost constantly occupied by British subjects, who resided there with the express permission of the Governor of this colony.

The pastures of the country are of a character highly favourable. It is well wooded with large timber, and watered with upwards of 100 rivers and running streams, some of which are larger than the chief rivers of this colony. The soil is fertile, and has produced three crops of Kaffre and Indian Corn in the year. The rains are periodical, and the climate is cooler than that of the Cape, and highly salubrious. The Bay of

Port Natal is an exceedingly fine harbour, but the entrance is narrow, and has a bar of shifting sand. There are six feet of water on the bar, with a run of six feet, and at spring tides the depth is 14 feet. [From a memorial to the King in Council, praying that Natal may be assigned a small Government establishment.]

IV. Southern Africa is evidently of diluvian origin; the formation of the peninsula is sufficiently indicated by the structure of Table Mountain, which is composed of many strata, piled on each other in large tabular masses lying close together without any intermediate veins of earthy or other extraneous matter. The plain round the mountain is a blue *schistus*, running in parallel ridges N. W. and S. E., and interrupted by masses of a hard blue flinty rock.

The *schistus* rests on a stratum of strong iron-coloured clay, varying from a pale yellow to a deep red, abounding with brown foliated *mica*, and interspersed with immense blocks of *granite*, some of them crumbling into fragments, and others hollowed out as if by the hand of man, but really from the operation of time.

The experiment of boring in search of coal which took place under the government of Lord Macartney at Wynberg, a tongue of land projecting from the Table Mountain, gave the following insight into the strata of the country: *coal*, 2 feet; *blue soapy rock*, 5; *white soapy rock*, 22; *grey sandstone with clay*, 21; *chocolate-brown sandstone*, 14; *blueish soapy clay*, 31, and *striated sand, red and white*, containing *clay*, 33; total 128 feet.

The stratum of coal found on the banks of a deep rivulet flowing out from the *Tigerberg* (a hill that terminates the isthmus to the eastward) was horizontal with a *super*-stratum of pipe-clay and white sandstone, and a *sub*-stratum of indurated clay. The coaly seam from ten inches to two feet in thickness, differed in quality at various places—sometimes it was in large ligneous blocks with visible traces of the bark, knots and grain of timber, and in the very middle of these, imbedded pieces of *iron pyrites* running through them in crooked veins, or lying in irregular lumps. Other parts of the stratum consisted of laminated coal of the nature of turf, burning with a clear flame, and leaving a light white ash; the more compact and heavy coal gave out a sulphurous smell, and left a slaty cauk with an ochreous crust. A vein of coal has recently been discovered near the mouth of the *Kroom River*, which is accessible to small craft.

The most distinguishing feature of the mountains of Kaffreland, is a superincumbent stratum of sandstone; huge detached masses are found in many places standing some feet above the surface of the earth. The upper part of a mountain visited by the Rev S. Kay, presented to the eye immense precipices capped with large rhomboidal tables and projecting angles, forming a kind of cornice to the face. On the sides of the declivities, there was a description of prismatic *quartz crystals* in a corroded state, and evidently undergoing the process of decomposition a circumstance which is perceptible in almost all the mountains of South Africa, and presenting a fair prospect of a yearly increasing extent of fertile soil.

Iron stone is everywhere observable in Kaffraria, and likewise considerable quantities of *ochre* of different kinds, some specimens in a state of impalpable powder enclosed in crustaceous coverings of a reddish colour, of the hardness and consistence of baked earthenware; sometimes in single nodules of an inch or two inches in diameter, but more frequently in clusters of two, three, or four nodules connected by necks which are also hollow; in these stones every shade of colour has been found except the greens, but the most common are those of a pale yellow and chocolate brown.

In the Graaff Reinet district some specimens of *tufa* and abundance of *limestone* are found; fossil remains have also been discovered (perfect fossil remains of the Mammoth species have been found a few years since in Beaufort); *common cornelian*, *topaz* and *bloodstone* have been met with in the Orange river, and in some of the N. field cornetcies, *saltpetre*. The infinite number of large blocks of isolated stones that are to be found in South Africa, to the very verge of the Cape promontory, are aggregates of *quartz* and *mica*, the first in large irregular masses, and the latter in black lumps, resembling shot; they also contain sometimes cubic pieces of *felspar*, and seem to be bound together by plates of a clayey iron-stone; by the action of the air and weather, they fall to pieces in large concentric laminæ, become disintegrated, and, finally form a soil, at first harsh and sterile, but meliorated and enriched by time.

The soil throughout the colony is very varied,—in some places a naked sand, in others a stiff clay, and in many parts a rich dark vegetable mould; frequently the surface appears a dry sand, but on removing it to the depth of a few inches, a black mould is found beneath; the stiff clayey soil, sometimes red, and sometimes met with of a yellowish colour, is very fertile when irrigated. The east coast border is generally an alluvial loam, as is the case with many vallies, particularly among the ravines and windings of the Fish River.

The surface of the Great Karroo is diversified; in many places it is a stiff brownish coloured clay; in some parts a bed of sandstone, crossed with veins of fat quartz, and a kind of ponderous iron-stone; in others, a heavy sand, with here and there a blackish loam. Near the bed of the Buffalo River, the whole surface of the country is strewed over with small fragments of a deep purple-coloured slate, crumbling from strata of long parallel ridges, running E. and W.; scattered among these fragments are black tumified stones, having the appearance of volcanic *slags* or the *scoriæ* of an iron furnace; several conical hills, some truncated near the top, stand detached from each other on the plain; and although at first appearing as if thrown up by volcanic explosion, yet on a nearer view of the alternate strata of earth and sandstone, regularly disposed, exhibiting the effects of water, and not of fire. Some flat sandy marshes of the Karroo are overgrown with rushes, and abound in springs strongly impregnated with salt, and a species of *salsola* (salt-wort), grows here in perfection; the surface around its roots being generally covered with a fine white nitrous powder. It is from this plant that the inhabitants make excellent soap, in conjunction with sheep's fat.

From the *Little Looreyfonteyn*, in the Great Karroo, to *De Beer* valley, there are nearly 30 miles of a continued bed of solid and arid clay, without a particle of herbage; when, suddenly, as by enchantment, the De Beer valley, a plain of several miles in diameter at the base of the Black Mountains, is entered on, clothed with the most luxuriant vegetation; the water, however, of one of the streams which flow through it, being as briny as that of the English channel. Beyond this valley the Karroo again expands in all its nakedness.

Of *minerals* few have yet been discovered,—indications of coal, as before observed, have been met with at the Kroom River and other places. Near the Bushman's River (Uitenhage district), an extensive vein of *alum* has been recently discovered, which is particularly beautiful in its structure; the colour is perfectly white, of a silky lustre, consisting of delicate fibres, of six or eight inches in length, which run parallel, sometimes perpendicular, and sometimes in an undulating direction; the vertical course of the filaments being directed by small fragments of greyish limestone, and minute particles of yellow ferruginous earth; these are found near the basis of the tender capillary crystals, which shoot from a thin stratum of concrete alum, the lower surface of which is encrusted with yellow clay and portions of blue limestone. The alum is very pure and valuable as an article of commerce.

At Camtoos Bay (20 miles W. of Algoa Bay) a rich *lead ore* of the species known by the name of *galena* (lead mineralized with sulphur), has been found in the steep sides of a deep glen; the masses seen by Mr. Barrow had no appearance of cubic crystallization, but were granular or amorphous in some species; the surfaces, in others, made up of small facets, called by miners *white silver ore;* the vein of the ore was three inches wide and one thick, increasing in size as it advanced under the stratum of rock with which it was covered. The *matrix*, is a *quartoze sandstone* of a yellowish tinge, cellular and fibrous, harsh to the touch and easily broken. This ore, when assayed by Major Van Dheu, an officer in the Dutch service, yielded from 200 lbs. weight, 100 lbs. of pure lead and 8 oz. of silver.

Mineral waters exist in different places; a few miles from Graff Reinet, there is a spring of cold water, strongly impregnated with sulphurated hydrogen. About five miles from Cradock, in Somerset, there is a hot mineral spring (thermometer 86 degrees), which issues from the ground close to the bank of the Great Fish River, which is here a small stream about 200 miles from the sea. The taste of the water much resembles that of the Harrowgate or Gilsland spa, and it is resorted to for bathing by invalids labouring under various complaints. The ground in the vicinity is impregnated with saltpetre, and considerable quantities of nitre in a pure state may be collected in the neighbouring mountains. At no great distance from Cradock, near the Bamboo Mountains, are three salt lakes, similar to those in the vicinity of Algoa Bay and other parts of the country, from which the neighbouring colonists supply themselves with salt. There are two warm springs at the village of Caledon, under the Kleine Swartberg, which contain muriate of soda; their heat is 92 degrees. These springs are used as baths, and the water is also taken internally; they are found beneficial in cases of chronic rheumatism, diseases of the skin, and scorbutic ulcers. One spring is private property, where there is good accommodation for invalids and others visiting the baths; the other belongs to Government, and is let on lease,—the tenant being bound to allow the free and gratuitous use of the bath and buildings to poor indigent persons, of whatever description, producing certificates of inability to pay. There are two other warm springs in the district; one at Cogman's Kloof, also containing a muriate of soda, the heat of which is 114 degrees; and one at Roodeberg, containing a small quantity of carbonate of lime, the heat of which is 94 degrees. Several singular salt-pans exist; some of them 200 miles from the sea-coast, and 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, the salt being hard, and from five to six inches in thickness. The largest and finest salt-pan is near Zwartkops River, Algoa Bay. The soil on all sides of the great Zwartkops salt-pan is a deep vegetable earth, in some places red, in others black, resting on a bed of clay, and without a vestige of salt in its composition.

From the Cape of Good Hope along the S. coast to Algoa Bay, a bank, with various soundings, projects to a considerable distance from the land, called the bank of Lagullas. The S. extremity of this bank is nearly on the meridian of Cape Vaches, or in long. 22 E., and is said to extend to about 37¼ S. lat. in this part; but a little to the S. of 36 S. it converges quickly, and becomes of a narrow conical form, with very deep water on its S. end. The soundings to the westward of Cape Lagullas (to the southward of 35.15 S.) are generally of mud; to the southward of the Cape, frequently green or other sand; and on the S.E. and eastern parts of the bank to the eastward of Cape Lagullas, mostly coral, or coarse sand, shells, and small stones. This bank is probably the deposit of the strong current which sets to the S. and W. according to the direction of the bank, and is generally strongest during the winter months, running with the greatest velocity along the verge of the bank, or a little outside of soundings. When opposed by adverse gales, a very high sea is thrown up, which sometimes lessens the strength of the current; the rapidity of the stream is, however, always less towards the shore, where the sea is smoother. By keeping on the edge of the bank, a ship will be carried 80 miles a day with an adverse wind round the Cape into the Atlantic; vessels, therefore, trusting to their reckoning should be mindful of this circumstance.

A more minute detail of the geological structure of this portion of the African continent will be found in my "Colonial Library," vol. iii.

V. The seasons at the Cape of Good Hope are the very opposite of those of England, for example:—

Cape of Good Hope.		England.
September October November	Spring.	March April May
December January February	Summer.	June July August
March April May	Autumn.	September October November
June July August	Winter.	December January February

The S. E. and N. W. winds are the most prevalent in this hemisphere; the former in summer and the latter in winter. The violent gales of wind which were formerly so fatal to European vessels appear to have been diminished in their force of late years, and large icebergs are now seen to the north of the Cape. In the Eastern districts the mountain tops are occasionally covered with snow, but of course, in such an extent of country, and at different elevations, the heat varies; taking *Hottentots Holland* in the Cape district as a fair criterion for the elevated country, the following meteorological register, from the Army Medical Board Office, indicates the state of the weather throughout the year, Cape Town of course being warmer.

Months.	Thermometer, Fahrenheit.	Wind.	Days. Rain.	Cloudy, with Rain.	Cloudy and Mist.	Clear and Fine.	Remarks at Hottentots Holland.
January.	59.90	S.E.	3	..	9	19	Dry and warm, occasional showers, with N.W. winds.
February	61.93	Ditto.	7	..	5	16	Temperature variable, heavy rains occasionally, with N.W. winds.
March	60.91	Ditto.	8	..	9	14	Strong gale N.W., thunder, light showers.
April	63.91	Ditto & N.W.	7	..	8	15	Heavy gales, temperature variable.
May	53.88	N.W.	5	..	15	11	Fine early in the month, thunder storms.
June	47.82	Ditto.	11	..	4	15	Strong gales occasionally S.E. and N.E., rain, thunder and lightning.
July	46.80	N. and N.W.	..	..	10	21	Frequent gales, cold, frost, snow, hail, and rain.
August	49.83	Ditto.	..	13	..	18	Ditto ditto ditto.
September	52.89	S.E.	..	9	..	21	Weather variable and mild.
October	56.95	N.W.	..	7	..	24	Heavy rain, and lightning and thunder.
November	55.98	N.W. & S.E.	..	4	..	26	Warm dry weather.
December	57.10	S.E.	..	2	..	29	Light breezes from N.W., dry and warm.
Mn. & Total	56.90		41	35	60	230	

Monthly Mean at Cape Town for Four Years:—

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barometer ..	30.13	30.11	30.18	30.14	30.21	30.19	30.28	30.25	30.22	30.22	30.2	30.16
Thermometer	76	79	75	67	62	57 2-3	57½	60	63	63	73½	75

The healthiness of the Cape district is evinced by the fact, that in 1830, out of a population of 1,500, at Hottentots Holland, the total number of deaths was only five; of which four were coloured persons, one an old Mozambiquer, another an old slave, both of whom died of chronic diseases; the third, a young child, died suddenly; the fourth, a Kaffre girl, was burnt; and the fifth, a European gentleman of 50, principally of a mental affection. The mean temperature of Cape Town (which is heated by its proximity to Table Mountain) inferred from a meteorological journal kept for several years, is 67½. The mean temperature of the coldest month is, perhaps, 57.; hottest, 79.; mean of three recent winters, 58.; of three summer months, 77.; least heat during summer, 63. The temperature of the district of Stellenbosch, deduced from the observations of a single twelvemonth, is 66½.; extremes, 87. and 50.

In this colony, as in the S. of Europe, and most of the warm climates of a temperate zone, the wind commonly blows cold in summer, at the same time that the sun shines powerfully. It is this circumstance which distinguishes a warm from a hot climate.—(See "Colonial Library.")

VI. South Africa, when first visited by the Portuguese, Dutch, and English, was, considering the country and barbarous state of the inhabitants, extensively peopled by a race of Hottentots, who, from being masters of the soil, became in a short time the servants of the Dutch settlers, and, as in the West Indies and North America, sank before the white race; their numbers, though still considerable (upwards of 30,000), being very much reduced.

The first authentic account of the state of the colony is furnished by the *Oppgaff* or *tax* lists for 1798, when the Cape was in our possession, and the returns were required to be made for the first time on oath.

According to the Oppgaff returns, the population from 1797 to 1807 had augmented upwards of 10,000. Its progress at intervals is thus shewn:—

Population of the Cape of Good Hope exclusive of Military.

Years.	Christians.*		Free Blacks.		Hottentots.		Negro Apprentices.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1797	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61947
1807	13624	11990	529	605	8496	8935	..	..	18990	10313	73482
1810	16546	14648	..	..	9553	10302	..	..	18873	10521	80443
1813	17714	14154	..	..	9936	10250	..	..	19238	11081	82373
1817	20750	18884	918	958	11640	11796	411	132	19481	12565	77535
1820	22592	20505	905	1027	13445	13530	1061	492	19081	12968	105336
1823	25487	23212	891	1098	15336	15213	1118	652	19786	13412	116205
1833	50881	45210	No distinctions.						19378	14244	129713
1836	..	..							19409	16687	150110

* Under this denomination there are free coloured people as well as whites.—For a description of the various classes of inhabitants, see "Colonial Library," vol. iii.

Population of the Cape of Good Hope. [B. B. 1836.]

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Whites. Male.	Whites. Female.	Apprentices. Male.	Apprentices. Female	Total. Male.	Total. Female.	Aliens & Resident Strangers.	Population to the Sq. Mile.	Persons employed in Agriculture.	Persons employed in Manufactures	Persons employed in Commerce.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
Cape Town..	9½	6772	7269	2971	2731	9743	10000	Undefined	2078	1850	1530	1650	557	172	327
Cape District	3584	4360	3910	2583	2327	6943	6237	250	4	6030	..	400	397	36	367
Stellenbosch	2280	3977	3501	5500	4000	9477	7501	80	7½	4000	300	80	244	108	179
Worcester ..	24100	2070	3056	1890	1599	3960	4655	..	3-8ths	The whole population is employed either as agriculturists or graziers.			274	40	257
Clanwilliam	18011	3600	3400	509	506	4109	3906	..	4-9ths				345	22	189
Swellendam	7616	7129	6725	1734	1565	8863	8290	..	2 3-7ths	Nearly all.	80	56	582	117	391
George	4032	3125	2894	1106	1068	4231	3962	70	2	3703	301	227	269	77	40
Uitenhage ..	8960	5135	4485	727	672	5862	5157	96	1¼	4395	710	757	300	76	92
Albany	1792	6000	5500	105	123	6105	5623	*	6½	9022	800	1700	700	90	150
Somerset ..	7168	6300	5600	900	860	7200	6460	*	1 7-8ths	12960	..	700	1000	101	172
Graaff Reinet	16500	6418	7471	1099	950	7517	8421	1575	9-10ths	The whole population is employed in agriculture.			505	125	341
Beaufort	16204	2692	2625	285	286	2977	2911	59	1-3rd	2945	12	20	177	43	91
Total ..	110256½	57578	56436	19409	16687	76987	73123	Indeterminate.	1 1-3rd	Nearly all.	3733	5584	5350	1007	2483

* The resident strangers in these districts belong to tribes beyond the boundaries. Numbers of them are in the service of strangers.

The number of mouths to the square mile in the Cape District, including Cape Town, is but nine; in Stellenbosch, seven; in Worcester there are nearly three square miles to each individual; in Clan-William more than two; in Swellendam and George there are two mouths to each square mile; in Uitenhage, little more than one; in Albany, six; in Somerset, nearly two; in Graff Reinet, not quite one; and in Beaufort there are nearly three square miles to each individual. The total proportion of population to area is about one person to each square mile. The proportion of births to deaths, in 1836, was more than two to one.

Number of Persons who have emigrated from the United Kingdom to the Cape of Good Hope, 1821, 404; 1822, 192; 1823, 184; 1824, 119; 1825, 114; 1826, 116; 1827, 114; 1828, 135; 1829, 197; 1830, 204; 1831, 114; 1832, 196.

Account of the number of Children introduced into this colony by the Children's Friend Society, since the year 1833; 1833, 69 males; 1834, 97 males, 29 females; 1835, 36 males, 31 females; 1836, 97 males; 1837, 120 males, 35 females; total, 419 males, 95 females; grand total, 514.

The Kaffre tribes of whom a detailed descriptionwill be found in Vol. III., Colonial Library, may now be considered as divided into six great division: viz. the Mambookies or Amapondas, under Faku; the Amatembu or Tembookies, lately under Voosani, (now deceased). The Amakosa, lately under—1st Hintza, 2d Gaika, 3d T'slambie, 4th Pato, Kama, and Cobus. From the best information that can be obtained, the total population, antecedent to the late war, was as follows:—Population of Kaffraria in 1834.—Nation, Amponda, men, 33,000; women and children, 132,000; total, 165,000. Ditto Amatembu, men, 12,000; women and children, 48,000; total, 60,000.

A statement of the number of Slaves for whom compensation has been claimed, and of the number of claims preferred for such compensation, and of the amount of compensation awarded in each of the classes of prædial-attached, prædial-unattached, and non-prædial. [Parliamentary return to the House of Lords, March, 1838.]

Divisions.	Classes.	No. of Slaves in each class.	Compensation value of each class.	Total.
			£.	
Prædial Attached.	Head People ..	..	..	
	Tradesmen	..	..	
	Inferior ditto ..	..	..	
	Field Labourers	..	..	
	Inferior ditto ..	..	..	
Prædial Unattached.	Head People....	398	25648	No. of Slaves, 11727. Amount, £ 541297.
	Tradesmen	234	14621	
	Inferior ditto ..	107	6126	
	Field Labourers	5663	305951	
	Inferior ditto ..	5325	188948	
Non-Prædial.	Head Tradesmen	1260	77396	No. of Slaves, 17384. Amount, £ 651788.
	Inferior ditto ..	983	40275	
	Head P. employed on wharfs, shipping, or other avocations	20	796	
	Inf. People ditto	23	937	
	Head Domestics	5265	245723	
	Inferior ditto ..	9842	286658	
	Children under six years of age on the 1st December 1834	5732	37813	
	Aged, diseased, or otherwise non-effective .	899	5087	

Number of claims having reference to each division. Prædial Attached, 0; Prædial Unattached, 3,443; Non-Prædial, 4,803.

The comparative small number of field labourers in the preceding return is explained by the colony not being a sugar or coffee settlement.

VII. Churches, Livings, &c. of the Cape of Good Hope. [B. B. 1836.]

Name of the Parish, in what County or District, and extent in Sq. Miles.*	Population of each Parish.†	Value of Living.	Parsonage House.	Glebe.‡	Church where situated, and the number of persons it will contain.	No. of persons generally attending.	Chapel where situated, and the No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of persons generally attending.	Protestant or Roman Catholic.	Parsonage House.	Dissenting Places of Worship.
Cape Town, 9½ sq. miles extent.	5500	1st. Minister, 400l., 2nd 300l. 3rd 300l.	..	..	See Note (a)	1600	.. ..	..	Dutch Calvanistic.	..	3
———	3800	600l.	..	..	In New-street, Cape Town, 1,100 persons. (b)	950	.. ..	..	English Episcopalian.	..	..
———	1000	1st Minister, 13l. 14s. 6d., 2nd ditto	2	..	In Cape Town, 1,600.	300	.. ..	..	Luthn. (c)	..	..
———	1000	Vacant, sal. 200l. per annum.	..	..	.. ..	..	See Note (d)	..	R. Catholic.	1	..
———	550	200l.	1	..	St. Andrew's Church, situate in Somerset Road, Cape Town, 500.	300	.. ..	..	Scottish Presbyterian	1	..
Cape District, 2,584 sq. miles in extent. Wynberg.	1050	80l.	..	..	.. ..	..	Wymberg, 150.	120	English Episcopalian	..	1 (e)
———	1000	..	..	..	At Wynberg, will contain about 800.	150	.. ..	..	Dutch Calvinistic (f)	..	..
Tygerberg.	2000	200l.	1	..	At the Village D'Elrban, near Tygerberg, will contain 400.	250	.. ..	..	Ditto.	..	..
Simon's Town.	1304	350l.	..	..	Vide Remarks	250	At Simon's Town, 300.	..	English Episc. (g)	..	1
Zwartland.	7060	200l.	1	..	At Malmesbury, 500.	300	.. ..	..	Calviuistic.	..	..
Green Kloof.	400	Moravian Missionaries.	..	.	.. ..	..	At Green Kloff, 400.	200	Protestant.	1	1 (h)
Stellenbosch, 2,280 sq. miles in extent. Stellenbosch.	4400	300l.	1	..	At Stellenbosch, and will contain 800.	500	.. ..	..	Dutch Calvinistic.	..	1 (i)
Paarl.	7200	200l.	1	1	At the Paarl, 1400.	900	.. ..	..	Ditto.	..	3 (k)
Hottentots. Holland.	1408	200l.	1	1	In the village of Somerset, 300.	80	.. ..	..	Ditto.	..	1 (l)
Worcester, 42,111 sq miles in extent Worcester.	600	200l.	1	1	Worcester, 400.	200	.. ..	..	Ditto.	..	1 (m)
Tulbagh.	4000	1st Mins. 100l. 2nd do. 100l.	1	1	In the village of Tulbagh, 400.	200	.. ..	..	Ditto.	..	1 (n)
Clan-William	5000	200l.	1	..	At Clan-William, 300.	100	.. ..	..	Ditto.	..	4 (o)
Swellendam. 7616 sq. miles in extent. Swellendam ..	11781	200l.	1	..	At Swellendam, 500.	400	.. ..	..	Ditto.	..	1 (p)
Caledon	5372	200l.	1	..	In the village of Caledon, 200.	200	.. ..	..	Ditto.	..	3 (q)
George. 4032 sq. miles in extent. George	8500	200l.	1	1	In the village of George, 300.	200	.. ..	..	Ditto.	..	1 (r)
Uitenhage. 9000 sq. miles in extent. Uitenhage ..	9163	200l.	1	1	At Uitenhage, 200.	100	.. ..	..	Ditto.	..	5 (s)
Port Elizabeth	1028	200l.	1	1	St. Mary's Church at Port Elizabeth, 400.	100	.. ..	..	English Episcopln.	..	1

* There are no distinct Parishes, the extent of County attached to any particular Church being mostly defined by local circumstances. † The numbers here inserted, are those of the persons supposed to be attached to the respective Churches. ‡ The glebe here under-mentioned is garden ground attached to the Parsonage.

Continued. Churches, Livings, &c., of Cape of Good Hope. [B. B. 1836.]

Name of the Parish, in what County or District, and extent in Sq. Miles.	Population of each Parish.	Value of Living.	Parsonage House.	Glebe.	Church where situated, and the No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.	Chapel, where situated and the No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.	Protestant or Roman Catholic.	Parsonage House.	Dissenting Places of Worship.
Graaff Reinet. 4400 sq. miles in extent.											
Graaff Reinet	11000	300*l*.	1	1	In the town of Graaff Reinet, 1400.	450	In the town of Graaff Reinet, 600.	250	Dutch (f) Calvinistic.	..	.
Colesberg ..	5000	200*l*.	1	1	At Colesberg, 100.	75	.. ..	..	Ditto.	..	..
Beaufort	4500	200*l*.	1	..	At Beaufort, 700.	130	.. ..	..	Ditto.	..	..
Albany. 1792 sq. miles in extent.											
Graham's Tn.	4800	200*l*.	1	1	At Graham's Town, 700.	420	.. ..	..	English Episcopal.	..	1
Bathurst ..	1300	200*l*.	1	1	At Bathurst, 300.	100	.. ..	..	Ditto.	..	..
Fish River ..	1100	37*l*. 10*s*.	..	..	.. ..	100	.. ..	..	Dutch (r) Calvinistic.	..	..
Kat River ..	3300	200*l*.	..	..	At Balfour, 300.	150	.. ..	..	Ditto.	..	..
Salem	1050	75*l*.	..	..	.. ..	..	In the village of Salem, 250.	150	Wesleyan.	..	..
Somerset ..	7000	200*l*.	1	1	The buildings will contain, 200.	150	.. ..	..	Dutch (w) Calvinistic.	..	..
Cradock ..	7100	200*l*.	1	1	At Cradock, 700.	180	.. ..	..	Scotch Presbyterian and Dutch Calvinistic (x)	..	.
Glen Lynden .	750	100*l*.	1	1	At Glenlynden, 250.	70	.. ..	..	Ditto.	..	..
Total, 819922½ sq. miles.	135416	7056*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*.	24	15	15350	8905	18000	720		3	42

(*a*) The old church having been found insecure, and having in consequence been pulled down, divine service is performed in the Lutheran Church which will contain about 1600 persons. The dissenting places of worship are two belonging to the Independents, and one to the Wesleyans.

(*b*) Morning and evening service is performed in the English Episcopalian Church (St. George's). The children of the English poor, free blacks, and apprentices are catechized in the government free school in Kerrom Street every Sunday.

(*c*) The senior minister of the Lutheran Church receives a stipend from the community of 150*l*. per annum, and enjoys other advantages, the second has also an annual allowance of 100*l*.

(*d*) The Rev. Mr. Moral who had acted as Catholic priest, during the absence on leave of the Rev. Mr. Fishton (since deceased) has left the colony. The living is therefore vacant. The Roman Catholic Chapel, situated in the Bintenkant, Cape Town, has during the late season been reduced to a heap of ruins, nor is there any immediate prospect of its being rebuilt. The arrival of a bishop and two priests who are shortly expected, will probably mature any plan, that may be in contemplation for the erection of a new place of worship.

(*e*) The dissenting place of worship belongs to the Wesleyans, it is situated near Wynberg and contains 200 persons.

(*f*) The minister is paid by the community.

(*g*) The chaplain, has an allowance of 52*l*. per annum from the navy. The service for the Episcopal community at Simon's Town is performed in the Wesleyan Chapel, for which Government pays an annual rent of 50*l*. It will contain 300 persons. The Episcopal Church, when finished will contain 400 persons.

(*h*) Three Missionaries officiate alternately.

(*i*) The dissenting place of worship is supported by individuals, for the religious instruction of apprentices and persons of colour. It will contain 400, and 150 usually attend, Mr. Luckof of the German Missionary Society gives instruction here.

(*k*) One of these dissenting places of worship, is situated at the Paarl, and another in Wagonmaker's valley; they were erected by private individuals for the instruction of slaves; each will contain 300 persons. Mr. Elliot of the London Missionary Society, officiates at the Paarl, and Mr. Bisseux of the Missionary Society of Paris, in the other. The third dissenting place of worship is situated at Fiansche Hock, it will contain 100 persons, but there is no missionary.

(*l*) The Wesleyans have a chapel, which will contain 130 persons.

(*m*) A Missionary resides at Worcester and instructs the coloured population.

(*n*) Two missionaries reside at Tulbagh and give religious instruction to the heathen.

(*o*) There are four Missionary Institutions in the district of Clan-William, one at the Cederberque, one in the Kamisberg, one in Minaquoisland, and one at the mouth of the Oliphant River. They are conducted by persons sent out from the different societies in Europe.

(*p*) The dissenting place of worship is the chapel at the Caledon Institution, belonging to the London Missionary Society, at which 834 persons reside.

(*q*) The dissenting places of worship, are chapels at the Moravian Establishments at Guadenthal, where 1,454 persons reside, and at a branch of that Establishment at Elim, to which 310 persons are attached, and a chapel at the Leper Institution at Hemelen Aardes, where there are generally from 80 to 100

patients, at which a Missionary from Gnadenthal performs Divine Service.

(r) A church is now building and almost completed, which will contain about 1,200 persons. The Dissenting place of worship is at Pacalkdorp, a station of the London Missionary Society. The chapel there will contain 200 persons. The attendants at divine service are Hottentots.

(s) There is a London Missionary Institution at each of the following places, viz. Bethelsdorp, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Hankey. The Moravians have a Missionary station at Enon. Each of these Missionary Institutions is frequented by Hottentots.

(t) Previous to the appointment of the present minister, the minister of Graaffe Reinet officiated four times a year to administer the sacrament, when about 1,000 attended.

(u) The dissenting places of worship in this district, are: 1 Independent, 1 Baptist, and 2 Wesleyan Chapels at Graham's Town; 1 Wesleyan at Kat River; 1 ditto at Salem; 1 ditto at Port Francis; 1 ditto at Wesley Mount; 1 ditto at Clumber; 1 ditto at Bathurst; 1 ditto at Manley's Flat; 1 ditto at Greenfontein, and the London Missionary Society at Theopolis. The Rev. Mr. Heavyside officiates as chaplain at Graham's Town, and receives for that duty a portion of the salary of the minister there.

(v) The minister of Somerset, performs Divine Service for the Dutch community at Albany once a quarter in the English Church at Graham's Town.

(w) Mr. Morgan acts as minister of the Dutch Reformed Community in Albany.

(x) The Dutch ministers, by occasional visits to the distant parts of their extensive parishes, remedy in some degree the inconvenience caused by the remoteness of the residences of the people from the church.

VIII. Schools, &c., of the Cape of Good Hope. [B. B. 1836.]

District.	Public or Free School, and where situated.	Number of Scholars.			Mode of Instruction.	If supported by Gov. or voluntary contributions, and amount of each.		Expenses of each School.	Private Schools
		Male	Fm.	Totl.		Govmt.	Vol. Con.		
Cape Town Dis.						£. s.	£. s.	‡ £. s.	
Cape Town . .	Free school, in Keerom-street.	188	79	267	Bell's.	* 60 0	† 7 0	(a)	
	Ditto in Nieuwe-street.			§	ditto.	100 0			
	School for free persons of colour, Long-street	14	85	99	Usual method.	18 0		(b)	
	Ditto in Keerom-street.	28	18	46	ditto.	18 0			
Cape District.									
Wynberg . . .	Free school in the village	18	10	28	ditto.	40 9			
Simon's Town .	Free school.	66	64	130	Bell's.	60 0			
Tygerberg . .	Public school at the village of D'Urban.	10	10	20	Usual method.	30 0		(c)	
Malmesbury . .	Ditto at the village.	10	7	17	ditto.	30 0			
Groenekloof . .	Public and infant school	114	122	236	Lancasterian.	. .	. .	(d) 12 0	
Stellenbosch.									
Stellenbosch . .	Free school in the village	21	16	37	ditto.	85 0	. .	(e) 27 0	7
Hottentots Holland.	Free school in the village of Somerset	15	2	17	Usual method.	60 0	. .	(f) .	1
Paarl	. . .	.	.	.	. .	. .	. .	.	12
Worcester.									
Worcester . .	Free school in the village	20	2	22	Lancasterian.	80 0	. .	(g) 22 10	1
Tulbagh . . .	Ditto ditto	5	5	10	ditto.	50 0	. .	.	1
Clan William .	Ditto ditto	16	14	30	ditto.	80 0	. .	(h) 22 10	
	Dutch school in the Ward Hantam.	4	1	5	Usual method.	22 10		(i)	
	Ditto in Namago island.	4	3	7	ditto.	22 10			
Swellendam.									
Swellendam . .	Free school in the village			§	Lancasterian.	75 0		(k)	
	Dutch ditto.	17	16	33	Usual method.				
Caledon . . .	Free school in the village	25	15	40	Lancasterian.	65 0	. .	(l) 30 0	
	Dutch ditto.	18	7	25	Usual method.	9 0			
George.									
George . . .	School in the village.	29	21	50	Lancasterian.	80 0	22 10		

* The sums in this column are the salaries paid the masters. † Under this head are included all expenses paid by government. ‡ The sums here inserted are the contingencies paid by government. § Vacant.

Schools, &c., of the Cape of Good Hope *(continued)*.

District.	Public or Free School, and where situated.	Number of Scholars.			Mode of Instruction.	If supported by Gov. or voluntary contributions, and amount of each.		Expenses of each School.	Private schools
		Male	Fm.	Totl.		Govmt.	Vol. Con.		
Uitenhage.									
Uitenhage . .	Free school in the village	42	22	64	ditto.	£80 & £40	22 10	(*m*)	
Port Elizabeth .	Ditto at the township.			‖	ditto.	80 0	. .	175 0	
Uitenhage . .	Do. for coloured classes.	45	36	81	ditto.				
Graaff Reinet.									
Graaff Reinet .	Free school in the village			§	Lancasterian.	100 0	. .	(*n*) .	9
Beaufort.									
Beaufort . . .	Free school in the town.			§					
Albany.									
Graham's Town	Ditto ditto	118	27	145	Bell's.	100 0	. .	(*o*) 22 10	
Bathurst . . .	Ditto in the village.	35	28	63	Lancasterian.	60 0	. .	(*p*) 15 0	5
Somerset.									
Somerset . . .	Ditto ditto.	34	31	65	ditto.	80 0	. .	(*q*) 15 0	
Cradock . . .	Ditto ditto.	32	36	68	ditto.	40 0		(*r*)	
	Total . .	900	659	1559		1465 0	52 0	341 10	36

§ Vacant. ‖ Undefined.

(*a*) The expenses are defrayed from the funds of the Bible and School Commission, and consist in various petty charges for chalk, brooms, cleaning, &c.

(*b*) These masters are engaged in the instruction of free persons of colour, who may be desirous of being baptized, either in the Dutch reformed or Lutheran faith: the schools are open every week day from four to five P. M.

(*c*) The want of a schoolmaster capable of giving instruction in the English language is much felt. This want might be supplied if funds could be found for the erection of a school-house.

(*d*) The expenses of these schools are defrayed by the Moravian Mission.

(*e*) The teacher receives 27*l.* per annum for house rent, which is included in the expenses.

(*f*) The school mentioned in the last column is a public school (not a free school) for instruction in the Dutch language: 12 scholars attend.

(*g*) The expenses are for house rent.

(*h*) The expenses are for house rent.

(*i*) The object of the foundation of these schools is to afford religious instruction to children living at a remote distance from any church, and to give elementary instruction in the English and Dutch languages. A few of the inhabitants have private schools.

(*k*) The annual expense for house rent has not been incurred. The master is the church clerk, and receives a salary of 30*l.* per annum on condition of keeping a school, which is held in the house occupied by him as church clerk.

(*l*) The expenses are for house rent. In addition to the charge for house rent, government furnishes these schools with forms, desks, &c. Reading and spelling lessons, slates, and other school materials have been supplied by the School Commission in Cape Town. There are Dutch private schools in the village of Swellendam and Caledon. There are private schools for Hottentots, viz.:—at Gnadenthal, two sunday schools for persons above seven years of age, two daily schools for girls and boys, and an infant school supported by the Moravian Missionaries; at Elim, one daily school and an infant school; at the Caledon Institution (Zuurbrak), one daily school for children, and an infant school supported by the London Missionary Society. Many persons engage private school-masters at their own houses, and the children of the neighbourhood generally attend there for instruction. The number of these private school-masters in the district is between 30 and 40, and about 250 children attend them.

(*m*) The 22*l.* 10*s.* is a charge for house rent. Government is also at an expense of 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per month for the hire of a school room. There is an infant school supported by voluntary contributions. The house and school rooms, being public property, are kept in repair by government. Desks, forms, &c. are supplied when required. There is a school at Pacaltsdorp, in the district of George; and one at Bethelsdorp, at Hankey, and at Enon, in the district of Uitenhage, for the children of the Hottentots belonging to those institutions which are supported by the respective missions. In the town of Uitenhage there is also a school for free persons of colour, kept in a building belonging to government. The teacher of it is also church clerk, for which he receives 25*l.* per annum from the church funds.

(*n*) The total number of scholars instructed in the private schools is 123 males and 122 females. There are several private schools in the several field cornetcies of this district, but they are not permanent, a teacher being occasionally employed for short periods in a family. The appointment of teacher has been vacant since the resignation of the late master in November, 1835.

(*o*) The expense is for house rent.

(*p*) The expense is for house rent.

(*q*) The expense is for house rent.

(*r*) The expense is for house rent.

IX. Prisoners of the Cape of Good Hope. [B. B.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Total.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1829	621	59	680	1	..	1	281	20	301	232	11	243	294	11	305	143	46	189	7
1831	651	101	752	1	..	1	260	45	305	239	10	249	347	49	396	170	50	220	19
1832	581	66	647	1	..	1	233	17	250	258	19	277	348	36	384	90	16	106	15
1833	691	86	777	4	..	4	224	40	264	299	16	315	349	57	406	165	31	196	5
1834	884	97	981	2	..	2	271	53	324	355	14	369	423	55	478	285	44	329	10
1835	762	123	885	..	..	..	244	63	307	370	33	403	360	33	393	158	32	190	18
1836	868	139	1007	..	..	..	216	77	293	451	41	492	460	74	534	274	15	289	9

Return of the Gaols and of the Prisoners confined therein throughout the year 1836. [B. B.]

Name of the Prison* and where situated.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing when more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	Total number of Prisoners.		No. of Misdemeanours.		No. of Felons.		No. of tried Prisoners.		No. of untried Prisoners.		Prisoners employed. Hard labour.	Prisoners employed. Employment not being hard labour.	Prisoners not employed.	Punishment for Offences within the Prison.	Cases of Sickness and Death. Cases of sickness in the year.	Greatest No. of Sick at one time.	Death.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.							
Cape Town	27	119	40	9	36	9	4	..	16	3	24	6	9	..	40	Coporeal punishment, tread mill, rice and water.	100	7	
Ten Temporary Convict Stations.																			
1. Amsterdam Battery	100	100	58	..	33	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	58						
2. Rondebosch	2	24	19	..	4	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	19						
3. Baas Herman's Kraal	1	10	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6						
4. Elsjes Baay	1	10	6	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6						
5. Muizenberg	1	12	9	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	9						
6. Sir Lowry's Pass	1	6	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5						
7. Honwhock	1	8	5	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5						
8. Attaqua's Kloof	..	..	10	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	10						
9. Town Prison	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	12					
10. House of Correction	..	35	..	24	..	7	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	24					
Robben Island	3	140	131	..	..	..	140	..	140	..	..	..	140	..	..	Flogging and solitary confinement, with or without spare diet.	120	52	
Rondebosch	5	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Wynberg	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Simon's Town	4	16	124	22	116	20	8	2	46	16	79	5	6	..	140				
Stellenbosch	4	48	23	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	14	..	..	Confinement in the stocks.	37	8	1
Paarl	12																		
Worcester	2	34	21	6	..	..	.	..	1	2	5	1	17	1	..	..	80	6	
Clanwilliam	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3								
Swellendam	8	50	8	1	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	7	1	1				
Caledon	4	24																	
George	5	56	18	..	2	..	..	..	16	..	2	..	14	..	..	..	93	9	1
Uitenhage	8	40	22	16	..	..	..	..	10	13	9	1	15	..	10	Solitary confinement.	60	10	1
Port Elizabeth	6	62	23	1	4	1	19	..	18	1	5	..	17	..	7	ditto	1	1	
Graham's Town	26	150	80	12	7	7	34	3	44	12	36	..	41	..	9	ditto	450	20	4
Somerset	9	90	160	86	70	30	84	14	98	20	78	..	54	..	14	..	50	5	
Cradock	9	27	5	2	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	4	2	
Graaff Reinet	7	151	60	7	3	2	57	5	41	5	17	2	34	..	33	..	70	5	2
Beaufort	7	70	23	3	..	1	23	..	15	1	8	..	15	..	11	..	6	3	
Total	260	1328	868	139	216	77	451	41	460	74	274	15	508	38	265		1071	128	9

* The prison bears the name of the place where it is situated.

General scale of Prison Rations throughout the Colony.—[B.B.] To each female prisoner, per diem, meat ¾ lb., bread 1 lb.; to each child under 7 years, except those at the breast, per day, meat ¼ lb., bread ½ lb.; to each child between 7 and 14 years, ditto, meat ½ lb., bread 3lb.; to each male convict at hard

labour, or each person detained as a witness, per day, either meat 1¼ lb., bread 1 lb., or in lieu, meat 1¼ lb., bread ¾ lb.; to all other male, criminal or civil prisoners confined for debt, per day, meat 1 lb., bread 1 lb. All persons admitted for medical aid, or prisoners under medical treatment, receive such rations only as the surgeon may direct. The daily allowance of rice, vegetables, soup, &c. in addition to the above mentioned articles, remain as heretofore customary in the several districts, but when the full rations of bread and meat are issued, the allowance of rice does not exceed 2 oz. for each ration.

X. The affairs of the colony are administered by a governor (salary 6,000*l.* per annum), nominated by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the Commander of the Forces, the Chief Justice, the Auditor-general, Treasurer, and Accountant-general, the Secretary to the Government. There is a Legislative Council appointed by the government in England, at the recommendation of course of the Colonial Government. The members of this council (of whom five are official) after two years' sitting, hold their seats for life; their debates are carried on with open doors.

At present each district or *drostdy*, has a Civil Commissioner, who acts also as a resident magistrate, aided by a relative number of unpaid justices of the peace: a district is divided into several smaller divisions, termed Veld Cornetcies, over which an officer with that title presides. The Veld Cornet is in fact a sort of petty magistrate, empowered to settle trifling disputes within a circuit of 15 or 20 miles, according to the extent of his authority, to punish evil-doers, to call out the burghers (over whom he presides) in the public service, and act as their officer on *commandoes*, (reprisals on the frontier tribes for incursions into our territory) to supply government with relays of horses or oxen, when wanted, &c. &c.; he receives no salary (except upon the Kaffre frontier), but is exempt from all *direct* taxes.

The municipal body at Cape Town consisted of a *Burgher Senate*, under the form of a President, four members, Secretary, and Town Treasurer: the President remaining in office two years, and receiving 3,500 rix-dollars per annum; he was succeeded by the senior member, and the election of a new member took place by the Board (not by the inhabitants or burghers, paying the taxes), three persons were returned by the majority of votes, and their names sent to the Governor, who selected one out of the three.

This Senate, if properly elected and managed, might have been productive of much good; it had the superintendence of the cleansing and lighting of the public streets, and of preventing encroachments on public lands, it regulated their sale, supervised weights and measures, and the reservoirs, water-pipes, and fire-engines; attended to the assize of bread, the slaughtering of healthy cattle by the butchers, levied and received the town taxes, and the commando tax, when that was necessary, and watched over the prices of various articles of prime necessity. Under proper regulation and management such a body, duly elected, would have been of considerable assistance to a government, by relieving it of all minor details of management, in the concerns of private life; it has recently, however, been dissolved, without any substitute being provided.

When the Cape became a British colony the Dutch criminal and civil laws were in operation; these, particularly the latter, have undergone some modification, torture has been abolished; the penalty of death attaches on conviction to murder, rape, coining money, and high treason; transportation, for theft to a large amount, or crimes of a serious or violent nature, not liable by the Dutch law to death: for minor crimes, the punishment is banishment to Robben Island (at the entrance of Table Bay), with hard labour; imprisonment in the *Tronk* (prison), or flogging. Criminals are tried by a jury, of whom there must be at least seven members present, and when the offence is capital a majority must agree in the verdict, if seven only be present; if more than seven jurors attend, and opinions as to guilty or not guilty are equal, the prisioner is acquitted; by the new charter the English system has been brought into operation. A criminal is allowed, on his trial, to employ an advocate to examine and cross examine witnesses, and to argue for him on all points of law in his defence.

The civil law is modified by that of the Dutch code,—the 'Statutes of India,' collected by the Dutch towards the end of the seventeenth century, and declared to be applicable to the Cape by a Batavian proclamation, dated February, 1715,—and by various colonial laws, or where these are found deficient by the *Corpus Juris Civilis*. The equal division of property on the demise of a parent, added to the absurd custom of measuring distances by a man's walk in an hour, or a horse's canter, render litigation frequent.

The laws are administered by a Supreme Court, presided over by a Chief Justice (salary 2,000*l.*), and two Puisne Judges (salary each 1,200*l.*), who hold four terms in the year—February, June, August, and December. Circuit Courts, civil and criminal, are also held after the English form (the colonists complain of a great want of uniformity in the law proceedings of the circuit courts; two of the judges being English, act according to that system—whilst the third being Scotch, follows his national customs, hence different procedures prevail, to the no small annoyance of suitors; it is indeed to be hoped that some more suitable qualification were requisite for our colonial judges than mere party influence, or aristocratic connexions); for the better execution of the law, the office of High Sheriff, with the appointment of Deputy Sheriffs for each district, was created in 1828. Small debts under 20*l.*, in the Cape district, or 10*l.* in the country, are recoverable in the Court of the Resident Magistrate, from whose judgment there is an appeal; in Cape Town if the sum in dispute amount to, or exceed 5*l.*, or in the country districts 40*s*. Debts exceeding 20*l.* sterling in the Cape district, and 10*l.* in other parts of the colony, are recoverable only in the Supreme Court, where, however, smaller sums may also be recovered (under the Charter of Justice of 2 William IV., the jurisdiction of the Court extends to sums not exceeding in amount 40*l.*): claims founded on a note, or bond already due, require no witnesses; book debts, and others, not founded on liquid (note of hand or other acknowledgment) documents, require to be proved by witnesses; and a person, suing *in formâ pauperis*, is allowed an advocate by the Court, to inquire into his case.

A court of Vice-Admiralty sits for the trial of offences committed on the high seas, and for the adjudication of maritime disputes. The commissioners appointed by letters patent under the Great Seal, dated 13th March, 1832, are the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, Members of Council, the Chief and Puisne Judges, the Commander-in-Chief and flag-

officers of ships of war, and also the captains and commanders of ships of war. Matrimonial courts, for the settlement of conjugal differences, and the granting of marriage licenses, are held by the Commissioners, who are also resident magistrates, in their respective districts, aided by the local Justices of the Peace and the Veld Cornet.

The tenures of land are various; the most ancient are those which are called "*loan farms*," which were granted to the early settlers, at an annual rent of 24 rix dollars, the lease being perpetual, so long as the rent be paid. Three such farms are calculated to contain nine square miles, and there are about 2,000 in the colony. Gratuity lands are a customary copyhold, and pay about the same rent as "loan farms." They were grants by favour, and are chiefly situate in the neighbourhood of the Cape district. Freehold estates are grants made to the first settlers, of about 120 acres each, and are also situate chiefly around the first location made at Table Bay. The greater part of these tenures are held on account of a sum of money being paid down at once, on the primary occupation of the settlers. Quit rents were derived from the use of waste lands lying contiguous to an estate, the occupant of the latter consenting to pay at the rate of 1*s* an acre, under a lease granted for 15 years.

The last and most usual system in operation is perpetual quit-rents, the annual payment depending upon the quality and circumstances of the land; these estates vary upwards to 3,000 *morgen*, or 6,000 English acres. Transfers of land, or mortgages (except the bond called *Skygene*), are legal only when registered in the debt book, at the Colonial Office at Cape Town, where Commissioners sit to superintend such matters; and no sale or transfer can be made till after a settlement of all bonds, either by the mortgager consenting to continue his loan on the securities of the new purchaser, or by repayment; a fresh transfer is then made, and the purchaser is placed in possession of a complete title, without the possibility of fraud, of claims withheld, or mortgages concealed, at an expense of a couple of sheets of paper, and a trifling payment—thus avoiding a ponderous mass of conveyance.

There are 12 barristers (L.L.D's), and 17 attorneys in Cape Town, and 5 in the country. Many of the attorneys are notaries, and some of them practise as barristers.

The Dutch language, formerly used in the courts of law, is now superseded by the English.

The establishment of king's troops in South Africa is three regiments of infantry—the head quarters of two being at Cape Town, and of the other at Graham's Town. There is a strong detachment of royal artillery, a party of the royal engineers, and a regiment of mounted riflemen, termed the Cape cavalry, the privates and non-commissioned officers of which are principally Hottentots.

The following was the strength of the corps on 1st January, 1837. One major, 3 captains, 4 lieutenants, 3 ensigns; staff—1 adjutant, 1 surgeon, 1 quartermaster; 25 sergeants, 12 buglers, 21 corporals, 334 privates, 366 horses.

The military stations along the Kaffre frontier, with the strength of each corps at the respective posts, was in 1831 as follows:—

Distance from Graham's Town.	Stations.	Distance between the several districts.	Royal Artillery.			Royal Engineers.			Infantry.			Mounted Rifles.			Staff.	Total.
			Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.		
	Graham's Town	—	2	1	25	3	1	5	11	20	276	1	3	13	5	366
20	Vooy Plaats . .	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
35	Kaffre Drift . .	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	33	—	37
47	Gualana River .	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	19	—	20
45	Fort Wiltshire .	45	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	2	58	2	2	37	2	108
58	Fort Beaufort .	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	65	7	6	68	—	151
94	Kat River . .	30	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	12	1	1	28	1	47
60	Koonap . . .	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	—	—	4	—	19
18	Hermanus Kraal	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	54	—	1	7	—	65
	Total . .		2	1	32	3	1	5	15	29	479	13	16	216	8	820

Cape Town, as head-quarters, gives off detachments, similar to the above, to Simon's Town, and some outposts.

Our naval force is under the command of a Rear-Admiral, whose authority extends along the E. and W. coasts of Africa, and to Mauritius and St. Helena.

The Dutch established a system of subordinate magistrates at the Cape of Good Hope, which we have retained. The following are the instructions under which they act, dated 5th October 1837:—

Instructions for the Field-Cornets of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.—1. The field-cornets must, each in his respective ward, be considered as subordinate magistrates, and, as such, be respected accordingly.

2. They must not forget that, as magistrates, they can only acquire the regard and respect of their fellow subjects by treating them with propriety, and according as they themselves set the example of what they require of others.

3. They must endeavour to obtain a perfect knowledge not only of the lands within their wards, but of the productions thereof, and their capability for other produce.

4. They must take particular notice of the conduct and deportment of the inhabitants of their wards, in order to be at all times prepared to report thereon to superior authority, when required.

5. They must endeavour to settle disputes among the inhabitants which might lead to animosities and litigation, and to reconcile the parties.

6. The field-cornets shall never suffer either friendship or enmity, pleasure or displeasure, fear or favour, to influence their official conduct. They would otherwise render themselves unworthy of their situation; they would themselves become culpable; and in cases where evil consequences did result therefrom, they might be found guilty of having violated their oath.

7. Should they find themselves placed within the fourth, or nearer degree of consanguinity with, or be brother-in-law to a person against whom they are called to act; should they be on terms of close intimacy, or, on the contrary, at enmity with the same, they shall in such cases acquaint the civil commissioner of the district therewith, in order that some other person may be appointed to perform the duty required.

8. The field-cornets are obliged particularly to watch for the maintenance of order and tranquillity in their district, and not to suffer it to be disturbed by any one.

9. All laws, proclamations, ordinances, or other instructions, expedited by, or on the part of, the Government, for the use of the country districts, shall be communicated to the respective field-cornets, in order, by each of them in their duty to see that they are punctually obeyed. The field-cornets must endeavour, by example and expostulation, to promote obedience to the same; and they shall, without delay, report any disobedience to the nearest magistrate or clerk of the peace.

10. In addition to the general laws, proclamations, ordinances, or other instructions from Government, they will receive and obey all orders given or addressed to them by the civil commissioners of the district.

11. Every field-cornet must keep an exact register of all the inhabitants of his district above 16 years. This register is, in the first instance, to be formed from personal examination; and after that, every youth on having attained the age of 16 years, shall be obliged immediately to report himself to the field-cornet, in order to be entered upon the register.

12. The male population in each district shall be divided into *three classes*—first, from *sixteen* to *thirty*; the second, from *thirty* to *forty-five*; the third, from *forty-five* to *sixty* years of age. This classification field-cornets must attend to in calling out the armed burgher forces of their wards, and observe in each class to call for personal service,—first, upon single men, in preference to those who are married, and on those who have no particular vocation or pursuit, in preference to those who have. Those persons who have attained the age of 60 years are exempt from personal service, except in case of extreme necessity.

13. From these registers they shall form and transmit to the civil commissioner of the district, in the month of October, a list of the young men who have, within the year ending in September, attained the age of 16, in order that they may be duly enrolled.

14. The field-cornets shall erase from their registers all such persons who have died—wherefore, all heads of families are obliged to report, or cause to be reported, in writing, to the field-cornet of their ward, within *forty-eight hours*, the death of any individual who shall have died in his family above the age of 16 years, on pain of being fined *twenty-five rix dollars*.

15. Should any inhabitant meet with an untimely death, either by his own violence or from accident, the body shall not be buried until the field-cornet of the ward, after having held an inquest thereon, shall have permitted the burial to take place.

16. The field-cornets shall send all prisoners under sufficient guard to the field cornet next on the road, who is bound to receive them, and in like manner to forward them on, and so on in succession, until they arrive at the place of their destination.

17. And in case that on the road by which the prisoners are to be conducted no other field-cornet resides, then shall the field-cornet who has arrested the prisoners, or the one to whom they are delivered over, send the prisoners on to the next inhabitant, although not a field-cornet, who shall, as also the other inhabitant next in succession, be obliged to receive the prisoners and forward them on, until they reach the place of their destination, without any distinction, and whether such inhabitants residing along the road belong to such district and ward, or not. The officers of justice, or such other to whom the prisoners are finally to be delivered over, are to take particular notice that this regulation has been strictly obeyed.

18. No field-cornet shall summon the inhabitants to meet armed, without special orders from the civil commissioner; except, however, on information received by him, that the peace of his ward is endangered by gangs of vagabonds within it, or by hostile assemblages of such persons without. In such cases the field-cornet is enjoined to call out the necessary number of armed men from the ward, to protect the inhabitants and their property from violence and depredation.

19. In such cases the field-cornet shall immediately report to the civil commissioner of the district, and also acquaint the neighbouring field-cornets with the particulars, who shall be obliged, whenever required, to assist him with armed men of their own wards.

20. The field-cornets shall report all extraordinary occurrences in their wards, not herein mentioned, to the civil commissioner: And whereas every possible occurrence cannot be foreseen, it is recommended to the discretion of every field-cornet, in cases when the delay occasioned by the time required for making the report, and to receive orders, which might be attended with injurious consequences to the public or to individuals, in such cases immediately to check the evil, and, if necessary, to oppose it by force.

21. In case any vessel on the coast should send a boat on shore, the field-cornet shall make himself acquainted with the following particulars, viz. the names of the vessel and the commander; to what nation belonging; whence, and whither bound; number of the crew and passengers; cargo; how long from the last port; why put in; crew if healthy; and if not, what malady on board; and whatever additional information he can obtain.

22. In case the vessel be in want of provisions, the field-cornet shall provide a supply of such as may be requisite from day to day on payment being made; but he shall allow no communication between the vessel and the shore, further than is necessary, and prevent desertion of the seamen.

23. He shall prevent the landing of goods of any description from such vessel; and should he suspect the existence of any contagious disease on board, he shall suffer no one to land, but cause the supplies to be handed into the boat, with the utmost caution.

24. But when any vessel approaches the shore in such distress, that to await orders from the civil commissioner might endanger the ship or cargo, the cargo may then be landed; but the same must then remain

nder the joint care of the field-cornet and the owner, uper-cargo, or commander, until orders for its disposal be received from competent authority.

25. Whenever any vessel is cast on any of the shores f this colony, the person first discovering it shall orthwith acquaint the field-cornet therewith, who hall also immediately report it to the nearest magistrate.

26. The field-cornet shall, until some magistrate hall arrive at the place where the vessel is stranded, ndeavour as much as possible to save the persons nd property belonging thereto; and for this purpose he field-cornet shall order in time a sufficient number of men, and, if necessary, call in the assistance of the neighbouring field-cornets.

27. They are to take care that all letters or papers addressed to, or transmitted by Government, or other public authorities, which may come into the hands of any of the inhabitants, be forwarded by them with the utmost speed.

28. The field-cornets shall watch attentively, that no roving people keep themselves in their wards with their families and cattle. On discovering such people in their wards, they are immediately to report it to the civil commissioner and the nearest magistrate, and to order them forthwith to depart. The field-cornets shall in particular not suffer the *Uitspan* places to remain longer than *twenty-four hours* at any one time by the same persons, unless the swelling of a river, or other unforeseen circumstance, should prevent their proceeding.

29. When the state of the country may render it necessary to establish signal stations for the more ready assemblage of the means of defence, the field-cornet, when informed of the firing of an alarm gun, shall forthwith dispatch a trusty person to the nearest signal post, to watch that the signals be properly repeated.

30. At the same time he is to take care that all such persons belonging to the armed burghers, or any other corps, and who at that period are within his ward, do forthwith repair to their respective posts; and he shall give the necessary orders for the preservation of the peace, and, when required, render such other services as circumstances may demand.

31. The field-cornets, each in their respective wards, shall pay attention to the improvement and repairs of the public roads, and particularly obey, and cause to be obeyed, the orders they may receive respecting them, or which the proclamations and ordinances prescribe to them; and shall use all means in their power to induce the inhabitants to contribute the means of forming and keeping up the same.

32. The field-cornets shall mutually correspond with each other in all matters in which their several wards have a common interest; and they shall endeavour to assist one another in all things tending to promote the welfare of the colony.

33. Whenever a field-cornet goes beyond the limits of his ward, he must appoint one of the most able inhabitants of his ward to act for him, who shall be obliged to do so during his absence; and in all things to conform himself to whatsoever is contained in these regulations, for which he will be held responsible.

34. A field-cornet intending to remove to another ward, shall be obliged to acquaint the civil commissioner to whose district he belongs therewith, in order that another person may be appointed to succeed him. And the retiring field-cornet, in such or any other case, shall give up to his successor all books and papers belonging to his situation, including these present instructions.

35. The field-cornets shall not, either themselves, or their wives, children, or inmates in their families, receive any presents or gifts from any one who, on account of the field-cornet's situation, has any thing to hope or fear of him.

All field-cornets holding office for 15 years in one district receive the advantages usually accorded to field-cornets after 25 years service. No field-cornet is obliged to serve more than five years, unless with his own concurrence, and with the approval of the civil commissioner of the district.

XI. It is difficult to convey a clear idea of the mode of managing the finances of the colony, owing partly to the variety of items, which enter into the Treasurer-General's budget at the Cape. The best mode of explaining the receipts and disbursements will be to give the following statement of the gross revenue of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, from 1st January to 31st December, 1832:—

Gross Revenue. — Port dues, 1,269*l.*; stamp dues, 16,837*l.*; Lombard Bank, interest, &c. 15,633*l.*; Discount Bank, discounts, 4,616*l.* Customs: Duties, 3 per cent. on English and 10 on foreign, 13,385*l.*; store rent, 357*l.*; wharfage, 1,482*l.*;—total, 15,225*l.* Postage, 3,877*l.*; land rent, 7,310*l.*; fines, 954*l.*; advances recovered, 426*l.*; surcharges recovered, 100*l.* Assessed taxes: Capitation tax, 4,912*l.*; tax on servants, 177*l.*; tax on horses, 1,362*l.*; tax on carriages, 2,801*l.*; tax on stock and produce, 3,162*l.*; tax on income, 2 per cent. 2,564*l.*; water tax, 1,107*l.*; house tax, 920*l.*; tax for keeping in repair the Cradock-hill road, 122*l.*; arrear taxes, due prior to the 31st March 1829, 413*l.*;—total, 17,544*l.* Market duties, 3,727*l.*; auction duties, 12,508*l.*; rent of butchers' shambles, 840*l.*; rent of quarries, 26*l.* Tithes: On wine and brandy, 2,754*l.*; on grain, 1,619*l.*; — total, 4,374*l.* Transfer dues, 7,227*l.*; tolls and ferries, 3,131*l.*; fees of office, 6,345*l.*; pound fees, 182*l.*; Somerset Hospital, 535*l.*; miscellaneous, 8,113*l.* Total revenue, 130,808*l.*

The port dues are derived from a tax of 4½*d.* per ton levied on all vessels entering Table or Simon's Bay (Algoa Bay is exempted), for the purposes of trade, and if for refreshments, or any purposes other than trade, 2½*d.* per ton. This is independent of wharfage dues or permits, which are, however, light.

Stamp dues, with the exception of the assessed taxes, form the largest item in the budget; they are extremely numerous, but appear to be well graduated, and if not pressing on the lower classes of the community, they form an unexceptionable item of revenue. At the Cape, stamps are requisite on all transfers of property, on bills, on promissory notes, on bonds passed before notaries, on wills or codicils, on various law papers, and all deeds of contract, &c., on powers of attorney, civil or legal appointments or promotions, on licenses for the sale of wines, spirits or beer, for keeping an inn or eating-house, and for exercising the following trades—auctioneers, bakers, retail shopkeepers, pedlars and hawkers, game-killers, fire-wood carriers, brewers or distillers, for waggons and boats, clubs and societies, public billiard tables, marriage licenses, letters of burghership, adoptions, leave to go to the hot baths, and permission to quit the colony. The foregoing is a formidable list, and some petty items might well be excluded.

The *Lombard and Discount Banks*, which are government establishments (see *Monetary System*), yield a considerable item of the revenue, n the

shape of interest on loans made, profits on banking, &c.

The customs are derived from a duty of 3 per cent. levied on all British and British colonial goods, and of 10 per cent. on all foreign goods imported either in British bottoms or in vessels of certain nations in amity with Great Britain; 10 per cent. is also levied on all goods imported into the Cape from the East Indies. It has been proposed to increase the import duties, and thus augment the revenue, so as to admit the abolition of some of the vexatious items of taxation.

Postage is not very heavy, considering the slowness of communication throughout the colony. From Cape Town to Simon's Town, a distance of 25 miles, it is 3*d*. for a single letter; and from Cape Town to Graaff Reinet, 500 miles distant, it is 1*s*.; ship letters brought into the colony, single, 4*d*.; double, 8*d*.; one ounce, 1*s*. Newspapers sent inland, or from the colony, 1*d*. each. The mails are conveyed throughout the colony by post-riders on horseback; the riders are generally Hottentots, or slaves, in the service of the post-holders, who are boors, residing near the high roads. The post-holders receive an allowance, regulated by the number of hours' journey which they engage to carry the mails. The improvement of the roads in the colony, under the able superintendence of Major Mitchel, has tended much to facilitate the transfer of the mails; and, with increased knowledge and intercourse, the post-office ought to be a source of revenue, which it can scarcely be considered at present.

The *assessed taxes* are payable under the provisions of ordinance, No. 57, passed March 5, 1829. The capitation tax is levied on every free male above 16, and on every free female, widow or unmarried, at the rate of 6*s*. yearly.

Exceptions.—Free male servants taxed as servants at 10*s*. yearly; officers in the King's service on full pay, or employed as military men in the colony, and their families; field commandants, field cornets, and provisional ditto; all pensioners not receiving more than 1*s*. a day, and having no other means of livelihood; all persons of the border tribes, for two years after their first entering the colony; and all apprentices under ordinances 49 and 50.

On every free male servant, or slave above 16, employed as coachman or driver of carriage, taxed at 4*l*. 10*s*., or 2*l*.; and every groom or stable servant, porter, footman, house-servant, or cook, 10*s*.

Exception.—Military officers' servants.

Horses.—On each riding or draught horse used for pleasure carriages, 10*s*.; on each saddle horse used in trade or agriculture, 1*s*.

Exception.—Military men, according to the number allowed to their rank.

Carriages. — On all sorts of vehicles with four wheels, used or hired out for pleasure, 4*l*.; on all ditto, with two wheels, 2*l*.; on all four-wheeled vehicles used in trade or agriculture, 5*s*.; on all two-wheeled ditto, 2*s*. 6*d*. Coachmakers, agents, &c. not liable for carriages not used or lent out.

Income Tax.—Two pounds per cent. on all whose incomes exceed 30*l*., excepting from farming stock chargeable with Oppgaaf.

Exceptions.—Military officers, half-pay ditto, and their wives and children receiving colonial half-pay, for the amount of such half-pay only.

N.B. These taxes were imposed in lieu of former ones, known as the Kaffre Commando, taxes on cattle and grain, levied by the late Burgher Senate, and the extraordinary assessment on ordinary oppgaaf, authorised by proclamation of 1st April, 1814, sec. 14. All these were of course abolished.

Direct Taxes, Ordinance 57.—Capitation, servants, &c. Do. 78. Houses and stores, and water rate.

On Produce and Stock.—Each head of black cattle, ¾*d*.; each breeding horse, ¾*d*.; 25 sheep or goats, 2¼*d*.; each muid of wheat, barley, rye, and oats, ¾*d*.; each leaguer of wine, 6*d*.; ditto, brandy, 1*s*. 1½*d*.

The other items explain themselves by their names—the auction duties are large—most sales taking place in that manner. The tithes on wine, and brandy, and grain are derived from duties levied on these articles as they enter Cape Town, which it is now proposed to abolish.

Revenue of the Cape of Good Hope since the conquest by the English. [Found among Lord Wellesley's papers]:—

From 1st October, 1795, to 30th September, 1796, R. Ds. 111,264. 22,252*l*.

From 1st October, 1796, to 30th September, 1797, R. Ds. 201,893. 40,378*l*.

Three months from 1st October, 1797, to 31st December, 1797, R. Ds. 90,549. 18,109*l*.

Revenue and Expenditure from 1828 to 1837. [B.B.]

Years.	Revenue.	Years.	Expenditure.
	£.		£.
1828 ..	128971	1828 ..	128796
1829 ..	128589	1829 ..	135351
1830 ..	134493	1830 ..	121463
1831 ..	124174	1831 ..	129105
1832 ..	130868	1832 ..	126889
1833 ..	136275	1833 ..	130133
1834 ..	119583	1834 ..	120925
1835 ..	133417	1835 ..	134576
1836 ..	158697	1836 ..	147579
1837 ..		1837 ..	

Recapitulation of the Establishment.—[B. B.] 1836. Civil establishment for 1837, including revenue departments, district magistracies, district surgeons, post office, hospitals, agents, &c., 33,437*l*; contingent expenditure for 1836, including remittances to colonial agent in England, 12,370*l*.; judicial establishment, and police for 1837, 22,581*l*.; contingent expenditure for 1836, including expenses of criminal prosecutions and witnesses, maintenance of prisoners, and expenses of special police, 18,504*l*.; ecclesiastical establishment and schools for 1837, 9,555*l*.; contingent expenditure for 1836, 761*l*.; miscellaneous expenditure for 1836, including advances for the public service, public works, &c., sundry expenses of the Kaffre war, redemption of illegal notes &c. 43,666*l*.; pensions civil and military for 1837, 9,491*l*.; total, 150,365*l*.

Commissariat Department. [B. B.] 1836. — Supplies; purchase of provisions and forage, 4,895*l*.; deduct amount received for stoppages of rations, 1,495*l*., leaves a total of 41,400*l*.; fuel and light, 2,107*l*.; transport, waggon and boat hire and conveyances of troops and stores, to and from Algoa Bay, 15,669*l*.; pay of extra staff, clerks, store keepers, labourers &c. employed in commissariat and other military departments, 8,372*l*.; military allowances, lodging money, also forage and stable allowances of officers of Cape mounted rifle corps, 3,274*l*.; ordinaries, regimental subsistence for the troops' half

yearly allowances, pay of general staff and hospital officers, extra farriery for Cape mounted rifle corps, expenses of court martial, &c., 67,351*l.*; pay of commissariat officers, store branch, 2,120*l.*; miscellaneous disbursements, expenses incurred by the Royal Engineers department upon special warrants of his excellency the Commander-in-Chief, purchase of remount horses, saddlery, repairs of saddlery, compensation in lieu of clothing, to garrison serjeant, major and staff serjeant, purchase of sundry magazine implements for commissariat and other military departments, passage money to officers proceeding to and from the Frontier, postage on public letters, printing and advertisements, travelling expenses, interest paid on debentures, also various expenses incurred by the Kaffre war, 10,448*l.*

The sum advanced to the ordnance department, 13,762*l.*; being the amount of the ordnance store keeper's drafts upon the military chest, as also the sum of 13,542*l.*; advanced to naval and other departments; and further the sum of 24,055*l.*; paid under the head of special services are not included in this statement; total commissariat expenditure, 150,742*l.*

Ordnance Department. Pay allowances of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, 3,731*l.*; disbursements in the pay of barrack officers, artificers, and labourers, and purchase of stores under the head of services: ordnance, 2,306*l.*, barrack, 4,633*l.*, total, 10,670*l.*; add commissariat expenditure, 150,742*l.*; total military expenditure by Great Britain, 161,412*l.*

XII. There are no early accounts obtainable of the commerce of the Cape. I begin with showing the quantity of shipping engaged in the trade of the colony.

The following is independent of numerous vessels of divers nations, touching at Table and Simon's Bays for refreshments. The colonists have, as yet, very little shipping of their own, and it is employed principally in the coasting trade. List and tonnage of colonial and coasting vessels in 1834: Mary, *brig*, 116; Conch, *brigantine*, 100; Mary, *schooner*, 72; Kate, *ditto*, 83; Ligonier, *cutter*, 55; Knysna, *brig*, 142; St. Helena, *schooner*, 175; Leda, *bark*, 188; Urania, *brig*, 132; Jane and Henry, *brigantine*, 146;—total number, 10, tons, 1209.

SHIPPING INWARDS.

Years.	Great Britain.		British Colonies.		Foreign States.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1824	29	8313	24	5460	13	7052	66	20825
1828	66	23595	80	25920	41	14281	187	63706
1831	79	20737	114	32752	38	14769	231	68258
1832	87	26841	98	34654	38	12373	223	73868
1833	114	33700	88	20829	151	54702	353	109231
1834	102	30959	115	40340	141	36350	358	107655
1835	91	30614	..	..	..	..	470	127989
1836	130	42228	..	..	..	..	486	134875
SHIPPING OUTWARDS.								
1824	24	7918	18	3319	6	1395	48	12632
1828	89	32282	70	21385	28	8015	187	61682
1831	104	33393	99	21272	52	9915	255	64580
1832	95	37237	92	27953	26	7369	213	72559
1833	136	51552	83	4863	104	9866	323	100111
1834	135	50447	120	36716	95	49890	350	116155
1835	142	52228	..	..	..	..	468	127139
1836	143	51500	..	..	..	..	479	130512

No steam vessel has yet been introduced into the colony, though the adaptation of such, for keeping up the intercourse between Cape Town and Algoa Bay, is indisputable; a diligent search should be made for good coals, for if these were discovered, a steam intercourse with India and Australasia, *via* the Cape of of Good Hope, would speedily follow. The annual commerce of the colony may be estimated at nearly a million sterling in imports and exports.

A summary view of the Trade and Navigation of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope in the year ending 5th January, 1836.—[B. B.]

PORTS.	Vessels Inwards.		Vessels Outwards.		Total Customs, Duties alone.	Total Revenue collected by the Customs including Fees and Wharfage.	Total value of Imports	Total value of Exports.*
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Cape Town	287	98996	292	99495	18244	21646	498565	328579
Coastwise	80	7620	79	7400	..	..		
Port Elizabeth	28	5275	21	4093	1370	1504	39817	33299
Coastwise	45	5663	47	6082	..	..		
Simon's Town	30	10435	28	9764	139	193	2656	402
Coastwise	..	..	1	305	..	..		
Total Colony	345	114706	341	113352	19753	23343	641038	362280
Coastwise	125	13283	127	13787				
Total	470	127989	468	127139				

* Exclusive of the value of these articles, shipped as stores to merchant vessels, or supplied to H. M. Navy, the former averaging in Cape Town, this year about 70,000*l.*, and the latter 3,000*l.*

In 1827, Algoa Bay was made a port of entry, and its trade thus rose: 1828, imports, 55,201*l.*, exports, 41,290*l.*; 1829, imports, 63,491*l.*, exports, 59,300*l.*; 1830, imports, 99,742*l.*, exports, 60,828*l.*; 1831, imports, 65,518*l.*, exports, 65,351*l.*; 1832, imports, 112,845*l*, exports, 86,931*l.*; 1833, imports, 213,309*l.*; 1834, imports, 236,563*l.*

This comparatively large extent of commerce has arisen from the industry of the British settlers, and the intercourse which they have opened with the

Kaffres, and other native tribes: the Kaffre trade in the first 18 months after its opening, poured native produce into Graham's Town, (chiefly ivory), to the amount of 32,000*l*.

A comparative statement of the collections at the Port of Cape Town, for the years ending 5th Jan. 1837 and 1836.

Collections.	Year ending 5th January, 1837.	Year ending 5th January, 1836.	Increase.
	£.	£.	£.
Custom Duties .	25272	18244	7477
Government Fees .	738	684	53
Warehouse Rent .	386	358	28
Wharfage . .	2776	2359	418
Total . .	29622	21645	7976

A summary view of the Trade and Navigation of this Colony, in the year ending 5th January, 1837.

PORTS.	Vessels Inwards.		Vessels Outwards.		Total Costs, Duty alone.	Total Revenue.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
					£.	£.
Cape Town .	324	108581	302	103157	25722	29622
Coastwise .	64	5291	84	7760		
Port Elizabeth	25	4560	19	3536	2894	3035
Coastwise .	39	4250	41	4342		
Simon's Town	32	11811	31	11349	221	308
Coastwise .	2	382	2	368		
Total Colony .	381	124952	352	118042	28837	32965
Coastwise .	105	9923	127	12470		
Grand Total	486	134875	479	130512		

Total value of Imports and Exports: Cape Town, imports 780,673*l*., exports 336,199*l*.; Port Elizabeth, imports 87,246*l*., exports 47,307*l*.; Simon's Town, imports 23,243*l*., exports 877*l*.; grand total colony, imports, 891,162*l*., exports 384,383*l*.

The above exports are exclusive of the value of articles shipped as stores to merchant vessels, or supplies to H. M. Navy, the latter amounting this year to 3,082*l*.

Port Elizabeth, articles exported in the year ending 5th January, 1837, aloes, 30,808lbs., 285*l*.; beef and pork, 628 casks, 2,323*l*.; bone (whale), 2,000lbs., 100*l*.: butter, 60,339lbs., 2,412*l*.; candles, 500lbs., 18*l*.; corn, grain, and meal, 5 muids, 8*l*.; barley, 27 muids, 11*l*.: beans and peas, 332 muids, 302*l*.; oats, 1,060 muids, 269*l*.; wheat, 84 muids, 81*l*.; feathers (ostrich), 20lbs., 51*l*.; fruits (dried), 31lbs. 1*l*.; hides (horse and ox), 17,947 in no., 15,476*l*.; horns, 58,571 in no., 2,115*l*.; horses, 1 in no., 9*l*.; ivory, 20,754lbs., 2,546*l*.; oil, viz. seal, 170 gallons, 10*l*.; whale, 6,174 gallons, 612*l*.; sheep's tails, 1,494lbs. 19*l*.; skins, viz. calf, 412 in no., 98*l*.; goat, 72,060, 4,858*l*.; kip, 634, 171*l*.; seal, 345, 276*l*.; sheep, 6,687,444*l*.; spirits, viz. brandy, 118 gallons, 45*l*.; tallow, 286,865lbs., 4,427*l*.; wax, 2,066lbs., 122*l*.; wine, ordinary, 114 gallons, 12*l*.; wool, 116,574lbs., 7,353*l*.; other articles, 2,953*l*.; total 47,307.

In order to shew the increase, and decrease of some of the articles exported, I give the following:

Principal articles of Export complete as returns afford.

Years.	Aloes.	Ivory.	Whale Oil.	Wine.	Hides and skins.	Tallow.	Wool.
	lbs.	lbs.	gallons.	gallons.	pieces.	lbs.	lbs.
1820	346000	9510	..	..	..	..	..
1821	355800	4538	..	..	..	..	..
1822	344861	24420	..	1172733	..	..	[illegible]
1823	370126	19855	..	..	..	..	..
1824	355241	20661	24539	1219551	63644	[illegible]	23849
1825	529037	106778	41301	21724	142417	..	32545
1826	189560	48258	..	..	162132	..	33450
1827	139589	..	21693	1431301	198851	37200	47673
1828	436138	21413	39843	1451417	169266	1025	56164
1829	475736	25497	22249	1548085	264105	13333	33260
1831	52743	6639	58139	676711	193451	373363	36545
1832	127937	26714	118934	777376	233806	662630	67590
1833	278997	40829	77545	1247759	191193	974383	113077
1834	218374	14279	90840	1034483	520392	659828	143893
1835	244420	6042	39164	1216811	301374	319432	215956
1836	220227	21698	31331	1029946	468385	615663	373903

An account of the weight of Cape hides imported into the United Kingdom in each of the seven years, ending with 1832; 1826, 7,520 cwt.; 1827, 12,207 cwt.; 1828, 12,963 cwt.; 1829, 15,844 cwt.; 1830, 19,957 cwt.; 1831, 16,900 cwt.; 1832, 13,193 cwt.

The imports at the Cape consist of every variety of articles of British manufacture, and the extent to which our trade can be carried, it is difficult to state, for an outlet has now been opened for calicoes, kerseys, ironmongery, gunpowder, &c., in exchange for ivory, hides, gums, horns, &c.

XIII. The Monetary System at the Cape has been very imperfect, and its fluctuatious have caused great distress to private individuals, and much ruin to merchants and others, whose active pursuits require a frequent conversion of capital; a brief account of the past, will be, therefore, requisite, in order to form a correct idea of the present state of currency and banking transactions in the colony.

Holland, up to the period of 1780, had forwarded every sort of supply, with exact punctuality, to the Cape, but the war between England and America, and the part taken by the Dutch, left the colonists of the latter power in extreme distress. To provide for the exigencies of the occasion, Governor Van Plattenberg was compelled to create a paper currency, and from 1782 to 1784 (when he resigned the Cape government) 925,219 paper rix-dollars were thrown into circulation, on no other security than the good faith of the Dutch government, and a solemn promise of redemption when peace would permit the accustomed supplies to be sent from Holland. This stipulation was fulfilled by the annihilation between 1787 and 1789 of rix-dollars 825,904, by paying that amount in specie and bills on Holland, leaving only 99,326 rix-dollars afloat and in circulation.

A precedent was thus set for the creation of paper rix-dollars on any emergency. In 1793 the colony laboured under a very pressing inconveniency from want of a sufficient circulating medium, the amount not then exceeding 200,000 rix-dollars; with a view, therefore, to public relief, and for the purpose of checking those usurious transactions which naturally accompany a contracted currency, the Dutch Commissaries-General (Nederberg and Trikennices) formed

the institution of a Lombard or loan bank; 1,000,000 rix-dollars were declared to be an adequate circulation for the colony, and 680,000 rix-dollars were advanced by various instalments to form the capital of the loan bank, under the direction of a president, two commissioners, a cashier, and book-keeper, all appointed by government. The commissioners were authorised to lend money at 5 per cent. on mortgage of houses and lands, gold, silver, jewels, and merchandises, or other articles that could "*lie still*" for 18 months, but not longer; and on goods of a more perishable nature for a period not exceeding nine months.

In 1795, the circulation of Cape rix dollars (*exclusive* of the capital of the Lombard bank) had risen to 611,276, without resting on a shadow of real property, or even on a Government engagement, the rix dollar being merely a counter, passing current in all the various purchases and sales within the colony. On the British conquest of the Cape, in 1795, Governor Sleuskens obtained from the humanity of General Craig a stipulation, that the Government farms and public buildings should be a security to the holders of 611,276 rix dollars, leaving the loan of the Lombard bank protected by its own mortgages. Thus our capture of the colony gave the paper money-holders the first security they had; and on our evacuation, in 1803, this security was given over in an improved state to the Dutch Government. Even the additional sum of 300,000 rix dollars, created by General Craig, in consequence of his inability to procure bills on England at par, was accounted for and honourably discharged by the British government, whose conduct formed a striking contrast to the Batavian Government, which, in breach of its faith, received bills and specie for the 330,000 rix dollars, but *without cancelling paper to a like amount of rix dollars.*

On our evacuation of the colony, in 1803, the whole amount of paper in circulation was about 2,000,000 rix dollars, nearly half of it bottomed on a nominal security, for the Government lands and public buildings were by no means worth the sum they were pledged for. This security was, however, in a great measure, swept away by the Dutch Government, in a proclamation of 1804, calling in the *whole* of the old paper money, and issuing a new set of paper dollars, without any reference to priority, thus setting the question of a preference of security at rest, and gaining 32,000 rix dollars by the non-appearance of old paper on the re-issue.

From this period to 1806, there was an additional coinage of 300,000 rix dollars. The Batavian Government, under French auspices, seems not to have been at all scrupulous as to the means by which money was to be acquired. A part of the Government farms, which were pledged as a security for the paper rix dollars, were sold for 80,000 rix dollars, without the annihilation of the currency, for whose faith it was supposed to be a security; in fact, not a paper dollar was recalled or repaid by the Batavian Government after 1789. In this sad state, as regards the credit of Government, we again became masters of the Cape, when every mercantile transaction was lifeless, and the currency was withheld by the timorous in the apprehension of loss, and by the usurious in the hope and in the exaction of high interest. In order to relieve the public wants (says the *civil servant*, who wrote such an admirable account of the Cape, in 1823, and to whom I am indebted for many valuable suggestions and much information), "Lord Caledon, in that unceasing endeavour to benefit the colony which marked his Lordship's conduct throughout his administration, established a bank of discount in 1808, and advanced as a capital, without interest, the sum of 100,000 rix dollars from the treasury. Six per cent. was the legal rate of interest at that time; but the bank was allowed to receive deposits, and to pay an interest of five per cent. on all sums left there for a year, or more, and the public offices were instructed to carry their daily receipts to the bank, thus making a considerable addition to its floating balances." In June, 1810, Lord Caledon authorised the creation of 1,000,000 rix dollars, half of which were to be appropriated to the use of the loan bank, and the remaining 500,000 for the purchase and repair of public buildings. This latter sum was not issued until 1814 by Lord Howden, and wholly expended before the close of his government.

Lord Charles Somerset, on his arrival in 1814, changed the wise system of deposits sanctioned by Lord Caledon. Notice was given that no more would be received, and that those in hand would be discharged at the end of the year. The withdrawal of the interest on deposits inflicted a severe blow on the progressive prosperity of the colony. The measure was adopted on the plea that, on any serious alarm, the whole amount of deposits (about 1,000,000 rix dollars) might be withdrawn, with no other penalty than a forfeiture of the interest, and the capital of the bank being only 100,000 rix-dollars, its ruin would be certain. This was, however, a very problematical event; and to avoid a distant, remote, nay almost impossible contingency, a certain and immediate evil, fraught with distress to the whole colony, was madly incurred; bank discounts were now procurable with great difficulty—mercantile speculation (the life and soul of a commercial people, like the English and Dutch) abated—a premium was held out to the renewal of usury, and an encouragement to hoarding, two of the most serious disadvantages that can take place among a small community. After enduring all the misfortunes which such an unstatesman-like step may be supposed to have created for seven or eight years, the Cape Government, desirous of remedying the distress which it had caused, notified in 1822 the issuing of 200,000 rix dollars in Government debentures, bearing four per cent. interest. Those who have the slightest knowledge of the bearing of financial measures on a mercantile community, will admit that so partial a measure could not restore freedom of discount and a rapid interchange of the representative of property, whether it be in paper or metallic money.

The progress of the paper circulating medium on these transactions was, from 1802 to 1822, as follows. In 1802, R. Ds. 1,200,000; in 1806, R. Ds. 2,083,000; in 1811, R. Ds. 2,580,000; in 1814, R.Ds. 3,100,000; in 1822, R. Ds. 3,005,276. The paper rix dollars thus created were issued at the rate of 4*s.* sterling, and for a long period maintained this value, being nearly on a par with the Spanish dollar; but, from various causes, a great depreciation took place in the value assigned to the rix dollar. Some ascribed this result to an over-issue beyond the wants of the colony; others to the circumstance of 500,000 being too suddenly thrown into circulation by Lord Howden, in addition to the 500,000 lent to the bank by Lord Caledon; several thought it was because paper money had no real value, not being hypothecated on land or a portion of the revenue. Perhaps each and all of these causes contributed to lessen the value of the 4*s.*

rix dollar; but to these must also be added the return to cash payments in England in 1819, which of course affected the rates of exchange between the Cape and Great Britain. The depreciation was rapid, and its effect on the colony may be seen from the fact, that 3,000,000 rix dollars at 4*s*., yielding a nominal sterling of 600,000*l*., was reduced in a few years to 3,000,000 rix dollars at 1*s*. 6*d*. (the rate now fixed by Government), yielding but a nominal sterling of 225,000*l*. The result of such a change to a small community may be imagined; many were ruined—the quiet transactions of commerce paralysed, and the colony has never since recovered from the shock.

There is no private bank in the colony, but a Lombard (or loan) and discount bank before referred to, under the control of Government, who derive profit from the discount of bills.

The capital of the Lombard was in 1830—In the Long Loan Fund, 80,952*l*.; Short ditto, 1,315*l*.; Agricultural ditto, 11,643*l*.; total, 93,910*l*.

The funds of the Discount Bank, consisting of deposits belonging to Government, and to those individuals who have opened accounts with the Bank amount to 125,000*l*.; its capital being about 30,000*l*., and its average annual discounts 410,000*l*.

Amount of Paper Currency in Circulation.—[B. B. 1836.] The amount of red stamped rix dollar notes, created and issued in lieu of old cartoon notes, up to May 1832, as before reported, was—

	R. Ds.		£.
	2,667,960	or	200,097
of which were destroyed to the end of 1834 (and replaced by sterling notes sent from England) . .	760,000	=	57,000
	1,907,960	=	143,097
and during 1835 (and replaced as above) . .	1,566,000	=	117,450
	341,960	=	25,647
In 1836, notes of the same description (also replaced by sterling notes) have been destroyed to the amount of . .	356,200	=	26,715
Shewing an excess on Red stamped notes of . .	14,240	=	1,068
To which is added Cartoon notes destroyed in 1835, and replaced by sterling notes . .	6,440	=	483
Total excess .	20,680	or	1,551

The notes which have formed this excess, have undergone the strictest scrutiny of the parties whose signatures they bore, and as there could be no doubt of their being genuine, they could not be rejected by the treasurer. Reports have at different times been made to H. M. government as to the causes of the excess in the colonial paper currency, and it may therefore be unnecessary to detail them here. As all rix dollar notes, however, of whatever description, have now been called in, to be replaced by sterling notes, which do not afford the same facilities for forgery as the former paper, and as the present mode of cancellation will totally preclude their fraudulent reissue under any circumstances, it may be expected that this species of currency will, before long be placed on a permanent footing, as well in regard to the exact amount in circulation, as to security against future excess. During 1835, a sum of R. Ds. 18,042 or 1,156*l*., consisting of the last instalments of the Stellenbosch Fire Loan, and the balance of the Short Loan Fund of the Lombard Bank, in old Cartoon notes, also in excess, was destroyed, but as it was not replaced by other currency, it has been omitted in the foregoing return.

In lieu of the rix dollar notes destroyed to the end of 1836 (with the exception of those alluded to in the preceding paragraph) Government promissory notes (sent from England) have been issued as under: To the end of 1834, 57,000*l*.; in 1835, 117,933*l*.; in 1836, 26,715; total, 201,648. Of which have been withdrawn from circulation in 1836, and cancelled, 5,185*l*.; balance, 196,463*l*.; and replaced by new to the same value, 5,185*l*.; making the official amount of paper currency in circulation, as far as can be ascertained, 201,648*l*.

There are, however, without doubt, unobjectionable notes of each description of the former currency still outstanding; but as before stated, the amount must now be inconsiderable, although no estimate can be formed thereof with any prospect of accuracy.

The Government promissory notes in circulation on 31st December 1836, consisted in 93 notes of 100*l*. each, 9,300*l*.; 620 ditto of 50*l*, 31,000*l*.; 3,027 ditto of 20*l*., 60,540*l*.; 4,414 ditto of 10*l*., 44,140*l*.; 3,393 of 5*l*., 41,965*l*.; 14,703 of 1*l*. 14,703*l*.; total, 201,648*l*.

Amount of Coin in circulation.—[B. B. 1836.] The British currency introduced into the colony from the year 1825 (when it became a legal tender) to 1829 inclusive, by the Commissariat, to meet the expenditure of the military establishment, amounted at the end of the latter mentioned year to 169,800*l*. in silver; 2,200*l*. in copper, and 80,000*l*. in specie, have been imported by the Commissariat, during the year ending 31st March 1836. A considerable diminution has, however, undoubtedly taken place in the amount, nearly 40,000*l*. having been shipped to Ceylon and Van Diemen's Land by the Commissariat; and it is known that remittances have at different periods, been made by merchants and others to England and elsewhere, in specie. About 16,000*l*. in gold has been imported into the colony by private individuals during 1836 The present circulating medium in metal, may therefore be computed at nearly 150,000*l*., exclusive of such sums of gold coin as are also occasionally introduced by passengers of vessels and others, but which cannot be at all estimated, the whole being naturally liable to much fluctuation from a variety of causes, which must also prevent any exact or approximate calculation of the amount.

The coins in circulation are exclusively British, consisting in gold of sovereigns and half-sovereigns; in silver of a few crowns and half-crowns, shillings and sixpences; and in copper of pennies, halfpennies and farthings; there is no colonial coin, Her Majesty's government having established the British coin as the circulating medium of this colony, and having directed that British silver money should be a legal tender in discharge of all debts, due to individuals and the public, at the rate of 1*s*. 6*d*. sterling, for each paper rix dollar, and so in proportion for any greater or less sum; the value of the rix dollar, formerly the only currency in the colony, was accordingly fixed at that rate by ordinance of the Governor in Council, No. 2, bearing date the 5th day of June 1825. The coins in circulation have not been cut, pierced or otherwise defaced or altered; neither have their respective values been diminished or augmented.

Foreign Coins—are in very small quantities, and are

not used as a circulating medium. They are principally Spanish dollars and a few rupees. Their value depends almost entirely upon the occasional demand for them. The usual exchangeable value of the Spanish dollar is from 3*s.* 9*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*, or at most to 3*s.* 11*d.*, and that of the sicca rupee from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8½*d.* Other rupees when in demand, are disposed of at about 1*s.* 6*d.* each, but the general price does not exceed 1*s.* 1½*d.* or six skillings.

All public accounts have since 1st January 1826, been rendered in British currency; although amongst private persons, the old mode of reckoning in rix dollars, skillings and stivers is in many instances still in use. The proportions are as follow:—

1 stiver is = 0*s.* 0⅜*d.*
6 stivers = 1 skilling = 0*s.* 2¼*d.*
8 skillings = 1 rix dollar = 1*s.* 6*d.*

Course of Exchange.—[B. B. 1836.] Prior to the 6th June 1825, the exchange between this colony and Great Britain, was chiefly regulated by the average rate at which the Commissariat Department disposed of its bills on the Lords' Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. But as on the above-mentioned date, the value of the dollar was fixed by law at 1*s.* 6*d.* sterling, by order of the Governor-in-Council, No. 2; the exchange has also in a manner become settled at that rate, with slight variations, depending upon demand. By the instructions to the Commissariat, bills negotiated on the British Treasury, were issued at a payment of 101*l.* 10*s.* for every bill of 100*l.*, being at a premium of one and a-half per cent. against the colony or remitter; which in some measure regulated the premium on private bills; although the latter were often sold at par, and sometimes even at a discount, according to the credit attached to the parties, whose bills or endorsements were in the market. But the great want of funds in the military chest, consequent upon the great increase of expenditure, caused by the late Kaffre war, has for some time past necessitated the sale of Bills on the British treasury at par; and even at this rate, few applications have been made for their purchase. Private bills therefore are at a higher rate of discount than formerly.

The standard measures of this colony are similar to those of Amsterdam.

Liquid Measure.—A legger = 152 old gallons, or about 126 7-11ths imperial; a half do. = 76 do., or about 63 7-22 do.; a pipe = 110 do. or about 91 7-11ths do.; a half do. = 55 do. or about 45 9-11ths do.; an aum = 38 do. or about 31 2-3rds do.; a half do. = 19 do. or about 15 5-6ths do.; an anker = 9½ do. or about 7 11-12ths do.; a half do. = 4¾ do. or about 3 23-24ths do.; a flask = 19·32 do. or about .4946 do.

There can be no fixed proportion between gallons and the bottles in use here, as the latter are of various sizes and descriptions, but generally a gallon is reckoned equal to 4½ bottles.

Corn Measure.—A schepel = 82-107 old Winchester bushel, or 743-1000 imperial; a muid is 4 schepels = 328-107 do. or 2972-1000 do.; a load is 10 muids = 3280-107 do. or 2972-100 do.

Thus 107 Dutch schepels are equal to 82 Winchester bushels, or four schepel are about three imperial bushels, and 11 schepels are about one quarter.

Cloth Measure.—One ell = 27 Rhynland inches; one yard = 34 17-20ths do.

The proportion between Dutch ells and English yards is generally taken at three yards to four ells, but the real one is 100 yards = 129 1-9th ells.

Land Measure.—144 square inches = 1 square foot Rhynland; 144 do. feet = 1 do. rood do.; 600 do. roods = 1 do. morgen do.

A morgen is generally taken to be equal to two English statute acres; but the true proportion is considered at 49 71-100 morgen to 100 acres.

The weights generally in use in this colony, are of the standard of Amsterdam, and were introduced by the Dutch Government. They consist of pounds subdivided into 16 ounces or 32 loots each. The proportion generally made use of here in comparing Dutch with English weight, is 92lbs. Dutch to 100lbs. English: the true proportion, however, is considered to be 91 4-5lbs. Dutch to 100lbs. English or avoirdupois.

The pieces of weight admitted to assize, are from 50lbs. down to one loot, or the 32nd part of a pound, which is regarded as equivalent to ½ an ounce, though slightly exceeding that proportion. [B. B. 1836.]

XIV. Corn, wine, wool, provisions, oil, aloes, and fruits are the staples of this fine colony, but many other articles are either produced in the country, or obtained from the neighbouring nations. There is an annual exportation of corn, and it brings, as flour, a higher price at the Mauritius, and other markets, than the best American.

The corn of the new settlers in Albany suffered much at first from the 'rust,' but it has now almost disappeared, and the introduction from Bengal of a hard flinty grain, termed 'Patna wheat,' has been productive of good. Barley, oats, and Indian corn thrive well; the latter is admirably adapted for fattening swine, the export of which, in the shape of hams, bacon, and salt pork, is yearly increasing. Two crops of potatoes are raised in the year, of a succulent and yet mealy quality; and the nutritive property of every article of provisions is abundantly exemplified in the fat and healthy appearance of the people. Agriculture is as yet quite in its infancy at the Cape: the Dutch boors are so heedless of manure that they allow it to accumulate until it reaches a mountainous height, when they set fire to the mass as a means of getting rid of it; some of these masses (which would be so valuable in England) have been known to continue burning for seven years.

Wine has long been a staple export of the Cape. The culture of the vine was introduced at first into the colony by the refugee Protestants, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, but it received a considerable stimulus, when the dominion or influence of Napoleon extended over the greater part of the wine countries of Europe; the British Government wisely considered it desirable to encourage the growth of the vine in our own colonies, beyond the power of foreign nations, and by a government proclamation of the 19th of December, 1811, the merchants and cultivators of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, had their attention directed to the wine trade as "a consideration above all others of the highest importance to its opulence and character;" this proclamation, after *authoritatively* demanding from the settlement a serious and lively attention to their interests, promised "*the most constant support and patronage on the part of government*, and that no means of assistance should be left unattempted to improve the cultivation, and every encouragement given to honest industry and adventure to establish the success of the Cape commerce in *this her great and native superiority*." This proclamation was followed by another offering *premiums* to those who planted *most largely*, and

those who produced the best wines, by the promise that the old channels of this trade should be re-opened and new ones formed, and by a variety of regulations, all strongly evincing the lively interest which government felt in promoting the trade, and which was fully ratified and confirmed by the Act of July, 1813, admitting Cape wines to the British market at *one-third* of the duty then payable on Spanish and Portugal wines. The consequence was a rapid and constant increase from the above period of the quantity of wine produced, so that in the space of eleven years, the annual produce (as appears from official returns) rose in the wine districts from 7,335 leaguers (117 gallons imperial) to 19,230 leaguers.

In this state the trade continued till 1825, when the duties on all wines underwent an alteration, and notwithstanding the urgent remonstrances of the merchants, and others interested in the trade of the colony, supported by the consistent patronage of Earl Bathurst, who was still the Colonial Secretary, the protection was suddenly reduced from 28*l.* to 11*l.* per pipe, with a further prospective reduction of about 2*l.* 15*s.* per pipe at the end of eight years. The effect of this reduced protection was the immediate ruin of some of those largely engaged in the trade, and the general depreciation, to a great extent, of the property of those who were embarked in it, and from which it was impossible for them to withdraw their capital.

The property embarked in England, and in the colony, in the trade in Cape wine, was recently estimated as follows:—vineyard lands and growing vines, 1,200,000*l.*; buildings, stores, vats, &c. in the country, 60,000*l.*; buildings, vats, &c. in Cape Town, 300,000*l.*; brandy, casks, &c. 100,000*l.*; wine in Cape Town, 125,000*l.*; stock in bond, in England, about 10,000 pipes, at 12*l.* each, 120,000*l.*:—total, 1,905,000*l.* A very small portion of the immense capital thus employed can be withdrawn under any circumstances, even by its present possessors. In the gradual decay, and ultimate ruin of the trade, it will perish and be utterly lost to the country.—Even the soil in which the vines are planted, is in general unfit for any other species of profitable culture. Wheat cannot be raised upon it, and what is now an extensive vineyard would be altogether contemptible as a grazing farm. The fustage, buildings, &c., might at once be committed to the flames. Cape wines have formerly had in general a peculiar *raciness* which much injured their sale in European markets; this was most probably owing to the avidity of the wine farmers, who attended more to *quantity* than *quality*; whenever the latter has been attended to, the wine produced at the Cape has been equal to that prepared in any part of the world.

The produce of wine and brandy in 1821, and subsequent years, is thus given in a manuscript prepared at the Colonial Office, and not before printed. The quantity in leaguers (a leaguer being 152 gallons) 1821, 16,254 of wine; 1,205 of brandy; 1824, w. 16,183, b. 1,326; 1828, w. 20,405, b. 1,413; 1831, w. 18,467, b. 1,382; 1832, w. 16,973, b. 1,394½.

Wool will, in time, be one of the greatest and most profitable staples of the Cape; by an unaccountable want of foresight it has long been neglected; but stimulated by the example of New South Wales, the colonists are now actively engaged in endeavouring to replace the coarse woolled, or rather hairy sheep (of which they possess 3,000,000) for the fine and pure blood breed of that animal, whose numbers at the Cape now amount to upwards of 50,000—the wool from which has brought 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. in the London market. The British settlers in Albany have taken the lead, and are at present importing Saxon and Merino rams from England and New South Wales, the former bringing 15*l.* per head, and the latter 30*l.* per head. Algoa Bay or Port Elizabeth, as it is now called, has thus increased its exportation of fine wool; 1830, 4,500 lbs., value 222*l*; 1831, 10,600 lbs., value 551*l.*; 1832, 19,700 lbs., value 935*l.*; 1833, 44,896 lbs., value 2,649*l.*; 1834, 59,26[illegible] lbs., value 3,279*l.* It is a singular circumstance that some of the original Merino stock of New South Wales were rejected at the Cape, and then carried on to Sydney, where they were purchased by Mr. M'Arthur: had the Africans received the proffered boon, they would probably now be exporting a quantity greater than that of their brother colonists (see New South Wales.)

The fineness of the climate, requiring no winter provender, and the great extent of upland soil and park-like downs, with the numerous salsola and saline plants, so admirably adapted to prevent the fluke or rot, shew the adaptation of the colony for a vast sheep fold, capable of supplying an almost indefinite quantity of the finest wool; and, together with New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, rendering England not only totally independent of supplies from Germany and Spain, but really furnishing a much finer and more durable and elastic wool, which will enable us to maintain our superiority in woollens against foreign competition: this is a view of the subject which it behoves a statesman to attend to.

Provisions, particularly salt beef, ought to be a larger staple than it is, but I trust it will augment in quantity as it certainly has improved in quality. I can bear testimony to the excellence of the Cape salt provisions: among other instances I may mention one, namely, that when in H. M. S. *Leven*, in 1823, I, as caterer of our mess, laid in six month's salt provisions at Algoa Bay, the price paid for the beef being, as well as I remember, 1½*d.* per lb.; we were cruising for the next six months in the tropics, but the last cask of beef was as fresh and as juicy as the first, while the contrast between the Cape and our ration provision from Cork was very great, the advantage being decidedly in favour of the former. At present, cured meat is pretty largely exported to the Mauritius, and other places, but it should be used for victualling our navy at the Cape, India, and West Africa stations, the contractors being placed under the same supervision as at home, every cask being examined and branded before shipment, and a heavy penalty attending any default. Its importation should be permitted into England at a gradually decreasing rate of duty, until it was perfectly free.

Oil.—The fisheries of the Cape have not yet been sufficiently attended to: during the calving season, whales come into every bay on the coast, to bring forth their young, and thus, in some seasons, a good number of these immense creatures are taken; but there have been no vessels fitted out for whaling along the coast, or among the islands to the northward of Madagascar, where the sperm whale abounds, and where, under a genial clime, and an atmosphere never troubled with tempests, the American whalers fill up in a few weeks. Even in Delagoa Bay, almost a part of the colony, I have seen 20 whale ships, English and American, but not one from the contiguous settlers at the Cape. A good banking system would afford a stimulus to such profitable undertakings, and the Africanders in this instance, as well as

in that of wool, would do well to profit by the example set them by their more enterprising neighbours at New South Wales. Oil from vegetables might also be extensively collected; the olive thrives luxuriantly where planted, and a rich and peculiar oil, collected by expression, from the *sesamum* plant, may be obtained in large quantities from the native tribes to the eastward and northward.

The *Aloe* plant grows indigenously in most parts of the colony, and a considerable quantity of the inspissated juice has been exported for some years, a large portion being probably used as a substitute for taxed hops in England.

Fruits of a dried nature, including apples, apricots, peaches, pears, &c., have been long in great demand. Hides, horns, ivory, gums, are also valuable branches of produce.

Return of the Produce, Stock, &c., of the Cape of Good Hope. [B. B. 1836.]

Name of the County or District.	Nature of Crop, and number of Acres of Land in each Crop.												Number of Stock.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.	Vines and Garden.	Maize and Millet.	Peas, Beans, and Lentils.	Potatoes.	Tobacco, Pumpkins, &c.	Pasture.	Total No. of Acres in Crop.	No. of Acres of Uncultivated Land.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
Cape Town*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	662	§	§	§
Cape District	17160	2315	1280	13050	4000	173	117	70	..	130000	38165	1600000	6750	23350	25000	12000
Stellenbosch	11306	950	1392	2634	7340	16	86	26	..	234000	13750	265000	6253	14539	7911	8020
Worcester....	35476	17485	3687	9992	4110	} †	†	† {	..	..	..	..	6250	16452	115747	57843
Clan William	24532	5710	4703	2948	800				..	..	..	..	9082	26217	221927	75794
Swellendam..	12000	4200	80	8600	200	75	280	60	700	5176000	26195	567630	19355	31542	115092	76327
George	3000	2500	1250	650	3500	20	70	10	..	§	§	§	3674	19351	26266	16884
Uitenhage....	1397	1600	1200	200	800	..	1200	..	..	57605	6397	195719	2500	40957	72152	59917
Graff heinet..	1008	496	..	40	540000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	8191	44753	701399	..
Beaufort	427	40	..	..	36000	..	..	..	..	§	200	..	584	7388	224700	..
Albany ‡.....																
Somerset	900	384	..	238	341	160	28	35	..	9789011	2106	1087797	..	..	..	..
Total	107206	35680	13592	36352	597091	444	1781	201	700	15386616	87813	5466146	63301	224549	1510194	306785

Name of the County or District.	Nature of Produce and quantity of each.										Price of Produce.										
	Wheat, bhls.	Barley, bhls.	Rye, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Oat Hay, lbs.	Maize & Millet bushels.	Peas, Beans, & Lentils, bhls.	Potatoes, bhls.	Wine, leggers of 152 gallons.	Brandy, leggers of 152 gallons.	Wheat, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Rye, per bhl.	Oats, per bhl.	Oat Hay, per 100 lbs.	Maize & Millet per bushel.	Peas, Beans, & Lentils, ditto.	Potatoes, per bushel.	Wine, per lgr. of 152 gallons.	Brandy, per lgr. of 152 gals.
											s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cape T.‖	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 11¼	2 6	3 3	2 6	4 1½	2 6	7 4	3 0	75 6	172 6
Cape Dis.	123800	27600	6900	60300	2620000	910	206	1250	1770	80	6 0	2 3	2 0	2 0	4 6	3 0	7 6	3 0	82 6	240 0
Stellenbo.	67833	21390	8349	47409	1100000	450	1566	3000	13020	620	9 0	3 0	4 0	2 0	5 3	4 6	6 0	5 0	90 0	180 0
Worcester	53214	34971	7374	29976	..	..	..	..	546	79½	6 0	1 6	2 3	1 10½	..	..	6 0	2 0	60 0	180 0
Clan-Wm.	36798	11421	9405	8844	..	..	..	..	47	24	6 0	1 6	2 3	1 10½	..	..	6 0	2 0	60 0	180 0
Swellend.	98500	84790	1816	80964	24107	2952	7196	3048	835	92	4 0	1 6	1 9	1 0	0 6	3 0	4 9	2 3	70 0	170 0
George ..	24735	13713	300	1824	5000	1809	200	150	218	230	6 0	1 6	1 6	1 3	5 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	140 0	216 0
Uitenhage	14991	11019	114	10173	25000	50	50	500	29	28	6 0	2 0	3 0	1 9	4 6	3 3	6 0	3 0	90 0	248 0
Graffhein.	19920	6392	..	344	..	..	..	..	152	62	6 0	3 0	..	2 6	..	3 0	4 0	3 0	180 0	300 0
Beaufort	3628	2116	..	352	..	..	..	..	61	62	4 6	2 3	..	2 3	..	3 0	3 0	3 0	150 0	240 0
Albany ..																				
Somerset	24880	4997	..	1000	676667	1162	36	1800	15	5	8 4	4 2½	..	2 6	5 5	3 0	5 8	4 3	163 0	264 0
Total	463299	218409	34258	241186	4450774	7333	9254	8948	16693	1282½	6 3	2 3½	2 6	1 11¼	2 8	3 9½	5 5¼	3 0½	105 6	216 7

* The quantity in the vicinity of the town is very inconsiderable. † A small quantity of these articles are cultivated in the District, for which no duty is paid. The quantity raised by the farmers is not stated. ‡ No accurate accounts have been received of either stock or produce for the last two years. § Undefined. ‖ The produce raised in the Cape Town District is principally used by the grower. The prices annexed are the average of sales at the public market.

Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries. [B. B. 1836.]—*Cape Town.*—There are seven water mills, one steam flour mill, two tanneries, one hat manufactory, four breweries, three candle manufactories, five snuff manufactories; one soap manufactory; one spirit distillery, two whale fisheries, four brick fields (two brick fields, ovens at the military lines), one steam sawing mill, one iron foundry. There are no mines, but eight quarries of coarse building stone at the foot of the Lion's Rump. There are seven boats employed in the whale fishery, &c.; four whales were taken in Table Bay last year, yielding about 10,000 gallons of oil, valued at 1,200*l.* Small fish of various descriptions are also caught in large quantities, but their value is unknown. Very few whales entered Table Bay during this year. A manufacture of hats of a superior quality has been recently established in Cape Town; those previously manufactured were of a coarse quality, intended chiefly for the use of the country people. Many articles of Colonial growth or produce are annually exported.

Cape District.—There are two breweries near New-

lands, five tanneries, three whale fisheries, seven water mills and 40 wind and horse mills for grinding. No mines, but quarries of coarse building stone and lime stone. There are 17 boats employed in the whale fishery, &c. Seven black whales were taken at Kalk Bay last season, when 10 boats were employed, value of fish, 350*l*. Small fish of every kind are taken along the coast for home consumption.

Stellenbosch.—There are two water mills and one horse mill in the village, two tanneries in the village, three tanneries at the Paarl, three tanneries at Hottentots Holland, one water mill at the Paarl, two water mills at Hottentots Holland, one water mill at Maddergat, and various water mills and tanneries throughout the district; one tile kiln near Stellenbosch. This is the principal wine district of the colony; grain and all sorts of fruit are also produced here in abundance. The supply of oranges is very considerable, and the finest chestnut trees are found here. The average quantity of wine is estimated at about 10,000 leaguers, and of brandy about 700 leaguers, per annum. There are no mines in this district, but stone for building purposes is found in different parts: there are no quarries. Limestone is found near the sea coast at Hottentots Holland, and is burnt by some inhabitants of that place and of Maddergat. The value is 1*s*. 6*d*. per half aum. There are several boats, employed at Hottentots Holland, in taking small fish, which are either consumed there or sold to persons present on the spot. Seven boats are employed in whale fishing, &c.; 11 whales caught this year, valued at 1,550*l*.

Worcester.—One water-mill in the village, and three hat manufactories. Two hat manufactories at Clan William. No mines of any description, and one quarry of coarse building stone in the neighbourhood of Worcester. Lime is also found in very great quantities along the Oliphant's river, but is not used. With the exception of the hatteries on a small scale, where coarse hats are made for the use of the farmers, there are no manufactories in this district. Each person is provided with either a water, horse, or hand mill, to grind their corn for family consumption. Two tanneries on a small scale are also met with in this district, one at Worcester and one at Tulbagh. On most of the farms the people tan skins for their own use. A quarry of coarse slate, used for building, has been opened near the town, and is there worked by the builder. No mines of any mineral substance have as yet been found in this district; and if mines were discovered, which, from the nature of the country and external appearance of the mountains, is not improbable, the want of labourers, fuel, and a connient sea-port, would render the working of them unprofitable to the undertaker. This being an inland district, having no communication with the sea coast, and no navigable rivers, no ships or boats are built or employed by the inhabitants; neither are any of them engaged in fisheries. In the division of Clan William, there are also a couple of hatteries of the same description, and for the same purposes as at Worcester, besides a few mills for grinding corn for home consumption, and tanneries for the preparation of skins for domestic use. There are no manufactories, mills, or works of any description in this division; neither have any mines or mineral substance been found in it. This division borders on the west, from the Groenwally to the Kousie River on the Atlantic Ocean. The mouths of several periodical and a few constant rivers, of which latter the Oliphant's River is the principal, are met in the tract of this coast; but are all barred, either by reefs of rocks or by bars of sand, which unfavourable circumstance prevents any commercial enterprize on this coast.

Swellendam.—Three water mills at the village; two horse ditto at ditto; three tanneries at ditto; two water mills near ditto; two tanneries in the village of Caledon; one water mill in Caledon; two ditto near ditto; one ditto at Gnadenthal; one ditto at Elim; one tobacco manufactory at Gnadenthal; one tannery at ditto; one tannery at Elim; one cutlery manufactory at Gnadenthal. There are no mines but quarries of stone for building along the coast, particularly in the eastern part of the district. Limestone is also found along the coast. The quantity of lime burnt is very trifling, and only for private use or sale in the village. There are between 40 and 50 water and horse mills, and as many tanneries, in various parts of this district. Fishing boats are also kept by every farmer residing near the sea coast for fishing for private consumption. Seals are caught on Dyer's Island, near Cape L'Agulhas. The island belongs to Government, and is let for three years at 151*l*. 10*s*. per annum. There are four warm springs in the district. Fish of every description are caught in this district, but for private consumption only.

George.—Three hat manufactories; one saddle manufactory; three tanneries; one water mill; one horse mill; all in the village of George. No mines; but quarries along the coast, one of coarse building and mill stones, but the latter are seldom used, on account of their softness. There are six boats employed in the whale fishery, &c. Only two whales were taken this year, valued at 300*l*., which is ascribed by the proprietors of the fisheries, with great reason, to the number of American vessels constantly fishing on our coasts. There is a seal island in Mossel Bay, which has been let for a term of seven years at 13*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. per annum. Much corn is annually exported from Mossel Bay.

Uitenhage.—Two hat manufactories; two tanneries; also several saw, wind, and water mills. There is a lead mine, situate about 12 miles from Port Elizabeth, but it is not worked. Six boats employed in the fisheries. Quantity caught this year, five whales, value 660*l*., and 681 seals, value 444*l*. The annual value of other fish caught averages 45*l*. The St. Croix Islands have been let for the term of seven years for 187*l*. 10*s*., and the Bird and Chuam Islands at an annual rent of 20*l*. 1*s*.

Beaufort.—One hat manufactory in the village; one ditto in Nieuwveld.

Graaff Reinet.—Five hat manufactories in the town, and several mills and hatteries in various parts of the district.

Colesberg.—One hat manufactory; one ditto at Camdebo.

Albany.—Two water mills near Graham's Town; one ditto on the Koonap; two ditto at Bathurst; one wind-mill at Graham's Town; two ditto near Bathurst; one ditto near Kafir Drift; one ditto at Trappes Valley; six tanneries in various parts of the district; one hat manufactory at Graham's Town; two breweries at ditto; one tile-kiln near ditto; two candle manufactories at ditto. No mines of any description are worked in this district. Several quarries of good limestone are found between Bathurst and the Fish. Abundance of stone for building purposes is found in every part of the district, and numerous quarries have been opened, the most remarkable of which is situated near Bathurst. The material here found at a few feet below the surface is a stratum

of indurated limestone; it is easily worked when first quarried, but hardens on exposure to the atmosphere. Many indications of iron ore are met with; but it has not yet been ascertained whether the ore is sufficiently rich and abundant to hold out the hope of a profitable return for the investment of capital in the establishment of founderies or iron-works. Small fish are caught here in abundance at the Kourie River.

Somerset.—Two water-mills in the village; two ditto near ditto; two ditto in the Tarka division; two tanneries; one hat manufactory; one brewery. Several parts of the district of Somerset abound with limestone, and quarries have been opened near Rodeval and at Cradock, both on the banks of the Fish River. Saltpetre is sometimes met with in the fissures of the rocks at the northern end of the district; but it has never been found in sufficient quantities to attract attention to the collection of it. The quantity of lime produced annually may be estimated at 16,000 bushels; the value to the burner is 100*l*. Many parts of the Fish River which runs through this district abounds with mullet and eel; but they are merely taken by the inhabitants for private consumption. Somerset is a pastoral district, and trade is only engaged in by a small proportion of the inhabitants. The northern and eastern parts of the district contain some of the finest pasturage of the colony. From these quarters the Cape Town market is annually supplied with cattle and sheep for slaughter. A few farmers have turned their attention to the production of fine wool.

Quantity of fish caught in 1836 throughout the colony—18 whales, 681 seals and small fish; in value 3,349*l*. Total number of boats employed, 47.

The value of property has thus been estimated:—*Property annually created, and consumed or converted into Moveable or Immoveable Property.*—Animal food for 150,000 mouths, at 200 lbs. each per annum, 30,000,000 lbs. at 1½*d*. per lb. 187,500*l*.; fish for 150,000 mouths, at 25 lbs. per annum, 3,750,000 lbs. at 1½*d*. per lb. 7,800*l*.; vegetables and fruit for 150,000 mouths at 1*d*. per day, for 365 days, 228,125*l*.; butter, eggs, milk and cheese for 150,000 mouths, at 1½*d*. per day for 365 days, 114,062*l*.; grain raised of all sorts, 600,000 bushels, at 3*s*. 6*d*. per bushel, 105,000*l*.; wine, 1,700 leaguers, at 60*s*. per leaguer, 51,000*l*.; brandy, 1,285 leaguers, at 180*s*. per leaguer, 11,565*l*.; luxuries, such as tea, sugar, coffee, &c. for 150,000 mouths, at 1½*d*. per day for 365 days, 114,062*l*.; wearing apparel, 5*l*. each, 750,000*l*.; household furniture, at 10*l*. per house, 100,000*l*.; increase of agricultural stock, viz. horses, sheep, &c., 600,000*l*.; net income from commerce, trades, and professions, 550,000*l*.; value of exports not included in the foregoing, 100,000*l*.; total annually created, 2,929,114*l*.

Moveable Property: horses, 100,000, at 10*l*. each, 1,000,000*l*.; horned cattle, 500,000, at 2*l*. each, 1,000,000*l*.; sheep, 3,000,000, at 3*s*. each, 450,000*l*.; goats, 600,000, at 2*s*. each, 60,000*l*.: swine, 160,000, at 1*l*. each, 160,000*l*.; poultry, value 100,000*l*.; furniture for 10,000 houses (I estimate a house for each 15 mouths), at 50*l*. each, 500,000*l*.; clothing for 150,000 persons, at 10*l*. each, 1,500,000*l*.; machinery, farming implements, &c., 800,000*l*.; bullion, including coin, 150,000*l*.; ships, boats, &c., 150,000*l*.; merchandize of all kinds, 500,000*l*.; total moveable property, 6,910,000*l*.

Immoveable Property: houses, 10,000, at 100*l*. each, 1,000,000*l*.; land cultivated, 300,000 acres, at 25*l*. per acre, 7,500,000*l*.; land uncultivated, but valuable, 10,000,000 acres, at 5*s*. per acre, 2,500,000*l*.; private stores, buildings, &c., 300,000*l*.; roads, bridges, and wharfs, 500,000*l*.; forts, gaols, hospitals, and other public buildings, 1,000,000*l*.; vines, plantations, &c., 800,000*l*.; total immoveable property, 13,600,000*l*.; property annually created, 2,929,114*l*.; ditto moveable in the colony, 6,910,000*l*.; ditto immoveable in ditto, 13,600,000*l*.; total, 23,439,114*l*.

CHAPTER II.—MAURITIUS, OR ISLE OF FRANCE.

SECTION I. Mauritius, or Isle of France, is situate in the Indian Ocean, 40 leagues to the N. E. of the Isle of Bourbon, and 160 from the great island of Madagascar, between the parallels of 19.58 and 20.32 S. Lat. and the meridians of 57.17 and 57.46 E. Long. It is nearly elliptical in form, measuring in length, about forty miles from N. to S., and 32 from E. to W., and comprises an area of 432,680 superficial English acres, or 676 square miles.

The greatest diameter of the oval is 63,780 yards, and its breadth 44,248 yards. Some estimate the length at 35 and the breadth at 20 miles.

II. The island was discovered in the year 1507, by Don Pedro Mascarenhas, a navigator of the Portuguese Government in India, under the orders of Governor Almeida. Mascarenhas named the island *Cerné*. The Portuguese do not seem to have made any settlements there during the period they were masters of it, which comprehended almost the whole of the sixteenth century; they appear merely to have placed some hogs, goats, and monkies on *Cerné* and Bourbon, in the event of any of their vessels being thereon wrecked.

In 1580, Philip II. of Spain having become possessed of the Government of Portugal, acquired the nominal sovereignty of *Cerné*, but totally disregarded it during the period of his sway, viz. for eighteen years. The Spaniards were unable to maintain the possessions in South America, and the West Indies, originally belonging to Portugal: while the successful Belgic or rather Dutch insurgents of the Castilian Monarchy appeared in India, to dispute with the successors of Vasco De Gama the sovereignty and commerce of the rich territories of the oriental world, and in 1598, the Dutch Admiral, Van Nerk, at the head of a large squadron, landed on the unin-

habited Isle of *Cerné*, took possession of it and named the place *Mauritius*, in honour of the Prince of Orange.

The Dutch do not appear to have, at this time, settled permanently on Mauritius; they, however, occasionally touched at the island to water. In 1613, an Englishman, Captain Castleton, commanding an English ship, visited Mauritius, and found it still uninhabited; in which state it continued until some pirates in the Indian seas settled on its shores; but at what precise period it is impossible to say. The Dutch had, undoubtedly, regular governors appointed to the island, who resided at Grand Port, from 1644 to 1712, when Mauritius was finally abandoned by the Hollanders, and subsequently colonized by the French, with a few settlers from the contiguous island of Bourbon; its formal occupation not taking place until 1721, when the name was changed from *Mauritius* to Isle of France, and the territory given by the King to the French East India Company, under whose sway it remained from 1722 to 1767. The inhabitants, however, for a long time were chiefly composed of adventurers, refugees, or pirates, from all nations, and it was not until 1730, that the Home Government and the French East India Company began to pay attention to the island, by sending engineers and other persons to form a regular establishment; the real founder of the colony, however, was M. de la Bourdonnais, who was sent out as Governor-General of the Isle of France, Bourbon, &c. in 1734.

Up to the arrival of M. de la Bourdonnais at Mauritius in 1735, the French East India Company had been at considerable expense in maintaining the island, which was considered to be solely fit for a refreshing station for their ships, while Bourbon was made a great coffee plantation. Bourdonnais, in order to save the Company's finances, introduced the culture of the sugar cane into Mauritius, established manufactures of cotton and indigo, attended to agriculture and commerce, destroyed the Maroon negroes, founded a Court of Justice, made roads, fortified the coast, formed aqueducts, arsenals, batteries, fortifications, barracks, wharfs, &c. and in the eleven years, during which his government lasted, changed the whole face of the country, laying the foundations of prosperity which subsequent disasters however almost entirely destroyed. [The History of the Colony during the French Revolution will be found in my *Colonial Library*, vol. iii.]

The Marquess Wellesley, when Governal-General of India in 1800, projected and fitted out an expedition destined for the conquest of Mauritius and Bourbon—the command of which was given to his brother Arthur then Lieut. Colonel Wellesley, who was to have assumed the governorship on their conquest. [See Despatches of the Marquess Wellesley, vol. i. to v.] The subsequent expedition of the Indian army to Egypt frustrated that against the Mauritius, but it was urgently pressed on the home government by the noble Marquess that no time should be lost in destroying the nest of French pirates which these islands harboured. In all their enterprizes against British commerce the French were materially assisted by a set of desperate American speculators who infested the whole of our possessions in the east; they brought fast-sailing ships to the Mauritius, fitted them out, met them at fixed stations, gave intelligence of the sailing of all our trade; bought not only the cargoes of the prizes for the American markets, but the hulls of the ships to carry back to our own settlements; and there are strong reasons to believe collusive bargains were entered into in anticipation of the captures made in consequence of such intelligence; in short this island was made a rendezvous for all the freebooters of every nation to fit out privateers and commit depredations on English property.

To put a stop to these proceedings, a strong armament of 12,000 troops, with 20 ships of war, was therefore despatched from India, and from the Cape of Good Hope, for the conquest of Mauritius in 1810:—a landing was effected some distance from Port Louis, and after the French troops and national guard had suffered several repulses a capitulation was entered into, and the Mauritians became subject to the crown of Great Britain. At the peace of 1814, the acquisition was ratified, and the island has ever since remained a colony of the empire.

The following is a list of the governors of the island, French and English, since its colonization: —*For the French East India Company*—M. de Myon, 1722; M. Dumas, 1726; M. de Maupin, 1728; M. Mahé de la Bourdonnais, 1735; M. David, 1746; M. de Lozier Bouvêt, 1750; M. Magon, 1755; M. Boucher Desforges, 1759. *For the King*—M. Dumas, 1767; M. de Steinaûer, 1768; M. le Chevalier Desroches, 1769; M. le Chevalier de Jernay, 1772; M. le Chevalier Guirand de la Brillanne, 1776; M. le Vicomte de Souillac, 1779; M. le Chevalier Brunni d'Entrecasteaux, 1787; M. le Comte de Conway, 1789; M. Charpentier de Cossigny, 1790; M. le Comte de Malartic, 1792; M. de Magallon de la Morlière, 1800; M. Decaen, Captain-General, 1803. *For his Britannic Majesty*—M. R. J. Farquhar, 1810; Major-General H. Warde, 1811; M. R. J. Farquhar, 1811; Major-General G. J. Hall, 1817; Colonel J. Dalrymple, 1818; Major-General R. Darling, 1819 and 1823; Sir R. J. Farquhar, Bart. 1820; Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, 1823; Major-Gen. Colville, 1827; Major-Gen. Nicolay, 1833.

III. The Mauritius is one of the most picturesque and romantic looking islands in the eastern hemisphere; the land rises from the coast to the middle of the island, and chains of mountains intersect it in various radii, from the centre to the shore; there are however, three principal ranges, in height from 1,800 to 2,800 feet above the sea, mostly covered with timber, and few presenting, except at their very summits, bare rock.

Extent of the Island of Mauritius and the Height of its Mountains.—This island offers in its outline, so many bays, arms of the sea, and points or promontories, that it is difficult to determine exactly its superficies. The following distances may be considered as nearly exact:—From the signal post of the Butte aux Sables to that of the Port La Fayette, 9,399 fathoms 7 ft.; from the Port La Fayette to the signal of the Puits des Hollondais, 5,399 fathoms 7ft.; from the Well of the Hollondais to the rock of the Pointe du Diable, 7,914 fathoms; from the Pointe du Diable to the Mont Chaour, 10,863 fathoms; from Mont Chaour to the signal of the Savane, 7,859 fathoms; from the signal of the Savane to the S. W. point of the island, 11,286 fathoms 2 ft.; from the S. W. point to the Piton of the Little Black River, 6,271 fathoms 4 ft.; from the Piton of the Little Black River to the Coral Point, 4,639 fathoms 2 ft.; from the Coral Point to the Point of the river Bellisle, 5,619 fathoms 2 ft.; from the river Bellisle to the Sand Plain, 4,677 fathoms 3 ft.; from the Land Point to the middle of the Great River, 2,518 fathoms; from the Grand River to the Cannonier's Point,

10,064 fathoms 5 ft.; from the Cannonier's Point to the Sank mark, 4,214 fathoms 7 ft. Circumference of the island, 90,661 fathoms 2 ft. This circumference is equal to 45 Paris leagues, or 35½ marine leagues.

In supposing that the arms of the sea are nearly compensated by the tongues of the land, we must reckon on the superficies of the island being 480 millions 744,002 (toises carrés) or 432,680 roods of 100 perches, a perch consists of 20 feet.

Height of the Mountains.—Signal Mountains of Port Louis to the foot of Mât de Pavillon, 996 feet; Long Mountain, at the foot of the Mât, 534; Piton, at the foot of the Mât, 804; Summit of the Pouce, 2,484; Summit of the Peterbot, 2,520; Piton of the Little Black River, 2,564; Piton of the Canot, 1,644; The Corps de Garde, 2,214; Rempart, 2,376; From the highest summit to the Trois Mamelles, 2,052; Morne de la Riviere Noire, 1,698; Morne Brabant, 1,698; Montagne de la Savant, 2,130; Montagne de Creoles, 1,128; Morne du Grand Port, 2,094; Pointe du Diable, 318; Piton du Bambou, 1,932; Piton du Milieu, 1,812; Piton de Fayence, 1,338; Coin de Mire, 486; Ile Longue, 324; Ile Blanche, 162; Ile Ronde, 990; Parasol, 498.

In the centre of the island there are plains of table land several leagues in circumference, and of different elevations, forming the several parts of the districts of Moka and Pleins Wilhems. From among the ranges of mountains several streams take their source, running generally through deep ravines, pervious however to the breeze and sun's rays.

The two principal ports are that of *Port Louis*, to the N. W. or leeward, and the capital of the island, and the other that of *Mahebourg* or Grand Port on the S. E. or windward shore.

Port Louis (the seat of Government), with a population of 26,000, of whom 16,000 are apprentices (erst slaves) and 3,000 whites, is a very neat town, well laid out, and now that stone are being substituted for wooden buildings, presents a handsome appearance. The shops are numerous and well laid out; the markets admirably supplied, and the water is of crystalline purity.

IV. The appearance of the island and the nature of its material would indicate it to be of volcanic origin. The rocks are disposed in strata, which rising from the sea shore form in the centre of the island an elevated plain upon whose declivity are several rocky mountains. These may be regarded as the remains of an immense volcano which having exhausted itself fell in, either by the effect of a violent eruption or by an earthquake, leaving its firmly supported sides standing. These mountains are composed of iron stone, and a species of lava of a grey colour, the soil produced from the decomposition thereof forming an earthy substance consisting chiefly of argyl and an oxyde of iron.

The tops of the mountains are in general indented with points like the comb of a cock; the few which have flat summits present the appearance of a pavement, no signs of a funnel being seen in any part.

A bank of coral surrounds the island for the distance of a quarter of a league from the shore, and the several inlets that appear on the coast have all a coral formation at the base.

The soil of Mauritius is in many parts exceedingly rich; in some places it is a black vegetable mould, in others a bed of solid clay or quaking earth, into which a stake of 10 feet in length may be thrust without meeting any resistance.

The surface of the plain at Port Louis, is of coralline or calcareous rock, with a slight covering of vegetable soil; at St. Denis the soil is reddish and lightly spread over a stratum of stone; at the Field of Mars it is a bed of rich clay mixed with flints; but most generally the earth is of a reddish colour mixed with ferruginous matter, which often appears on the surface in small orbicular masses; in the dry seasons it becomes extremely solid, and resembles potters' earth from its hardness; after rain it becomes viscid and tenacious, yet it requires no great labour in cultivation. Many of the plains and vallies are strewed with huge blocks of stone, but there is no real sand in the island.

V. The climate is on the whole very salubrious; there are four seasons at Mauritius; the 1st begins in May, accompanied by S. E. winds, when squalls and rains occur; the 2d, with Sept. or October, when the S. E. changes to the N. W.; the sun now approaches the zenith, warms the atmosphere, causing the rains and winds, which begin in December, when the 3d season commences; this is terminated in March, when the 4th or dry season begins, lasting only about eight weeks. These are the seasons as regards the cultivator, but they may be generally divided into two, when the winds blow from the S. E. to S., and from the N. E. to N., forming a kind of monsoon. The S. E. winds, although they never exceed a certain degree of force, are always more or less strong and violent; and though they give a certain freshness to the air, yet, while they blow, every thing ceases to vegetate. The winds from the S. prevail in winter, and are cold; E. winds are unfrequent, and generally accompanied by abundant rain. The N. W. and W. winds are hot, often weak, interrupted by calms, violent storms, and great rains.

Meteorological Journal for 1833, 1834 and 1835.

Years.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Hygrometer.			Pluviometer.
	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	
1833	30.1590	30.3049	30.0239	79.33	81.73	76.87	8.88	17.80	3.65	46..9..5
1834	30.1150	30.3515	29.9869	78.39	81.06	76.21	8.79	16.53	4.16	43..3..6
1835	30.1751	30.2825	30.0215	78.36	80.81	76.32	9.04	16.41	3.84	51..4..4
	90.4491	90.9389	90.0323	26.08	3.60	140	26.71	49.74	11.65	141..7..5
Mean of 3 years.	30.1497	30.3129	30.0107	78.69	81.20	76.03	8.90	16.58	3.88	47..2..5

The following Meteorological Table will shew the state of the Climate at Port Louis in 1831, probably the hottest part of the Island.

Months.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Prevailing Winds.	Weather.			
							Rain.		
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		Days of Rain.	Inch.	Dec.	Thunder.
January......	87	77	30	29	S. E. & N. W.	7, 10, 11, 17, 18.	8	47	1
February....	87	79	30	29	—	7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16.	10	19	—
March.......	85	78	30	29	N.W. & S. E.	Ditto.	10	4	3
April........	85	76	29	29	S. E. & N. W.	Rain and tempests.	4	91	6
May........	79	71	30	29	S. E. & N. W.	Ditto and cloudy.	—	85	—
June........	79	73	30	30	S. E.	Cloudy.	—	57	—
July.........	75	71	30	30	—	Do. 18, 19, thunder.	—	56	—
August......	77	72	30	29	—	1, 2, 5, 6, 15, rain.	1	59	—
September....	79	70	30	29	S. E. & N. W.	2, 3, 6, 9, 20.	—	86	—
October......	93	73	30	29	S. E. brisk	None.	—	86	—
November....	84	72	30	29	—	8, 9, 11, 22, 23, rain.	—	40	—
December....	96	77	30	29	E. & S. E.	Showery.	—	—	1

At Black River Post the climate is in general warm and dry, as the rains do not often reach the shore, for the lofty mountains in the neighbourhood arrest and attract the clouds and rain. The months of September, October and November are dry and moderately warm; the mean of the thermometer 79, and the prevailing winds S. E., N. N. E., and N. W. In December, January, February and March, (which form the wet season) the heat is greatest; mean 86, winds N. N. W., W. and S. W. April, May, June cool and refreshing; mean 70, winds S. and S. E. in strong breezes. At the *Powder Mills* the mean heat throughout the year is at sun-rise 70, afternoon 86, and sun-set 72.

The mountains and eminences make up for the difference of latitude; and although within the tropics, the climate is that of a temperate region.

The S. E. winds prevail for nine or ten months of the year.

The range of weather round the coast is thus shewn; the average being deduced from the different military stations.

Average range of Weather round the Coast—Mauritius.

Months.	Ther.		Weather.
	Highest.	Lowest.	
January..	86	74	Warm and rainy, storms, sometimes thunder.
February	86	74	Violent gales, occasional hurricanes and thunder.
March....	85	74	W. S. E. rain less frequent, heat moderate.
April.....	88	73	Fine season, delicious temperature.
May......	82	70	Winds westerly, dry, and air agreeably fresh.
June.....	80	70	S. E. constant, rain in drops.
July......	79	64	Ditto strong breezes by day, calm by night.
August...	80	71	Rain more or less daily, mountains cloud-capt.
September	79	08	Ditto, ditto, principally harvest weather.
October..	80	65	Temperate, sometimes warm.
November	83	71	Winds variable, heat increasing, storms.
December	86	73	Ditto, ditto, sun vertical, heat moderated by clouds and rain.

Many of the East India Company's civil and military officers seek and find health at Mauritius; and I have myself invariably found the air, especially at Moka, exceedingly elastic, and giving a pleasing flow of spirits to the mind.

The hurricane months are January, February and March, but these tempests do not occur every year, their return is uncertain. [Full information on the Physical Aspect, Geology, Climate, Animal and Vegetable Kingdom, &c. will be found in my *Colonial Library*, vol. iii.]

Variation of the Magnetic Needle in different Places of the Island of Mauritius.

Date.	Place.	Variation.	Inclin.
1835. June 5	Grand Basin .	11.17.10. 0	61.44. 0
1836. May 26	Cascade of Chamard .	10.15.38. 0	55.10.37
June 30	Mahebourg Hurricane Hall	..	54. 2. 0
August 26	Signal Mountains.	..	46,56. 0
	The same mountain near a group of magnetic rocks.		68.15. 0
Septem. 5	Camisard, at an elevation of 72 feet.		
7	The Garden of the Commandant at Mahebourg.	11.44.14. 0	
9	Pointe du Diable .	..	55. 1. 0
1833.	Var. by the observatory.		
Feb. 7, 12, & 14.	.. ..	12. 6.58. 2	
1835. March 3	.. ..	12.13.44.33	
June 21	.. ..	12. 9.37. 0	
Septem. 21	.. ..	11.47.47. 0	
Decem. 21	.. ..	11.57.15. 0	
1835.	Inclin. by the Observatory.		
August 6	.. ..	..	53.58. 0
Septem. 21	.. ..	..	58.36. 0
Novem. 21	.. ..	..	56. 2. 0
Decem. 19	.. ..	..	59. 2. 0
	Mean var. at Port Louis	12. 3 .4 .0	
	Mean inclination ..	57.21 .0 .0	

Description of the islands known under the name of Dependencies of the Mauritius, containing their geographical position, their extent, their population, &c.:—

1. *Rodrigues.*—This island, situated in 19.40.40 S. latitude, and 63.11.20 E. longitude from Greenwich, is about 300 miles from the Mauritius. With an ex-

tent of 18 miles in length and three or four in breadth, it contains but about 9,000 acres of arable land; the western coast does not furnish drinkable water. It offers two places for anchorage; the one at the N. is safe and commodious, the other in the S. has but a very narrow entrance. It contains 123 inhabitants. There is a good fishery.

2. *St. Brandon.*—Near the bank of St. Brandon, which is 27 miles long, 12 broad, and 72 in circumference, are seen 12 small islands, forming five groups, one or two leagues apart from each other. This bank, in latitude 16.26, and longitude 59.35, is 246 miles from Port Louis. These islands are used only as a place of security for fishing implements belonging to five persons, who thus gain a livelihood. There is no permanent settlement here. In a great hurricane, these islands are totally submerged.

3. *Diego Garcia.*—Situated in latitude 7.15, and 72.32 E. longitude, and 1,176 miles from the Mauritius. This island, in the form of a horse-shoe, comprises 12 miles from N. to S., and six miles in breadth, forming a bay capable of holding a large number of vessels. The water is saltish, and is found in wells dug in the sand. Its possession has been conceded to three inhabitants of the Mauritius. It produces an abundance of cocoa-nut trees, and wood for burning. The population consists of 275 individuals.

4. *Six Islands.*—Thus named from their number; they are situated in latitude 6.35, and longitude 71.23, 72 miles from Diego, and 1,188 miles from the Mauritius. These islands, arranged in the form of a horse-shoe, present an anchorage of eight or nine miles round, and two fathoms and a half deep. A late inhabitant of the Mauritius is settled there.

5. *Three Brothers.*—Between the Six Islands and the Three Brothers, a distance of 18 miles, are two small nameless islands. The most southerly is very dangerous, on account of the sand banks with which it is surrounded. Those of the N. are accessible at the N.W. The Three Brothers derive their name from their number; they are situated in 6.10 latitude, and 71.28 longitude, about 1,209 miles from the Mauritius. Cocoa-nut trees, fish, and tortoises are found here; water is procured, similar to that at Diego. These islands have been given into the possession of a planter of the Mauritius, who employs 43 people on them.

6. *Islands of Solomon*—are 11 in number; they have been named the Eleven Islands by the French, and are in lat. 5.23, long. 72.35, about 1,275 miles from the Mauritius. The soil is in general superior to the other islands of this Archipelago; it produces an abundance of the cocoa-nut tree, and a species of tree affording very good wood, with an elevation of 40 feet. The largest of these islands is seven miles and a half in circumference; the next, four miles; two smaller, three miles each; the other six, two miles; and the last, one mile and a half. They are arranged circularly, and form a basin, with safe anchorage for vessels of small draught of water.

7. *Peros Banhos.*—A collection of small islands, 22 in number, in 5.23.30 S. latitude, and 72.3 E. longitude, about 1,260 miles N.E. of Port Louis. These islands, the largest of which is scarcely two miles long, present an extent of 18 miles in length and 12 in breadth, having two passages to the N.; one narrow, the other dangerous, and a third tolerably good at the S.

8. *Legour Island.*—This island, discovered in 1820 by the proprietor M. Legour, of Port Louis, from whom it derived its name by the order of his Excellency Governor Farquhar, is situated in 5.59 S. latitude, and 72.37 E. longitude, about 1,250 miles N.E. ¼ E. of the Mauritius. Its length is about two miles, and between two and three in width; it is difficult of access, without anchorage, and devoid of resources.

9. *The Islands of George and Roquepiz.*—These islands are said to extend through 6.20 to 7.15 S. latitude, and 60.4 to 63.8 E. longitude; but they are of very doubtful existence. Some have supposed that they form a part of the bank of Saya de Malha, the position of which is uncertain.

10. *Agalega.*—This island, in 10.29.50 S. latitude, and 56.55 E. longitude, about 561 miles in the N. ¼ N.W. from Mauritius, is divided in two by a canal, about 500 fathoms in width, fordable at low water. It is about 11 miles from N. to S., and one mile and a half from E. to W.; it is covered with cocoa-nut trees in the centre. There is but little vegetable soil; and water, which is saltish, is obtained by digging wells in the sand. It is situated low, and is without anchorage. A merchant of the Mauritius, who is in possession, has established two manufactories of oil, which employ 199 individuals.

11. *Coetivi*, in 7.15 S. latitude, and 56.23 E. longitude, is about 768 miles N. of the Mauritius. This island, about nine miles in circumference, possesses at the N.E. an anchorage for small boats from 25 to 30 tons, but not a sufficient one for large vessels. Its sand and coral soil is interspersed with 500 or 600 acres of cultivated land, where maize thrives tolerably well. The water, which is procured by the same means as in the other islands, is saltish. A resident of the Mauritius, who is in possession of it, employs 100 persons, who cultivate maize, and supply him with cocoa-nut oil and tortoises.

12. *Seychelles Islands.*—These islands, 30 in number, of which many are very small, form an archipelago, which is the most considerable of the dependencies of the Mauritius. They lie between 3.38 and 5.45. S. latitude, and between 55.15 and 56.10 E. longitude, about 915 miles in the N. ¼ N.W. of Port Louis. The islands are:—1. L'Ile Mahé; 2. St. Anne; 3. Aux Cerfs; 4. Anonyme; 5. Du Sud Est; 6. Longe; 7. Ronde; 8. Moyenne; 9. Therese; 10. De La Conception; 11. Aux Vaches Marines; 12. Aux Fregates; 13. La Digne; 14. Praslin; 15. Les Cousin et Cousine; 16, 17, 18. Les Trois Sœurs; 19. L'Ile Ronde; 20. L'Ile Aride; 21. L'Ile Felicité; 22. L'Ile Marianne; 23. Aux Recifs; 24, 25. Les Dense Iles du Nord; 26. L'Ile Denis, the most northerly; 27. L'Ile Curieuse; 28. Les Mamelles; 29. L'Ile Silhouette, the most westerly; 30. L'Ile Plate, the most southerly of the group.

The circumference of Mahé is 75 or 76 miles. It contains 72,768 roods of land; the country is mountainous, intersected with ravines, and interspersed with rocks. The soil, which varies considerably, is generally moist. On the E. coast (near the town of Mahé) there is a bay large enough to contain 30 vessels of considerable size. Mahé contains 5,834 inhabitants.

St. Anne is about a league from Mahé. The soil is tolerably good, and contains about 1,200 roods of cultivated land. The population is in number 246.

The Aux Cerfs is close to the S. end of the above, much smaller, and contains 33 inhabitants.

The Anonyme Islands, from the S.E. a very small group of islands near the preceding ones, are not inhabited.

Long Island. This islet and the following, Round Island and Moyenne, between the St. Anne and Cerfs Islands, alone possess some little value, and are cultivated by 22 individuals.

Iles Therese, de la Conception, des Vaches Marines are islets situated to the west, and very near Mahé. They are uninhabited.

The Frigate Island, towards the E. is not inhabited.

La Digne. This small island, three miles long and half a mile in width, has not more than 2,000 roods cultivated, of which 1,454 are granted, and inhabited by 344 individuals.

Praslin is the most important of the cluster after Mahé, and has hardly the third of its soil cultivated. Its census gives 2,514 roods granted; it has a good anchorage towards the N., near Carion's Island. The population amounts to 408.

The Cousin Islands are two islands inhabited.

The Sisters are three islands of small extent, inhabited by 15 people.

The Round Island and Barren Island, two islands inhabited, adjoining Praslin.

Island of Felicity, a small island, having only 34 acres cultivated, and a population of 52 individuals.

Marian Island, Aux Recifs, Du Nord, Denis, Curieuse, and Mamelle, are all small. The two islands Denis and Curieuse are the most important. The first was granted to Captain Jesage for his use, and the second to an inhabitant of Mauritius. These are about three miles long and one mile and a half wide, and 500 acres uncultivated; the other is only two miles long and one wide, and has not more than 150 acres of good ground.

Ile Silhouette, very little elevated, about nine miles in circumference; 1,515 acres are divided between six proprietors. The population amounts to 136.

Ile Plate; inhabited. This island, of small extent, has till lately been destined for the quarantine of ships, when infectious diseases have raged on board.

13. *Les Amirantes.*—This cluster is a collection of seven small islands, joined together by a sand and coral bank. Those islands which have banks of coral mixed with sand, and very slightly raised above the level of the sea, are—The African Island, L'Ile Remire, L'Ile d'Arros, L'Ile St. Joseph, L'Ile Poivre, L'Ile des Roches, L'Ile Lamperiaire, L'Ile de la Boudeuse, L'Ile Marie Louise, L'Ile des Neuf, L'Ile de l'Etoile.

The African Island, the most northerly, is situated in 4.59 S. latitude, and 53.32 E. longitude. L'Ile des Neuf, the nearest to the S., is situated in 6.12 S. latitude. L'Ile Lamperiaire is situated more to the E., in 5.45 S. latitude, and 53.46 E. longitude. L'Ile de la Boudeuse, more to the W., is situated in 6.12 latitude, and in 53.4 E. longitude; the mean latitude of this cluster is in 5.35.30 S. latitude, and longitude 53.25. These islands, without water, and valuable only for their fishery and turtle, are inhabited and frequented in the fishing season by some of the inhabitants from the Seychelles, to whom the following islands have been granted for their use and enjoyment, viz. — L'Ile d'Arros, L'Ile St. Joseph, L'Ile Poivre, L'Ile des Roches, L'Ile des Neuf, &c.

14. *L'Ile Alphonse.*—This island 36 miles to the south of the Amirantes is situated in 7.0 S. latitude, and 53.0 east longitude about 804 miles in the N. ½ N.W. from the Mauritius, a little larger than the other Amirantes Islands, and affording an abundance of fish; it has been granted for the use of an inhabitant of Mauritius, but it is not yet inhabited.

15. *Providence Island.*—Situated in 9.12 S. latitude, and 52.17 E. longitude, about 726 miles N.N.E. ½ W. of Mauritius. This island 8 miles long, and one wide, has no anchorage. It has not any water, and has been granted to an inhabitant of Mauritius, under condition of receiving persons afflicted with leprosy; it has 35 inhabitants.

16. *Jean de Nove Islands.*—These islets 5 in number, situated in 10.12 S. latitude, and 15.56 W. longitude, about 675 miles N. N. E. ½ E. of Port Louis are of small extent, and surrounded by a reef in the northern part, where there is a tolerable good anchorage. Their soil is similar to that of Providence, some cocoa trees scattered here and there, indicate that with some care this valuable tree would succeed there. These islets have been granted to an inhabitant of Mauritius, who died without making any settlement there; they were then given for the use of the proprietor of Providence Island. The establishment formed by the proprietor employs 7 people.

17. *Ile St. Pierre*, is situated in 9.15 S. latitude, and 50.55 E. longitude, about 750 miles N.E. ½ W. of Mauritius. It is six miles long, and one mile and a half wide. It is inhabited, and almost inaccessible excepting one place in the N. E. where there is a little flat sandy shore, all the coast consists of rocks of coral, upon which the sea breaks with much violence.

18. *St. Laurent Island.*—Situated on Lislet Geoffrey's Map in 9.44 S. latitude, and 51.28 E. longitude is between Providence, Jean de Nove, and St. Pierre Islands. Its existence is not certain, several captains mention its bearing, without having any knowledge of it.

19. *Astove Island.*—Situated N.N.E. of Madagascar, in 10.10 S. latitude, and 47.50 E. longitude, has only a few resources for fishing. It has been granted for the use of two planters of Mauritius, who have not the proprietorship of them.

29. *Cosmoled Island*—situated in 9.45 S. latitude, and 47 40 E. longitude, has been granted for the use of an inhabitant of Mauritius who has made no settlement there. It is of little importance, and surrounded by reefs.

21. *Assomption Island*—situated in 9.44 S. latitude, and 45.40 E. longitude. It is inhabited, and like the other surrounded by reefs, except in the N. E. where it is accessible.

22. *Aldabra Island.*—This islet of little worth, is situated in 8.27 S. latitude, and 34.32 E. longitude.

23. *Sand Island.*—A very small islet situated in 15.53 S. latitude, and 54.43 E. longitude, about 306 miles N. E. ½ of Port Louis.

24. *St. Paul and Amsterdam Island.*—The first is situated in 27.45 S. latitude, the other in 38.15 S. latitude, mean longitude 78.0, mean distance from the Mauritius Island 1,446 miles in the south-east, a few degrees south. These islands are of very difficult access; they offer very little means of sustaining life, and exposed to cold and wind, are only frequented by vessels which go in search of sea cows which are found there in abundance. [A minute detail of these islands has been given, because they lie so directly in the track of East India ships. The facts are obtained from the Mauritius Almanack for 1838.]

Administration of the Seychelles Islands.—Agent of the government, Geo. Harrison, 888*l.*; under-agent and special judge, Mr. Wilson, 628*l.*; judge of the peace, G. A. A. Fressanges, 276*l.*; police officer filling the office of king's solicitor, A. Savy, 144*l.*

VI. The first settlers on the Mauritius were pirates, and in 1657 their strength was considerable. After its colonization by the French, a great number of adventurers flocked to the island from Europe, and other places, and slaves were introduced from Madagascar and Mozambique, but at what precise period we have no record. It would seem that the island was more

populous during the period prior to the French revolution, than subsequent to that event, as it is on record that, in 1792, 20,000 persons perished of small-pox in the Mauritius. In 1799 the population was stated, by Baron Grant, at—slaves, 55,000, whites and mulattoes, 10,000; total 65,000; and the armed force, national guard, blacks and mulattoes, 2,000, blacks and mulattoes, to serve as chasseurs, and the artillery, 3,000; total 5,000.

The statistics which I have derived from the Colonial Office, and from the Mauritius Almanack for 1838, relative to the progressive increase of the population for more than 50 years, are very complete. It will be seen by the census of 1827, that in the whites and slaves, the males preponderated over the females; but in the free coloured there was a larger proportion of females, which, however, may be owing to women slaves being emancipated in greater number than men.

The comparative increase of the three classes of inhabitants from 1767 to 1832, is thus shewn :—

Years.	Whites.	Coloured.		Total.
		Free.	Slaves.	
1767..	3163	587	15027	18777
1777..	3434	1173	25154	29761
1787..	4372	2235	33832	40439
1797..	6237	3703	49080	59020
1807..	6489	5919	65367	77768
1817..	7375	10979	79493	97847
1827..	8111	15444	69076	92631
1832..	26560*	..	63506	89616

* No distinction of colour; the number of slaves in the island, in 1830, is stated by the returns to Parliament, to be—males, 41,454; females, 26,293; total, 67,743.

A complete census of the whole island, distinguishing the inhabitants according to the *quartiers*, or cantons, for 1827:

Population for 1827 and 1832, of Mauritius.

County or District.	White.		Free.		Slaves.		Total.	
	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.
Port Louis	1929	1458	3347	4164	9421	6296	14697	11918
Pamplemouses	509	500	598	715	6348	3746	7455	4961
Rivière du Rempart	304	245	705	752	5121	3035	6130	4032
Flacq	534	487	717	759	5868	3529	7119	4775
Grand Port	476	392	674	716	4237	2536	5387	3644
Savanne	123	92	209	207	2361	1660	2693	1959
Riviere Noire	174	150	272	293	3395	2002	3841	2445
Plaines Wilhems	228	185	367	474	4083	2594	4678	3253
Moka	171	154	216	259	1787	1057	2174	1470
Total	4448	3663	7105	8339	43621	26455	54174	38457
For 1832	12489 males.		14071 females.		38124	24932	50513	39003

This statement does not comprise troops, convicts, nor apprentices; the latter to the amount of 1,486 men and boys, and 559 women and girls.

Classification of inhabitants in Port Louis.—Agents, 10; architects, 3; armourers, 3; surveyors, 5; actors and actresses, 30; inn-keepers and confectioners, 7; advocates, 8; proctors, 12; *batelage*, 2; butchers, 4; bakers, 10; sadler, 1; embroiderers, 2; caulkers, 2; wood-sellers, 8; hatters, 3; sausage-makers, 3; carpenters, 15; wheelwrights, 5; brazier, 1; coachmakers, 2; barbers 3.

Population of the Mauritius, [B. B. 1836.]

County or District.	Area in square miles.	Population.		Apprentice. population.		Total.		Aliens and resident strangers.	Population, not subjected to apprenticeship.		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		Births.	Marriages.	Deaths
Port Louis	10	7570	7263	9850	6660	17420	13923	670 European aliens exclusive of children. 4337 Indian labourers.	708	153	636
Pamplemouses	88	2038	1581	4954	2956	6992	4537		300	32	393
Rivière du Rempart	58	794	837	5255	2970	6049	3807		215	18	239
Flacq	114	1636	1477	4130	2332	5766	3807		100	14	69
Grand Port	112	1672	1613	2782	1791	4454	3404		249	22	194
Savanne	92	737	391	1859	1223	2596	1614		113	7	112
Black River	95	369	328	1615	1055	1984	1383		118	2	90
Plaines Wilhems	71	646	596	1889	1135	2535	1731		44	5	27
Moka	68	464	399	855	480	1319	879		31	3	13
Total	708	5926	14485	33189	20602	49115	35085	5007	1878	256	1773

Interments at the Cemetery of Port Louis, from 1st Feb. 1832, until 31st Jan. 1837.—[Maur. Alm. 1838.]

Periods.	Free.			Total.	Chiffre Comparatif.		Apprentices.			Total.	Chiffre Comparatif.		Total of Free Persons & Apprent.	Chiffre comparatif of the Decrease in the two Classes.	
	Men.	Women.	Children.		Increase.	Decrease.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Increase.	Decrease.		Inc.	Dec.
Feb. 1832 to Jan. 1833	240	128	201	569	—	—	351	161	272	784	—	—	1353	—	—
Feb. 1833 to Jan. 1834	206	127	224	557	—	12	308	185	348	841	57	—	1398	45	—
Feb. 1834 to Jan. 1835	257	170	377	804	247	—	313	212	473	998	157	—	1802	404	—
Feb. 1835 to Jan. 1836	245	194	249	688	—	116	260	173	354	787	—	211	1475	—	327
Feb. 1836 to Jan. 1837	303	188	286	777	89	—	311	170	325	806	19	—	1583	108	—

Table of the Births and Deaths at Mauritius, from the 1st January 1825 to 31st of December 1835.

Years.	Births.		Deaths.																	
	Males.	Females.	From 0 to 5 years.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 25.		25 to 30.		30 to 35.		35 to 40.		40 to 45.	
			M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1825	402	404	96	94	3	10	4	9	10	22	7	20	11	16	13	15	20	15	17	16
1826	558	477	60	44	4	5	3	2	5	8	9	17	19	18	17	13	15	12	18	8
1827	479	446	62	52	3	16	6	4	11	11	21	23	9	19	21	23	16	14	7	9
1828	458	424	82	56	8	9	5	2	11	11	13	19	29	21	28	19	14	11	15	12
1829	451	488	74	86	13	4	8	10	11	15	25	25	20	15	20	13	22	18	23	12
1830	511	490	113	105	3	3	6	7	12	8	10	21	21	23	32	20	27	16	18	12
1831	539	449	114	88	4	7	5	9	11	14	28	20	17	17	15	31	15	20	11	11
1832	485	490	101	84	6	8	4	4	11	7	18	10	19	19	14	29	17	22	18	10
1833	621	562	108	111	11	11	9	8	2	22	18	22	12	14	19	18	16	17	16	16
1834	587	599	220	208	17	23	10	10	10	15	12	24	20	24	26	20	23	21	21	14
1835	650	582	147	121	13	14	6	9	13	11	26	24	30	24	18	26	24	21	17	16
	5741	5412	1177	1049	85	110	66	74	114	144	187	225	207	210	223	227	209	187	181	136

Deaths—*continued.*

Years.	45 to 50.		50 to 55.		55 to 60.		60 to 65.		65 to 70.		70 to 75.		75 to 80.		80 to 85.		85 to 90.		90 to 95.		95 to 100.		100 &c.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	
1825	11	17	12	7	12	12	12	10	15	6	11	2	11	4	4	4	1	1	2	1	..	..	2	1	556
1826	15	7	10	11	11	5	12	12	10	7	8	7	4	7	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	410
1827	20	10	17	15	15	9	12	10	16	2	6	5	7	4	5	4	4	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	494
1828	24	15	17	18	20	8	4	13	10	5	14	7	13	3	8	6	3	4	2	2	1	..	:	..	552
1829	26	7	16	12	22	10	12	10	9	6	7	6	7	4	3	4	3	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	579
1830	12	13	21	22	17	11	17	14	14	1	3	3	6	6	8	5	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	640
1831	18	9	14	16	10	9	19	12	12	6	8	15	7	3	6	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	613
1832	15	8	16	16	13	10	14	18	9	6	10	6	8	3	10	6	3	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	577
1833	10	14	19	10	15	7	13	8	5	5	7	4	5	2	7	1	3	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	602
1834	16	15	13	13	12	12	14	11	15	7	13	10	11	11	9	4	1	2	2	3	..	2	1	2	915
1835	16	16	17	16	24	10	14	18	12	15	15	6	6	9	4	7	..	4	2	2	1	1	..	1	766
	183	131	172	146	171	103	143	136	127	66	102	71	85	56	67	51	20	21	11	17	4	9	3	7	6407

It will be perceived that the female births have latterly begun to preponderate. The greatest number of deaths are those under five years of age, and of these the males exceed the females. After 85 years of age, women have the greatest longevity.

A statement of the number of Slaves for whom compensation has been claimed, and of the number of claims preferred for such compensation, and of the amount of compensation awarded in each of the classes of prædial-attached, prædial-unattached, and non-prædial. [Parliamentary return to the House of Lords, March, 1838.]

Divisions.	Classes.	No. of Slaves in each class.	Compensation value of each class.	Total.
			£.	
Prædial Attached.	Head People ..	853	48025	No. of Slaves, 26830. Amount, £ 912059.
	Tradesmen	965	52464	
	Inferior ditto ..	1395	52460	
	Field Labourers	16590	613847	
	Inferior ditto ..	7027	145261	
Prædial Unattached.	Head People....	224	12757	No. of Slaves, 7594. Amount, £ 262732.
	Tradesmen	353	17898	
	Inferior ditto ..	584	21995	
	Field Labourers	4677	172576	
	Inferior ditto ..	1756	37503	
Non-Prædial.	Head Tradesmen	1374	77233	No. of Slaves, 22275. Amount, £ 811307.
	Inferior ditto ..	2347	88997	
	Head P. employed on wharfs, shipping, or other avocations	411	18818	
	Inf. People ditto	945	34539	
	Head Domestics	7132	335129	
	Inferior ditto ..	10066	256588	
	Children under six years of age on the 1st February 1835	7612	88132	
	Aged, diseased, or otherwise non-effective .	2302	25751	

Number of claims having reference to each division. Prædial Attached, 1404; Prædial Unattached, 1,077; Non-Prædial, 4,905.

VII. The French and creole inhabitants are principally Roman Catholics; but the great mass of the coloured races are heathens. The want of missionaries is much felt in the island.

Protestant Churches at the Mauritius in 1836. [B.B.]

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Population of each Parish.	Church where situated, and the Number of Persons it will contain.	Chapel where situated, and the Number of Persons it will contain.	Remarks.
Port Louis . . .	10	31343	Church situated in Port Louis, will contain about 500 persons.	None.	The English clergymen perform conjointly the duties of the Anglican Ch. in Port Louis, as well as the superintendence of all schools for the education of the poor.
Pamplemousses .	88	11529	None . . .	Temporary chapel, where a catechist instructs the boys apprenticed to the superintendent of the King's garden.	
Riviere du Rempart	58	9856	None . . .	None.	
Flacq	114	9573	None . . .	None.	
Grand Port . . .	112	7858	*		
Savanne	92	4210	None . . .	None.	
Black River . . .	95	3367	None . . .	None.	
Plaines Wilhems .	71	4266	None . . .	None.	
Moka	68	2198	None . . .	None.	

* Service once a month in a temporary chapel for the troops, by the chaplain to the forces.

Roman Catholic Churches at the Mauritius in 1836. [B. B.]

Parish.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Value of Living.	Parsonage House.	Glebe.	Church where situated, and the No. of Persons it will contain.	Chapel where situated, and the No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.
St. Louis, in Port Louis.	14	30879	4 Clergymen, receiving 720*l.* 200*l.* 150*l.* 150*l.* respectively.	One.	A few acres a short distance from Port Louis.	Port Louis; from 1500 to 2000, of whom 1000 generally attend.	None.	
Notre Dame, at G. Port.	112	10000	200*l.*	None.	None.	At Mohebourgh; the chapel will contain from 200 to 300.		200
St. John, Flacq*	114	11900	200*l.*	None.	None.	Chapel at Porte du Flacq, will contain from 150 to 200.		100
St. Pierre, Moka	68	3900	150*l.*	One.	A few acres.	Church will contn. from 250 to 300.	None.	
St. Francis, Pamplemousses	..	13000	200*l.*	One.	None.	Church will contn. about 800, of whom 60 or 70 generally attend.		
Riviere du Rempart.	146	11000	200*l.*	..	None.	..	Poudre d'Or; a pavillon, will contain from 70 to 80.	Seldom attended.

* Also three chapels, holding 350 persons altogether.

The combined districts of Black River, the Savanne, and Plaines Wilhems, containing a population of 21,900 souls, have no chapel, or church, or any place set apart for religious worship. [B. B. Colonial Office.]

VIII. Schools of the Mauritius in 1836. [B. B.]

Name of the Parish, and in what County or District.	Public or Free School, and where situated.	No. of Scholars. Male.	Female.	Total.	Mode of Instruction.	How supported.
St. Louis, of Port Louis.	Public School, Col. College.	215	..	215	Reading, Writing, French, English, Latin, History, Arithmetic, &c.	by Gov. 68*l*. 10*s*. and 15*l*. 10*s*. for prizes.
	Free Schools	80	..	80	.. ..	by Gov. 168*l*.
		..	40	40		
	Mico Charity School.	61	6	67		53*l*.
	Priv. Schools:					
	1.	152	..	152		
	2.	117	..	117		
	3.	137	..	137		
	4.	115	98	213		
	5.	90	56	146		
	6.	55	..	55		
	7.	52	..	52		
	8.	..	74	74		
	9.	35	60	95		
	10.	30	..	30		
	11.	27	36	63		
	12.	20	12	32		
	13.	..	56	56		
	14.	..	62	62		
	15.	..	81	81		
Pamplemous.	16.	53	18	71		
	17.*	20	..	20		
Riv. du Rempart	Free School†	30	25	55		
Grand Port ..	Mico Charity School.‡	48	14	62	and 80 Apprent.	
		44	..	44		
		8	17	25		
		3	27	30		
		19	14	35		
		9	5	14		
Savanne	Private Sch.‖	12	..	12		
Black River ..	§					
Plaines Wilhems	¶					
Moka..	**					

* Three professors, who give lessons in private families.
† One ditto, ditto. ‡ Nine ditto, ditto.
‖ Three ditto, ditto. § Two ditto, ditto.
¶ Two ditto, ditto. ** One ditto, ditto.

IX. Number of Prisoners in the Gaols of the Mauritius throughout the Year since 1828. [B. B.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of Debtors. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of Misdemeanours. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of Felons. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of tried Prisoners. Male	Fm.	Totl.	No. of untried Prisoners. Male	Fm.	Totl.	Deaths.
1828	46	8	54	2	—	2	13	5	18	31	3	34	36	7	43	10	1	11	1
1829	48	8	56	1	—	1	11	6	17	36	2	38	22	5	27	26	3	29	7
1830	67	11	78	2	—	2	31	8	39	34	3	37	34	7	41	33	4	37	11
1831	85	2	87	1	—	1	24	1	25	11	1	12	35	2	37	50	—	50	4
1832	98	5	103	—	—	—	50	4	54	48	1	49	65	4	69	33	1	34	8
1833	78	3	81	—	—	—	72	1	73	6	2	8	13	3	16	65	—	65	10
1834	77	3	80	1	—	1	61	4	65	15	1	16	42	2	44	35	3	38	3
1835	179	5	184	1	—	1	65	3	68	113	2	115	159	3	162	20	2	22	13
1836	174	9	183	1	—	1	72	6	78	101	3	104	153	9	162	21	—	21	28

X. The affairs of the island are managed by a Governor, as in the Cape of Good Hope, aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council consists of four members (the Governor), the officer second in command of the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Procureur and Advocate-general. The Legislative consists of 15 members, 7 of whom hold no official station. When the island was in the possession of the French, a Colonial Council was created by a decree of the 29th September, 1810. The decree recited, that the colony was bound to contribute its assistance to the expense of providing for its own safety; and, in order to raise the revenue necessary for this purpose, a Council was created, consisting of 11 persons, to be chosen from among the principal inhabitants and traders of the different parts of the island; three from the Port Napoleon, and one from each of the other districts. The members of the Council were to be named by the Captain-general, on the presentation of the Colonial Prefect and the Commissary of Justice, from a list of candidates elected for the district of Port Napoleon, and three for each of the other districts. Any vacancy in the Council was to be filled up by the first of the candidates whose names remained upon the list of election. Electoral chambers were to be formed for the election of these candidates for the Council, and members of these chambers were to be named by the Captain-general, upon the presentation of the Colonial Prefect and the Commissary of Justice. This Council has not been convened since the British occupation of the island.

A Council of the Commune was established by Governor Farquhar in 1817, composed of 15 notable inhabitants of Port Louis, and three proprietary inhabitants from each quarter of the island. The qualifications were—30 years of age, unless born in the colony (if so, over 27); to have resided 10 years in the colony; an annual income of 3,000 piastres in Port Louis, or 5,000 in the country; to be nominated by the Governor from lists containing three times the number of persons so to be nominated, and to continue in office five years. The Council to elect a president, vice and secretary; to discuss, with the aid of six other members, questions of commerce, roads, education, and internal affairs, as transmitted by the Governor. This Council was suppressed by order of Lord Bathurst, in January, 1821; and there is not now any municipal body to regulate the affairs of the active and wealthy inhabitants of Port Louis.

Before it was occupied by Great Britain, Mauritius was governed by four out of the five codes of law which had been promulgated by Napoleon; these were administered by courts established in the island before the time of the French Republic. The formation of the several courts and their powers have been modified from time to time by the authority of the Governor, and finally settled by the Mauritius Charter of Justice, dated St. James's, 13th April, 1831, which establishes a Supreme Court of Civil and Criminal Justice, presided over by three judges. There is also a petty court for the adjudication of civil causes of small amount, and for the trial of petty offences: from this court there is no appeal. The Governor has authority to establish minor courts in any of the dependencies of Mauritius, and to extend or limit their powers.

The French law of divorce has been adopted in Mauritius. Mortgages are required to be registered every ten years by article 2154 of the code of Napoleon. The authority to bury a corpse must be given by the Civil Commissary, upon a declaration of the death made by two witnesses, the nearest relatives or neighbours of the deceased.

Port Louis is well defended on the sea side by the batteries on Tonneliers island and on Fort Blanc, but it is accessible on the land side, and was found to be indefensible when our troops approached it in 1810. There are several strong posts throughout the island, garrisoned by detachments from two regiments of infantry, and a strong section of artillery and engineers.

There is no militia at the Mauritius, nor any law for regulating one if embodied. Power is, however, vested in the Governor by commission, under the great seal, to raise troops in cases of emergency.

There is a local corps of military labourers, embodied partly by voluntary enlistment of government slaves, emancipated in 1833; and partly from Africans captured under the acts for the abolition of the slave trade, and enlisted by the collector of customs, by virtue of the powers in him vested by His Majesty's order in council in that respect made and provided. The authorities for the formation and payment of this corps are conveyed in the Secretary of States' Despatches, No. 44, of 1st July, 1832, and No. 6, of 30th December, 1834. The expense of this corps is defrayed by Great Britain.

XI. The revenue in the gross receipts averages 132,000*l.* per annum: a large sum is raised from custom duties at Port Louis.

The importation taxes are—6 per cent. on the estimated value of the goods in English ships; on foreign vessels, 15 to 30 per cent.; 40 per cent. on tobacco, and 2*s.* per gallon on spirits. Wheat, rice, cattle and bullion are free on English ships. The exportation taxes are on English ships—sugar, 1*s.* 2½*d.* per 100 lbs.; on a foreign ditto, 2*s.* 2*d.* per ditto; cotton, 7*s.* on former, 7*s.* 10*d.* on latter, per ditto; coffee, 4*s.* and 6*s.* 5*d.* ditto ditto; other articles in proportion. Entrepôt taxes 1 per cent. English, 1½ per cent. on foreign.

Direct Taxes are 6*s.* upon each slave above seven years of age, and under 60, in Port Louis, and 2*s.* 6*d.* in the country: this is independent of vaccine, maronage, corvée, and other slave taxes. Upon all goods (*les immeubles*) in Port Louis there is an annual tax of 1*s.* 3*d.* per cent. on the estimated value. Every thing sold in the bazaar, whether it be fish, flesh, fowl, vegetables, or hucksteries, is taxed; as are also the shop-keepers who sell them, according to the stall.

Indirect.—Two per cent. registering acts of sales; one ditto for transcribing ditto; and proportional taxes on every business act. Stamped paper from 3*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* and upwards. Licenses, for instance, on an inn and coffee house in Port Louis, 10*l.* per month, and in the country, 7*l.* ditto. On a pedlar, 1*l.* per ditto. On carriages, gigs and carts, from 1*l.* 12*s.* to 2*l.* per annum. Boats, canteens, distilleries, printing offices, are farmed out by auction. On grants of land, 1*l.* to 6*l.* in proportion. The right to fish in the sea with *a seine* is 1*l.* a year, and with a line 12*s.*; nay even according to the size of the seine the tax is raised.

The Police taxes are numerous and heavy, for instance a *certificate of life* costs 4*s.* and of *enregistrement*, 12*s.*; and for every hundred words of the certificate above the first, 1*s.* 7*d.* A visit on board an English ship, 7*s.*; a foreign, 12*s.*; and so on. Local tax for the poor in 1836, 2,395*l.*

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mauritius, commencing December, 1811. [Mauritius Almanack, 1837.]

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Revenue.	Excess of Expenditure.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1811	61562	534157	..	472595
1812	113508	408757	..	295249
1813	128600	237299	..	108698
1814	110035	236777	..	126742
1815	111701	243402	..	131611
1816	137014	214005	..	76991
1817	156623	297386	..	140762
1818	108928	123858	..	14930
1819	100631	128245	..	27614
1820	101916	127994	..	26078
1821	88188	178867	..	90678
1822	90228	160766	..	70538
1823	103821	166987	..	63166
1824	110529	175100	..	64570
1825	107989	146552	..	38564
1826	126334	151406	..	25073
1827	139235	141170	..	1935
1828	164372	157848	6523	
1829	174473	160458	14015	
1830	166249	140807	25442	
1831	155581	192687	..	37106
1832	136033	178331	..	42298
1833	147622	161407	..	13785
1834	176142	174529	1613	
1335	174570	169321	5240	

Statement of the Receipts of Duties from 1812 to 1836.

Years.	Importations.	Exportations.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
1812	48498	5810	54309
1813	38473	7757	46230
1814	25791	5004	30795
1815	28514	4811	33326
1816	41264	14534	55798
1817	43024	10603	53628
1818	33845	9615	43460
1819	29381	6501	35882
1820	23101	12995	36097
1821	26169	15968	42137
1822	22539	18894	41433
1823	24602	18016	42618
1824	21339	15960	37299
1825	20796	14279	35076
1826	19958	27629	47588
1827	34026	22373	56399
1828	35329	25530	60858
1829	46928	29795	76724
1830	37990	34061	72052
1831	29875	35034	64909
1832	26072	36681	62754
1833	19093	34135	53228
1834	36246	36095	72341
1835	35647	32904	68551
1836	50752	32701	83453
	799263	507695	1306958

[This table is from the Mauritius Almanac for 1837, and would appear to be the duties levied at the Custom House on imports and exports.—R. M. M.]

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Revenue of the Mauritius.—[B. B.]

Ordinary Revenues:	1835.	1836.
	£.	£.
Customs	81577	98192
Internal revenue	67289	74244
Taxes for special purposes	17121	15432
Seychelles	588	684
Total ordinary revenue	166575	188552
Incidental revenue and receipts	17815	23357
Receipts in aid of revenue	..	..
Deposits	3231	1143
Accounts current	18789	24667
Gross total	206410	237719

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Expenditure of the Mauritius. [B.B. 1836.]—Civil Establishment, 38,402*l.*; contingent expenditure, 5,970*l.*; Judicial Establishment, 24,620*l.*; contingent expenditure, 11,963*l.*; Medical Establishment, 2,745*l.*; contingent expenditure, 476*l.*; Ecclesiastical Establishment, 3,361*l.*; contingent expenditure, 60*l.*; Seychelles Establishment, 1,760*l.*; contingent expenditure, 430*l.*; Leper Establishment, 192*l.*; contingent expenditure, 39,119*l.*; Pensions, 6,778*l.*; total, 135,876*l.*

Expenditure incurred by the Colony of the Mauritius during the year 1836, on account of its military defence. [B. B.]

Military Posts and Works.—Established amount paid to the ordnance department annually, for repairing barracks, &c., 5,000*l.*; repairs of signal stations and the barracks at Reduit, and transferred to the ordnance, 110*l.*; total military works, 5,110*l.*

Militia or other local corps.—Pay of signal men and orderly dragoons, 235*l.*; contingencies of orderly dragoons, 156*l.*; total local corps, 391*l.*

Pecuniary allowances to King's troops.—Colonial allowances to staff and departmental officers, to officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, of 29th, 87th, and 99th regiments, 16,759*l.*; and pension to the widow of an officer of the late Bourbon regiment, 36*l.* Total expenditure, 22,296*l.*

The officers of His Majesty's forces serving in Mauritius receive pecuniary allowances paid from the Colonial Treasury, in lieu of the ordinary allowances which, at other stations, they receive from the British Treasury, in money or kind, such as rations of provisions, forage, fuel, light, lodgings, servant's wages, marching allowance, carriage of baggage, expenses of attendance on Courts' Martial, and other contingencies provided for in His Majesty's several warrants. The monthly sums received by the officers of the several grades, are enumerated in the schedule annexed. House rent being deducted from such officers as occupy public quarters. These allowances were established at the capture of the Colony in 1810, but have since undergone some modification.

Schedule of Colonial allowances.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief, 80*l.* per month; Colonel, when commanding, 67*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; Colonel, not commanding, 40*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; Lieut.-Colonel. 34*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; Major. 26*l.*; Captain, 14*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Lieutenant, 8*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*; Ensign, 6*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*; Pay-master, 14*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Quarter-master, 8*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*; Adjutant, 10*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; Surgeon, 14*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Assistant Surgeon, 9*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Officers commanding corps – Lieut. Colonel, 5*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; Major, 8*l.* 16*s.* 2*d*; Captain, 11*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; Lieutenant, 5*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*; Ensign, 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Officers commanding posts—Lieut.-Col. 11*l.* 14*s.*; Major, 8*l.* 16*s* 2*d.*; Captain, 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; Lieutenant, 2*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; Ensign, 1*l.* 14*s* 8*d.*

Detail of the numbers and expenses of the corps of military labourers, for a period of 12 months:—one lieut. commanding, at 5*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* per month, 72*l.* per annum (this amount is defrayed from the colonial revenue, as being the extra colonial allowance to which a lieut. is entitled for commanding a corps, and would be received by any other lieut. so situated); one staff sergeant (European), 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, 45*l.* per annum; one sergeant at 1*s.* per day, 18*l.* per annum; two corporals at 6*d.* per day each, 18*l.* per annum; 67 privates at 3*d.* per day each, 306*l.*; total, 459*l.*

Allowance to the officer in command for funeral expenses and stationary, 1*s.* per day, 18*l.* per annum; do. to the staff sergeant for quarters at 5*s.* per week, 13*l.* per annum; rations for one staff sergeant at 5*d.* per day, 7*l.* 12*s.*; do for one sergeant, 3*l.* 16*s.*; do. for two corporals, 7*l.* 13*s.*; do. for 67 privates, 256*l.* 17*s.*; clothing for one staff sergeant (European), 3*l.*; do. for one sergeant, 2*l.* 6*s.*; do. for two corporals, 4*l* 12*s.*; do. for 67 privates, 155*l.* 13*s.*; total, 442*l.*; hospital expenses, 30*l.*; grand total, 862*l.*

There is also a small body consisting of five mounted orderlies attached to the governor's establishment, for conveyance of despatches to different parts of the island. The expense is borne by the colony, and is estimated at 464*l.*

Expenditure incurred by Great Britain for the military protection, and in aid of the Civil Establishment during the year 1836. [B. B.]

Treasury letter of Service.	Separate head of Expenditure.	£.		Remarks.
	Supplies.			
A ..	Provisions by contract or purchase in the colony not including supplies purchased on account of the civil service	15770	A ..	Under this letter are included all payments made for provisions and forage &c.
B ..	Fuel and light	1388	B ..	Includes fuel, candle, oil, cotton &c.
C ..	Miscellaneous purchases	110	C ..	Do. payments for stores and implements.
D ..	Transports	437	D ..	Freight, lighterage, cart hire, &c.
E ..	Pay of extra staff	1205	E ..	Pay of all persons, not chargeable on the ordinaries.
H ..	Contingencies	286	H ..	Travelling expenses and all payments chargeable upon the extraordinaries not included in the foregoing.
K	Pay of His Majesty's 29th, 87th, and 99th regiments, from the military chest, and through agents in England, including half yearly allowances and contingencies	30978	K ..	Includes regimental subsistence, staff pay, Chelsea and widow's pensions.
	Pay of general staff, and clerks of Depôts . .	2780		
	Chelsea pensioners	821		
	Pay and diet of military labourers	385		
	Officiating judge advocate, and compensation for horses shot for glanders &c.	76		
	Widow's pensions	40		
	Expenses of court martial and contingent accounts of military department	56		
L ..	Pay of commissariat officers	1151	L ..	Only commissioned officers.
	Total	55484		

XII. The commerce of the Mauritius is considerable, and widely extended. It would have been desirable to give an extended tabular view of the trade for a consecutive series of years; but, unfortunately, the return of the imports and exports in the Blue Books not being given in the same form for two years in succession, it is impossible to form a correct table from that source of information. From documents obligingly furnished me by Mr. Ebsworth, of the firm of Reid, Irving, and Co., I am enabled to supply a complete view of the trade of the island for four years, and which will serve at a future period for comparison.

IMPORTS OF THE MAURITIUS. [B. B.]

Years.	Great Britain.			North America.			Elsewhere.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men
1835	102601	37	10608	5967	108	27056	221764	..	..	863	1	425	203227	161	33839	634424	307	71928	5005
1836	355720	66	18324	1449	101	27081	230743	..	..	3492	2	526	266944	201	42674	858350	370	88605	6007

EXPORTS OF THE MAURITIUS.

Years.	Great Britain.			North America.			Elsewhere.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men
1835	552720	76	20794	..	83	20568	84149	..	..	..	..	..	62145	136	24950	699015	294	66312	4899
1836	697090	73	19665	..	125	33389	111307	..	..	16907	1	425	78556	150	28571	908964	349	82950	5801

Comparative statement of Imports into, and Exports from the Island of Mauritius during the years 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1836.

IMPORTED FROM

Years.	The United Kingdom.	France.	British North America.	United States.	South America.	Madeira and Cape Verds.	Cape of Good Hope.	East Coast of Africa.	Madagascar.	Bourbon.	Seychelles and Fisheries.	Muscat.	British India.	Pondicherry.	N. S. Wales & V. D. Land.	Java, Sumatra & Malay Islands.	China and Manilla.	Sundries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1833	148512	36247	6226	4332	4881	1937	26332	..	29865	29476	2124	2430	227000	35401	19860	2766	..	..	577420
1834	196257	75540	3768	2138	443	2526	36813	870	30963	56724	2261	..	235046	61375	6095	11418	..	..	720020
1835	206375	100038	6012	862	1475	..	51458	5669	33580	27548	1087	4388	168691	32811	4014	1563	..	189	615558
1836	361098	127513	1434	4136	3435	2820	51472	5126	55386	40475	533	20	193709	44448	4512	7131	11044	188	916520
1837																			

EXPORTED TO

Years.	The United Kingdom.	France.	British North America.	United States.	South America.	Madeira and Cape Verds.	Cape of Good Hope.	East Coast of Africa.	Madagascar.	Bourbon.	Seychelles and Fisheries.	Muscat.	British India.	Pondicherry.	N. S. Wales & V. D. Land.	Java, Sumatra & Malay Islands.	China and Manilla.	Sundries.	Total.
1833	517269	6872	..	7000	2174	..	9679	1256	20360	17018	..	2254	5547	9612	35122	791	867	..	633910
1834	473000	11882	186	..	..	..	25018	396	16165	46972	..	..	10015	4579	78790	6043	..	136	673292
1835	552721	30032	..	..	..	..	24862	960	10429	10472	34	144	7540	4418	51722	5946	..	33	699615
1836	697091	28434	..	16908	..	..	34517	..	16537	10014	32	..	11039	9893	66735	9903	3156	130	993437
1837																			

Exported to Holland in 1834, 18*l*.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Years.	COTTON MANUFACTORIES.						IMPORTING VESSELS.					
	British.		Indian.		French.		British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Val.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
		£		£		£						
1833	823,766 Yds. Cottons 488 doz. Shawls 3,746 do. Hose. 989 lbs. Thread.	25288	3,361,823 yds. Ctns.	30399	6,825 yds. Cottons.	432	272	66113	52	10150	324	76264
1834	2,451,967 yds. cottons 13,642 doz. Hose. 11,858 lbs. Thread.	76629	1,658,737 yds. do.	51568	53,825 yds. do. 148lbs. Thread.	2472	296	69336	53	16869	349	86305
1835	1,886,204 yds. Ctns. 10,258 doz. Hose. 14,764 lbs. Thread.	75694	694,013 yds. do. 200lbs. Thread.	20144	75,234 yds. Cottons. 200lbs. Thread.	3579	254	58027	53	13901	307	74928
1836	3,232,377 yds. Ctns. 12,313 doz. Hose. 12,325 lbs. Thread.	99565	970,361 yds. Ctns. 800lbs. Thread.	31357	30,771 yds. Cottons.	1547	317	72707	53	15888	370	88393

No Returns for 1837.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.

Years.	SUGAR.		Other Produce.	Imports re-exported.	Treasury Bills.	Bills for Ship's Repairs and Expences.	EXPORTING VESSELS.					
	Nett weight	Value.					British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	lbs.	£	£	£	£	£	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1833	67483372	562401	10713	62796	81760	58000	255	60420	43	8008	298	68430
1834	71143898	551170	11750	110273	47742	75000	508	70902	51	16530	359	87438
1835	34834313	622150	8763	68099	53266	60000	261	60032	33	7280	294	67312
1836	63357347	736251	11889	103317	36000	90000	314	72154	35	9897	329	82051

Detailed statement of the principal articles Imported into, Re-exported from, and Consumed at Mauritius during the years 1833, 1834, 1835 and 1836.

Years.	Rice.		Wheat.		Grain.		Oats and Barley.		Other Grain.		Flour.		Salted provisions.		Spirits.		Beer.
	Bags of 150 lbs.	Value.	lbs. Wt.	Value.	lbs. Wt.	Value.	lbs. Wt.	Value.	lbs. Wt.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Casks.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Quantity.
1833		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£	
Import.	236418	143390	5649890	26623	759822	4574	642694	2187	369953	1225	9265 Bls. 949529 lbs.	14673	12912	27960	26123	5236	654 hhds. 11198 doz.
Re exp.	11425	7046	650720	1200	150	1	..	..	134	1	48 brls. 30 lbs.	65	253	1488	6307	1161	266 hhds. 406 doz.
Consd.	224993	136344	4999170	25414	759672	4375	642694	2187	369819	1224	9217 brls. 949499 lbs.	14608	12659	26472	19816	4075	368 hhds. 10792 doz.
1834 Import.	279142	157196	3712770	17686	2701975	10710	1767970	7001	280019	1123	6091 brls. 575652 lbs.	10503	13560	28202	45468	7257	213 hhds. 7528 doz.
Re-exp.	75124	34598	135360	720	44880	155	..	..	..	..	1179 brls.	1480	392	910	9982	1641	54 hhds. 77 doz.
Consd.	206018	122600	3577410	16966	2657095	10555	1767970	7001	280019	1123	4912 brls. 575652 lbs.	9023	13168	27292	35486	5616	159 hhds. 7441 doz.
1835 Import.	226774	114159	6442965	28862	2158936	7495	1029827	3993	307475	1960	5778 brls. 691296 lbs.	12837	8980	17773	58538	7860	394 hhds. 15974 doz.
Re-exp.	14352	6612	836760	3332	..	..	40960	202	100	2	455 brls. 8960 lbs.	539	43	281	7534	1051	10 hhds. 112 doz
Consd.	212422	107347	5606205	25530	2158936	7495	988867	3791	307375	1967	5322 brls. 682336 lbs	12298	8937	17492	51002	6809	384 hhds. 15862 doz.
1836 Import.	221439	134312	5836620	21897	2560133	10250	2686329	9828	893026	3199	10586 brls. 1418454 lbs.	16803	15729	31727	94744	11510	580 hhds. 25386 doz.
Re-exp.	5679	3712	210400	861	151200	611	8928	62	21000	46	1542 brls.	1646	482	1394	18919	2337	83 hhds. 212 doz.
Consd.	245760	130600	5626220	21036	2438933	9639	2677401	9766	872026	3153	9044 brls. 1418454 lbs.	15162	15247	30333	75825	9173	507 hhds. 25174 doz.

Years.	Beer.	Claret.		Other Wine.		Cotton Manufactures.	Silk Manufactures.	Linen Manufactures.	Woollen. Manufactures.	Machinery.	Oxen and Cows.		Mules and Horses.		Specie.	Sundries.	Total.
1833	£	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£	£	£	£	£	£	No.	£	No.	£	£	£	£
Import.	6636	9291 hhds. 2182 doz.	28856	19890 gall. 1218 doz.	4501	56119	4133	4162	2103	2765	3330	13027	262 mules, 186 horses	9360	117752	102165	577429
Re-exp.	1458	53 hhds. 827 doz.	886	2200 gall. 78 doz.	737	15241	418	80	41	860	..	..	12 mules, 11 horses.	605	8757	22762	62796
Consd.	5198	9238 hhds. 1355 doz.	27970	17690 gall. 1140 doz.	3764	40878	3717	4082	2062	1905	3330	13027	250 mules, 175horses.	8755	108975	73403	514633
1834 Import.	3836	13927 hds. 6658 doz.	47872	13982 gall. 561 doz.	5044	130669	16056	5612	11953	2286	3635	18250	334 mules. 358horses.	13260	40633	184786	720029
Re-exp.	213	66 hhds. 556 doz.	620	5445 gall. 369 doz.	2369	15084	1035	76	160	69	95	380	39 horses.	840	14070	35853	110273
Consd.	3623	13861 hds. 6102 doz.	47252	8537 gall. 192 doz.	2675	115585	15021	5536	11793	2217	3540	17870	334 mules, 319horses.	12420	26563	148933	609756
1835 Import.	8191	16558 hds. 5885 doz.	47998	18809 gall. 1064 doz.	3483	09447	13683	9661	17306	4230	6214	25261	793 mules, 537horses.	29622	3467	188289	645558
Re exp.	123	155 hhds. 453 doz.	533	2362 gall. 273 doz.	534	17587	161	186	129	..	26	145	14 mules, 17 horses.	900	10232	26550	68099
Consd.	8068	16403 hds. 5432 doz.	47465	16447 gall. 791 doz.	2949	81830	13522	9475	17179	4230	618[illegible]	25116	779 mules, 520horses.	28722	..	162739	577459
1836 Import.	11155	19687 hds. 12138 doz.	63374	27094 gall. 1519 doz.	7349	123469	24607	13296	33104	13830	5914	24731	1241 mules 660horses.	40222	..	321852	916520
Re-exp.	452	117 hhds. 1450 doz.	1409	1445 gall. 122 doz.	396	11481	4293	139	35	1027	..	..	26 mules, 44 horses.	1377	12707	61332	105317
Consd.	10703	19570 hds. 10668 doz.	61965	26049 gall. 1397 doz.	6955	111988	20314	13157	33069	12803	5914	24731	1215mules 616horses.	38845	..	360520	811203

Statement of Sugar and other Colonial Produce Exported, and of Imports Re-Exported from Mauritius during the years 1833, 1834, 1835 and 1836.

EXPORTED TO

Articles.	United Kingdom.		France.		Holland.	British North America	United States.		South America.		Cape of Good Hope.		East Coast of Africa.		Madagascar.	
	Nett Weight.	Value.	Nett Weight.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Nett Weight.	Value.	Nett Weight.	Value.	Nett Weight.	Value.	Nett Weight.	Value.	Nett Weight.	Value.
1833.	lbs.	£.	lbs.	£.	£	£.	lbs.	£.	lbs.	£.	lbs.	£.	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Sugar .	58246323	511078	343241	2739	..	..	854476	6808	16776	468	1509215	7296	..	..	2691	[illegible]
Other produce	..	1005	..	287	..	..	..	33	..	1513	..	142	..	29	..	[illegible]
Imports re-exp.	..	5186	..	3946	..	..	..	168	..	193	..	2241	..	1227	..	[illegible]
Total .	58246323	517269	343241	6972	..	..	854476	7009	46776	2174	1509215	9679	..	1256	2691	[illegible]
1834.																
Sugar .	57801395	458305	583932	5081	..	..	..	..	..	..	2617652	18498	7270	73	1176	[illegible]
Other produce	..	2264	..	481	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	179	..	24	..	[illegible]
Imports re-exp.	..	12431	..	6320	18	186	..	..	..	..	..	6341	..	299	..	[illegible]
Total .	57801395	473000	583932	11882	18	186	..	..	..	..	2617652	25018	7270	396	1176	[illegible]
1835.																
Sugar .	54795489	547153	1024917	8889	..	..	..	..	..	..	2613886	20266	18856	151	1227	9
Other produce	..	811	..	1875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	..	120	..	[illegible]
Imports re-exp.	..	4757	..	19268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4451	.	689	..	[illegible]
Total .	54795489	552721	1024917	30032	..	..	..	..	..	..	2613886	24862	18856	960	1227	[illegible]
1836.																
Sugar .	33558914	683425	540288	5403	..	..	1252239	16898	.	..	2017389	22420	..	..	..	..
Other produce	..	1001	..	568	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	808	..	..	..	[illegible]
Imports re-exp.	..	12665	..	22463	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11280	..	..	..	[illegible]
Total .	33558914	697091	540288	28434	..	..	1252239	16908	..	..	2017389	34517	..	..	..	[illegible]

Articles.	Bourbon.	Seychelles and Fisheries.	Muscat.		British India.		Pondicherry.		N. S. Wales and V. D. Land.		Keeling Islands.	Java and Sumatra.		China and Manilla.	Pacific Ocean.	TOTAL.	
	Value.	Value.	Nett Weight.	Value.	Nett Weight.	Value.	Nett Weight.	Value.	Nett Weight.	Value.	Value.	Nett Weight.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Nett Weight.	Value.
1833.	£.	£.	lbs.	£.	lbs.	£.	lbs.	£.	lbs.	£.	£.	lbs.	£.	£.	£.	lbs.	£.
Sugar .	..	..	212808	2128	214163	1708	14157	127	6039712	30023	..	..	..	..	..	67483572	562401
Other produce	2011	..	..	27	..	765	..	79	..	467	..	..	198	115	..	..	[illegible]
Imports re-exp.	15087	..	..	99	..	3074	..	9409	..	4632	..	..	593	752	..	..	62796
Total .	17098	..	212808	2254	214163	5547	14157	9612	6039712	35122	..	..	791	867	..	67483572	[illegible]
1834.																	
Sugar .	..	..	..	..	182777	1502	271	3	9936912	67627	..	10513	79	..	.	71142898	551179
Other produce	4743	..	..	..	..	488	..	72	..	1170	..	..	58	..	..	..	[illegible]
Imports re-exp.	42229	..	..	..	..	8026	..	4504	..	9993	..	..	5908	..	136	..	[illegible]
Total .	46972	..	..	..	182777	10015	271	4579	9936912	78790	..	10513	6045	..	136	71142898	[illegible]
1835.																	
Sugar .	..	..	..	..	44453	624	1928	19	6353759	45042	..	..	..	..	..	64854515	622153
Other produce	2104	..	..	13	..	887	..	7	..	1179	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
Imports re-exp.	8068	34	..	131	..	6029	..	4392	..	5501	35	..	5946	..	..	..	68099
Total .	10172	34	..	144	44433	7540	1928	4418	6353759	51722	35	..	5946	..	..	64854515	699015
1836.																	
Sugar .	..	..	..	..	43374	463	96	1	5548882	54465	..	396135	3169	..	..	43357317	[illegible]
Other produce	2176	..	..	..	..	962	..	135	..	1346	..	..	623	1854	..	..	[illegible]
Imports re-exp.	7838	32	..	..	..	9634	..	9756	..	9924	150	..	6120	1302	..	..	[illegible]
Total .	10014	32	..	..	43374	11059	96	9892	5548882	65735	150	396135	9912	3156	..	43357317	[illegible]

Account of the Quantities of Rice, Wheat and Flour Imported from different Countries into, and Re-Exported to different Countries from Mauritius during the years 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836 and 1837.

Countries.	1833.			1834.			1835.		
	Rice.	Wheat.	Flour.	Rice.	Wheat.	Flour.	Rice.	Wheat.	Flour.
Imported from	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom	—	656040	885725	—	189120	398775	1492849	486360	422370
Cape of Good Hope	6067	711914	156782	—	1608780	370820	—	1778280	575162
British India .	30706619	1193816	253528	41369708	1704510	204800	31322098	4178145	128029
N. S. Wales and V. D. Land.	156811	2131208	548969	—	—	—	127500	—	—
Brit. N. America	—	—	498810	—	—	173160	—	—	241603
France .	—	249030	124005	—	210360	232343	—	—	431340
Bourbon . .	294850	4982	195	—	—	112710	—	—	975
Pondicherry .	216800	—	—	234120	—	—	577620	—	—
Madagascar .	3415175	—	—	189060	—	—	417550	—	—
Muscat .	—	702900	—	—	—	—	3150	180	—
Batavia and Malay Islands.	666000	—	—	78360	—	—	73000	—	—
United States .	—	—	287625	—	—	270855	—	—	18720
Manilla .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Imported	35462652	5649890	2756239	41871248	3712770	1763163	54016067	6442965	1818201
Re-exported .	1713751	650720	9390	10968620	135360	229905	2152840	836766	97685
Remained for Consumption	33748901	4999170	2746849	30902628	3577410	1533558	31863237	5606205	1720516

Countries.	1836.			1837.		
	Rice.	Wheat.	Flour.	Rice.	Wheat.	Flour.
Imported from	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdon .	—	1685760	1565070	—	663840	502152
Cape of Good Hope .	—	1986240	1655379	—	1595640	768700
British India .	30692967	1555020	15113	51604642	4974360	182280
N. S. Wales and V. D. Land	—	609600	126945	62352	245760	774984
British North America .	—	—	—	—	—	784
France . .	—	—	79950	—	68640	112112
Bourbon . .	—	—	1365	—	—	17872
Pondicherry . .	1526300	—	—	2466064	72000	—
Madagascar .	644774	—	—	1323312	—	—
Muscat . .	—	—	—	—	420000	—
Batavia and Malay Islands	316360	—	—	—	—	—
United States .	—	—	39000	—	—	—
Manilla .	35504	—	—	—	—	—
The Fisheries .	—	—	—	448	—	1176
Total Imported .	33215905	5836620	3482822	55954753	8040240	2360060
Re-exported .	851820	210400	300600	1821649	518200	9016
Remained for Consumption	1720516	5626220	3182132	54133104	7522040	2351044

The duty paid on the export of sugar from Mauritius being levied according to weight and not to value (no declaration of actual cost being required), and the import of specie into, and its export from the island, having since 1834 been permitted without any entry at the Custom House, neither the real value of the sugar nor the exact amount of the specie can be there ascertained.

The average prices of the sugar exported during the last four years have however been deduced from the nett French weight and total cost on board of shipments constituting nearly two thirds of the quantity annually exported, to the original invoices of which reference has been allowed by the principal mercantile houses of Port Louis; and a very nearly correct account of the specie imported and exported during

the last three years has been obtained from the official returns made to government at the close of each successive year.

The average cost on board, of the sugar shipped from Mauritius was, in 1833, 18s. 9d. per 100 lbs. nett Fr. wt.; in 1834, 20s. 10d.; in 1835, 22s. 3½d.; in 1836, 29s. 11d. The amount of specie imported into the island was, in 1833, 117,732l.; in 1834, 85,692l.; in 1835, 54,230l.; in 1836, 279,124l. Whereof was re-exported, in 1833, 8,757l.; in 1834, 38,708l.; in 1835, 14,130l.; in 1836, 97,418l. Leaving for circulation, in 1833, 108,975l.; in 1834, 46,984l.; in 1835, 40,100l.; in 1836, 181,711l.

In 1833, the total nett French weight of sugar exported was 67,483,572 lbs., making, at 18s. 9d. per 100 lbs., 632,658l.; the custom house value of other produce exported was 10,713l.; the amount of treasury bills issued by the commissariat in exchange for British money or in payment for supplies, 81,760l.; the amount of bottomry bonds and bills drawn for ships' repairs and expenses, may be estimated at 58,000l.; total means of remittance, 783,131l. The total amount of imports, including specie, was 577,429l.; whereof the re-exports amounted to 62,796l.; leaving for consumption, 514,633l. Surplus 268,498l.

In 1834, the total nett weight of sugar exported was 71,143,898 lbs., making at 20s. 10d. per 100 lbs., 741,082l.; the custom house value of other produce, was 11,750l.; the treasury bills issued by the commissariat amounted to 47,742l.; the bottomry bonds and bills for ships' repairs and expenses may be taken at 75,000l.; total means of remittance, 875,574l. The amount of imports, exclusive of specie, was 679,396l.; and of specie, 85,692l.; total imports, 765,088l.; deduct specie re-exported, 38,708l.; deduct other imports re-exported, 96,203l.=134,911l.; leaving for consumption, 630,177l. Surplus, 245,397l.

In 1835, the total nett weight of sugar exported was 64,854,515 lbs., making, at 22s. 3½d. per 100 lbs., 732,857l.; the custom house value of other produce, was 8,763l.; the treasury bills issued by the Commissariat amounted to 53,266l.; the bottomry bonds and bills for ships' repairs and expenses may be taken at 60,000l.; total means of remittance, 844,886l. The amount of imports, exclusive of specie, was 642,091l.; and of specie, 54,230l.; total imports, 696,321l.; deduct specie re-exported, 141,130l.; deduct other imports re-exported, 57,867l.=71,997l.; leaving for consumption, 624,324l. Surplus, 220,562l.

In 1836, the total nett weight of sugar exported was 63,357,317 lbs., making, at 29s. 11d. per 100 lbs., 947,719l.; the custom house value of other produce, was 11,889l.; the treasury bills issued by the Commissariat amounted to 36,090l.; the bottomry bonds and bills for ships' repairs and expenses may be taken at 90,000l.; total means of remittance, 1,085,698l. The amount of imports, exclusive of specie, was 916,520l.; and of specie, 279,129l.; total imports, 1,195,649l.; deduct specie re-exported, 97,418l.; deduct other imports re-exported, 93,010=190,428; leaving for consumption, 1,105,221l. Surplus, 80,477l. Total surplus means of remittance during the four years, exclusive of bills drawn by virtue of letters of credit and drafts of occasional residents, 814,934l. Average annual surplus, 203,733l.

Number of vessels arrived at Port Louis, in 1833, 448; in 1834, 482; in 1835, 451; in 1836, 533. Vessels belonging to the Colony, 92; tons, 7,879.

Exportation of Sugar. [Mauritius Almanack, 1837.]

	Livres Francaises.		Livres Francaises.
1812	969264	1825	21793766
1813	549465	1826	42489416
1814	1034294	1827	40619254
1815	2504957	1828	48350101
1816	8296352	1829	58431538
1817	6583457	1830	67926692
1818	7908380	1831	70203676
1819	5678888	1832	73594894
1820	15524755	1833	67483572
1821	20410053	1834	71143898
1822	23404644	1835	64854515
1823	27400887	1836	63357317
1824	24334553	1837	

Number of Ships entered at Port Louis, from 1812 to 1836. [Mauritius Almanack, 1837.]

Years.	English.	French	American	All others.	Total.
1812	292	..	13	4	309
1813	263	..	..	1	264
1814	269	..	..	8	277
1815	258	25	6	13	302
1816	237	84	24	1	346
1817	272	101	25	22	420
1818	214	105	21	13	353
1819	234	105	17	6	362
1820	232	56	4	5	297
1821	238	50	2	11	301
1822	267	112	8	9	396
1823	274	86	6	5	371
1824	244	75	10	11	340
1825	282	108	17	11	418
1826	306	113	6	13	438
1827	341	48	6	8	403
1828	394	51	3	6	454
1829	457	91	4	8	560
1830	327	117	2	8	454
1831	315	81	6	5	407
1832	319	96	4	..	419
1833	366	107	8	2	483
1834	359	110	11	3	483
1835	329	114	10	4	457
1836	398	123	12	4	537
1837					
	7487	1958	225	181	9851

XIII. *Amount of Coin in circulation.* [B. B. 1836.] Probable amount of coin in circulation on the 31st December, 1835, 642,486l. 15s.; add imported during the year 1836, 279,129l.; total, 921,615l. 15s.; deduct exported during the year 1836, 97,417l. 14s.; probable amount of coin in circulation, on 31st December, 1836, 824,198l. 1s.; of which amount there was in the treasury, on 31st December, 1836, 49,771l.; supposed to be in the hands of the public on 31st December, 1836, 774,427l.

Amount of Paper in circulation. [B. B. 1836.]—It was found that the issue of 1825 in paper was very much torn and worn out, it was deemed advisable that a new issue should take place, and that the old one should be called in. The new issue is composed as follows: 1,000 notes of 20l. each, 20,000l.; 1,500 notes of 10l. each, 15,000l.; 1,000 notes of 5l. each,

5,000*l.*; total, 40,000*l.* stg., being equal to 200,000 dollars. The treasury notes thus issued are of the following tenor:—"The government of Mauritius and Dependencies promises to pay the bearer, on demand, the sum of pounds sterling in specie, at the rate established by law."

The paper currency in circulation during the year 1836 was at par with specie, for which it was exchanged on demand. Of the amount prepared as above stated, 6,365*l.* was in the treasury, and the remaining 33,635*l.* in the hands of the public, on 31st December, 1836.

In the month of January, 1832, there was established a banking company, by charter, comprising 1,000 shares of 100*l.* each; their issues amounted on 31st December, 1836, to 129,077*l.* Their transactions were generally in discounting merchant's bills at 7 per cent.

Course of Exchange. [B. B. 1836.] — During the year 1835 paper and specie were at par, but British money bore a premium of 2 to 2½ per cent. from January to September inclusive, above the other coins, in consequence of the demand for bills on England; but for the months of October, November, and December, British coins were at par. No bills drawn on England, during the year 1836, by the civil government. The Commissariat draw bills for British sterling money, at the rate of 101*l.* 10*s.* for every 100*l.* bill. The government accounts, since January, 1826, are kept in sterling money. Merchants and shopkeepers keep their accounts in dollars and centiemes.

2 sous = 1 centieme.

20 sous = 10 centiemes, 1 livre, or franc Colonial.

200 sous = 100 centiemes, 10 livres, or 1 dollar.

The sou, centieme, livre or franc, are monies of accounts.

Weights.—In the transactions with the Military Commissariat department, imperial weights are used. With this exception, the weights in use in this island are the same as they were in France before the revolution, viz.:—100 lbs. French, poids de marc, equal to 108 lbs. English; and the same proportions in the subdivisions, which are the ounce, gros, and grains. 16 ounces make 1 pound, 8 gros make 1 ounce, 72 grains make 1 gros. The quintal is 100 lbs. French. The ton is 20 quintals. Sugar is reckoned per pound or per quintal; coffee, per bag of 100 lbs. (net French); cotton, per bale of 250 lbs. Rice is sold per bag of 150 lbs.

Measures.—In the transactions with the Military Commissariat department imperial measures are used, but the measures in general use are French, viz.:—The French foot is to the English in the proportion of 100 to 92,89, or in common practice of 16 to 15. 12 lines make 1 inch, 12 inches 1 foot, 6 feet 1 toise, 5 feet 1 fathom. The aune is 44 inches, and it is to the English yard as 9 to 7. Every kind of cloth is measured and sold in this island by the aune or ell. The velt is equal to 1 gallon 7 pints 4–5ths English, but it is always taken as 2 gallons in commercial transactions; it is by the velt that every liquid is measured here. 3 gills make 1 pint, 2 pints 1 quart, 4 quarts 1 gallon, 2 gallons 1 velt. Nine English quart bottles are generally considered equal to a velt, and 40 drams to 1 gallon. A cask measures 30 velts. The ton of sugar is 2,000 lbs. French; Ebony wood, 2,000 lbs.; coffee, 1,400 lbs.; cotton, 750 lbs.; cloves, 1,000 lbs.; grain, 1,400 lbs.; liquids, 120 velts; square cut timber, 32 cubic feet; boards, 386 feet; shingles, 3,300. The arpent, or acre, is 100 square perches, the perch is 20 feet French. The tonnage of cases, 42 cubic feet measurement.

XIV. The progressive increase of Cultivation and Stock in the Colony, is thus shewn:—

Years.	Acres of Wood.	Acres of Grazing Land.	Acres of Grain.	Acres of Manioc.	Acres of Cane.	Acres of Cotton.	Acres of Indigo.	Acres of Cloves.	Acres of Coffee.	Decrease Culture.	Total.
1806	108418	45617	20564	—	10221	9185	2474	744	2161	25444	224828
1808	125041	55715	26451	—	10908	7298	1656	272	2188	31044	260573
1810	120805	56141	24233	—	9116	6037	2024	204	2673	29961	251202
1814	125543	67917	24229	—	9850	5577	388	588	2448	33879	270419
1817	125529¼	68209	24318¾	—	11688	5631	388	1194¼	2449	33397½	272804¼
1825	108236¾	93220½	13773¼	—	27639	1061	255	1507	1239¾	31078½	278010¾
1828	121148¼	107421	14879¼	16676¾	30261¼	766	82	1258½	1158½	14057¾	307709¼
1831	103246	89780	6191	10917	52253	—	—	519	477		75727

Live Stock of the Mauritius, 1827 and 1832.

District.	Horses and Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Bulls and Cows.	Goats and Sheep.	Pigs.
Port Louis . .	322	27	86	1311	129	1679
Pamplemousses .	70	247	225	3759	236	1761
Riviere du Rempart	53	435	143	2227	232	1508
Flacq . . .	62	66	241	3514	237	1765
Grand Port . .	87	130	187	2324	225	1540
Savanne . .	38	44	65	1001	96	776
Riviere Noire .	37	7	129	4036	308	1393
Plaines Wilhem .	44	88	107	2013	167	1083
Moka . . .	50	11	58	1728	167	411
Total . .	763	1055	1285	21913	1797	11916
Total for 1832 .	748	2615		21309	1938	

Years.	Horses.	Mules and Asses.	Bulls and Cows.	Goats and Sheep.	Pigs.
1788	182	730	9671	2910	11166
1806	388	8692	6828	4153	
1810	445	1667	11167	3958	
1814	531	1228	14189	4506	
1817	803	2692	18974	13025	43548
1827	763	2290	21913	1797	11916
1832	748	2695	21309	1938	
1836	710				

Produce, &c. of the Mauritius. [B. B. 1836.]

Name of the County or District.	Number of Acres of Land in each Crop.									
	Manioc.	Sugar Canes.	Pasture.	Coffee.	Cloves.	Divers Plantations.	Wood.	Total No. of Acres in Crop.	No. of Acres of Uncultivated Land.	Horses.
Port Louis	..	..	3600	..	..	..	49	..	3649	335
Pamplemousses	500	17000	20000	..	..	1000	4000	18500	24000	87
Riviere de Rempart	120	14805	2000	..	..	100	2800	15025	4800	67
Flacq	1922	7850	435	36	20	70	58	9898	58435	55
Grand Port	748	4450	1250	172	27	1640	23979	7037	25229	37
Savannes	280	3672	7528	75	..	680	7384	4707	14912	17
Plaines Wilhems	1081	7764	9536	91	15	1820	11560	10771	21096	51
Riviere Noire	367	1188	24200	..	..	723	9750	2278	33950	25
Moka	135	398	6477	15	..	648	4742	1296	11219	16
Total	5153	57127	75026	389	62	6681	64322	69512	197290	690

Average price of sugar, 1*l.* 9*s.* per cwt.

Comparative State of the Culture (in arpens), from such Documents as could be possibly procured. [Mauritius Almanack, 1837.]

Name of the County or District.	1827.								1836.						
	Sugar Canes.	Meadows.	Various Culture.	Grain.	Potatoes.	Coffee.	Spice.	Total.	Sugar Canes.	Meadow.	Culture.	Grain.	Potatoes.	Coffee.	Spice.
Pamplemousses	4586	18247	1385	2314	4194	26	237	30989	17000	20000	1000	..	500	..	..
Riv. du Rempart	7054	5084	2785	1832	3333	7	85	20180	14805	200	306	129	610	..	..
Flacq	6894	16333	1280	2140	3228	105	341	30321	7858	..	70	466	2168	36	20
Grand Port	2883	13379	2008	3712	1754	209	83	24028	4450	..	1640	100	788	172	27
Savannes	3156	8837	1903	1620	1228	479	325	17548	4859	7808	680	454	683	98	..
Riviere Noire	870	22262	874	1563	1631	52	67	27319	1190	..	500	..	1000	25	..
Plaines Wilhems	4420	9649	2759	1179	1127	187	110	19431	7764	9536	1785	632	1384	91	15
Moka	398	10128	1031	518	180	3	..	12258	357	..	608	26	137	12	..
Total	30261	103919	14025	14878	16675	1068	1248	182074	58283	37544	6589	1807	7270	434	62

Total for 1836, 111,989.

It is to be regretted that the above table is also imperfect; but it is given as procured from the Government office. It may be hoped that the civil commissaries and the planters will henceforth attach more importance to it.

Number of Animals killed and sold at the Market of Port Louis.

Years.	Oxen and Calves.	Pigs.	Goats and Sheep.	Stags.
1827	2606	3276	1399	47
1828	2225	3345	1450	54
1829	3273	3204	1317	17
1830	2952	3340	1495	34
1831	3522	3600	1315	57
1832	2590	2700	1010	23
1833	2850	3358	1295	15
Total	20015	22819	9231	248

In this return are not reckoned the oxen killed for the troops and the marines. Since 1834, the bazaar being leased, it has been impossible to procure the necessary returns for continuing the table; but it is considered that the number of oxen killed may be estimated at 3,000 annually.

Comparative state of the Sugar Manufactories and Distilleries in 1827 and 1836. [Mauritius Almanack, 1837.]

District.	1827.					1836.				
	Water-mills.	Hand-mills.	Steam-mills.	Total.	Stills.	Water-mills.	Hand-mills.	Steam-mills.	Total.	Stills.
Pamplemousses	11	10	8	29	14	5	3	30	41	16
Riviere du Rempart	15	21	6	42	15	9	2	39	50	11
Flacq	25	14	3	42	18	13	3	20	33	12
Grand Port	12	2	1	15	14	5	..	9	14	6
Savannes	13	..	..	13	13	16	..	2	18	10
Riviere Noire	6	1	..	7	6	5	..	2	7	2
Plaines Wilhems	14	2	4	20	20	8	2	10	20	11
Moka	3	..	..	3	5	3	..	..	3	1
Total	99	50	22	171	105	64	10	112	186	69

Manufactories, Fisheries, &c.—[B. B. 1836.]—*Port Louis*—1 water-mill, 1 steam-mill, 1 tan-house, 1 salt-pit, 2 lime-kilns, 2 fisheries.

Pamplemousses—30 steam-mills, 5 water-mills, 3

mills worked by animals, 1 stone quarry, 16 guildeveries, 4 wheat mills, 16 fisheries.

Riviere du Rempart—34 steam-mills, 5 water-mills, 1 mill worked by animals, 2 windmills, 11 guildeveries, 6 fisheries. *Flacq.*—13 water-mills, 20 steam-mills; 7 fisheries, 13 alembics. *Grand Port.*—9 steam-mills, 5 water-mills, 2 distilleries, 17 alembics, 2 lime-kilns, 1 tan-house, 2 fisheries. *Savanne.*—2 steam-mills, 15 water-mills, 11 guildeveries, 1 fishery. *Black River.*—5 water-mills, 3 steam-mills, 2 salt pits, 7 fisheries. *Plaines Wilhems.*—7 steam-mills, 3 water-mills, and 2 mills worked by animals, 10 guildeveries, 3 lime-kilns. *Moka.*—2 water-mills, 1 mill worked by animals. There are no mines in this island.

The fishery is carried on for the supply of Port Louis market on the coasts of this island; it is also carried on to some extent at several of the dependent islands, where the fish are cured, and being brought to market here, form a great resource for the subsistence of the poorer classes of the population and of the apprentices.

Although no vessels are employed in whale fishing in the vicinity of the island, it was carried on to some extent at the dependencies, particularly at Seychelles, chiefly by vessels belonging to the United States. Three vessels belonging to this part have been employed during the year 1836, in whale fishing at Seychelles. According to a doubtful return in the B. B. Colonial Office, 316,684 acres of land have been granted in the colony, and 116,005 acres remain to be granted.

Number of Trucks, Carts, &c. at the Mauritius from 1830 to 1836. [Mauritius Almanack.]

District.	1830.						1831.						1832.					
	Trucks.	Carts with four wheels.	Carts with two wheels.	Carriages with four wheels.	Carriages with two wheels.	Horses.	Trucks.	Carts with four wheels.	Carts with two wheels.	Carriages with four wheels.	Carriages with two wheels.	Horses.	Trucks.	Carts with four wheels.	Carts with two wheels.	Carriages with four wheels.	Carriages with two wheels.	Horses.
Port Louis	..	..	144	50	96	296	..	..	78	34	72	200	..	..	107	53	83	190
Faubourg de l'Est ..	..	..	48	..	4	47	..	..	32	1	1	6	..	..	20	..	3	3
Faubourg de l'Ouest ..	..	..	22	..	6	27	..	..	18	1	5	23	..	..	5	..	3	6
Pamplemousses	1	8	229	15	30	126	..	7	181	14	21	68	2	3	199	20	23	57
Riviere du Rempart ..	7	5	204	17	30	85	2	2	150	14	24	67	1	2	90	6	12	30
Flacq	6	2	208	17	33	149	5	2	177	12	29	108	3	1	175	15	31	81
Grand Port	11	..	71	2	10	95	10	8	67	4	11	76	6	..	43	..	10	38
Savanne	5	1	91	2	9	45	6	4	81	3	6	38	8	..	84	2	12	35
Riviere Noire	6	1	75	8	21	60	4	2	63	5	16	47	14	..	79	6	20	40
Plaines Wilhems	9	6	154	13	21	75	6	7	154	11	16	52	10	2	125	7	19	45
Moka	8	1	31	6	10	35	3	..	21	3	1	19	9	..	36	5	7	20
Total	53	24	1277	130	270	1040	36	32	1022	102	202	704	53	8	963	114	223	545

District.	1833.						1834.						1835.						1836.					
	Trucks.	Carts with four wheels.	Carts with two wheels.	Carriages with four wheels.	Carriages with two wheels.	Horses.	Trucks.	Carts with four wheels.	Carts with two wheels.	Carriages with four wheels.	Carriages with two wheels.	Horses.	Trucks.	Carts with four wheels.	Carts with two wheels.	Carriages with four wheels.	Carriages with two wheels.	Horses.	Trucks.	Carts with four wheels.	Carts with two wheels.	Carriages with four wheels.	Carriages with two wheels.	Horses.
Port Louis	..	..	103	74	98	72	..	..	143	94	114	317	..	..	121	91	115	302	..	..	140	101	103	325
Faub. de l'Est	..	..	40	1	4	8	..	..	42	2	5	14	..	..	44	4	3	14	..	..	46	2	5	14
Faub. de 'Ouest	..	..	18	..	5	10	..	..	25	5	8	24	..	..	20	2	6	21	..	..	19	1	5	16
Pamplemousses	4	7	214	19	29	59	3	7	257	23	43	64	5	11	297	22	45	91	8	11	265	23	46	87
Riv. du Rempart	3	2	249	18	44	81	2	4	187	10	31	46	2	6	243	15	40	54	2	3	245	22	40	67
Flacq	5	7	185	21	35	80	10	3	192	19	33	74	10	2	206	21	33	70	11	..	182	16	21	55
Grand Port ..	7	..	80	4	26	57	6	..	102	6	22	52	10	1	125	4	24	52	6	..	100	5	16	37
Savanne	3	..	76	4	10	23	5	..	76	3	8	22	3	..	77	5	12	23	5	..	70	4	10	17
Riviere Noire ..	10	4	93	9	24	47	10	..	79	10	18	41	6	2	92	10	19	46	3	..	82	8	6	25
Plaines Wilhems	9	3	119	10	15	44	8	1	113	14	16	55	9	3	130	16	19	59	9	2	131	18	21	51
Moka	10	..	30	3	7	17	10	..	37	2	6	14	13	..	39	..	7	16	8	..	36	1	5	16
Total	51	23	1207	163	297	698	54	15	1253	188	304	723	58	25	1394	190	323	748	52	16	1316	201	278	710

List of Fruits cultivated at the Island of Mauritius.—Mango, Cherimolia, Ramboutan, Guava, Plantain, Lime, Bergamot, Jambosa, Mabolo, Celebes Mangosteen, Carambole, Mammee, Apple, Jack, Fig, Tartarian Mulberry, Vontac, Grape, Tamarind, Sweet Hovenia, Custard Apple, Alligator Pear, Otaheite Apple, Chinese Guava, Lemon, Citron, Seville Orange, Jar Plum, Sapadilla, European Plum, Bilimbi, Date, Quince, St. Helena Almond, Voaving, Blackberry, Pomegranate, Carandas, Otaheite Chestnut, Sour Sop, Litchi, Hog Plum, Pink Guava, Orange, Mandarine, Combava, Brazil Cherry, Mangosteen, Madagascar Plum, Cocoa Nut, Cashew Nut, Bread Fruit, Sorindi, Jubeb, Raspberry, Grenadilla, Cantor, Wampi, Sugar Apple, Longane, Indian Plum, Papaya, Shaddock, Madagascar Orange, Rose Apple, Sapota, Cochin Chinese ditto, Chinese Plum, Double Cocoa Nut, Peach, Rima, Japan Medlar, Pine Apple, Strawberry, Cacao, Indian Fig, Cookia.

Spices.—Pepper, Camphor, Tea, Sago, Nutmeg,

Ravinsara, Vanilla, Clove, Allspice, Betle Nut, Cinnamon, Coffee, Betle.

Nature and value of property annually created, moveable and immoveable, in Mauritius and its dependencies.

Property annually created and consumed or converted into Moveable or Immoveable Property.—Animal food for 100,000 mouths, at 100 lbs. a year each, 10,000,000 lbs. at 3*d.* per lb., 125,000*l.*; fish for 100,000 mouths, at 100lbs. a year each, 10,000,000lbs., at 1*d.* per lb., 41,666*l.*; eggs, poultry, milk, butter and cheese for 100,000 mouths. at 1*d.* per day, 152,083*l.*; bread—viz. flour, manioc, potatoes, yams, &c. for 100,000 mouths, at 2*d.* per day, 304,186*l.*; condiments—viz. salt, pepper, spices, &c. for 100,000 mouths, 5,000*l.*; tea, coffee, spirits, wine, &c. for 100,000 mouths, at ½*d.* per day, 76,041*l.*; personal clothing renewed for 100,000 persons, at 2*l.* per ann., 200,000*l.*; furniture for 10,000 houses, at 5*l.* each per annum, 50,000*l.*; food for horses, cattle and live stock, 50,000 head, at 1*l.* a year each, 50,000*l.*; sugar annually produced, 70,000,000 lbs., at 1½*d.* per lb, 437,500*l.*; rum, molasses, and other articles, 65,000*l.*; luxuries consumed by the rich, 50,000*l.*; surplus incomes derived from trades, professions, &c., 10,000 persons, at 50*l.* each, 500,000*l.*; losses by fire, storm, accident, &c., 10,000*l.*; total annually created, 2,066,476*l.*

Moveable Property.—Horses, 800, at 20*l.* each, 16,000*l.*; mules and asses, 2,500, at 10*l.* each, 25,000*l.*; horned cattle, 25,000, at 5*l.* each, 125,000*l.*; sheep and goats, 10,000, at 2*l.* each, 20,000*l.*; swine, 20,000, at 1*l.* 10*s.* each, 30,000*l.*; poultry, value, 10,000*l.*; house furniture in 10,000 houses, at 25*l.* a house, 250,000*l.*; personal clothing of 100,000, at 5*l.* each, 500,000*l.*; stock of merchandize, value, 600,000*l.*; ships and boats, value, 200,000*l.*; machinery and agricultural implements, value, 500,000*l.*; bullion, 35,000*l.*; total moveable property, 2,311,000*l.*

Immoveable Property.—10,000 houses, at 50*l.* each, 500,000*l.*; cultivated land, 100,000 acres, at 20*l.* per acre, 2,000,000*l.*; meadow and wood land, 200,000 acres, at 3*l.* per acre, 600,000*l.*; manufactories of sugar, &c., 200, at 500*l.* each, 100,000*l.*; public buildings, forts, churches, &c., 1,000,000*l.*; roads, bridges, aqueducts, wharfs, &c., 800,000*l.*; total immoveable property, 5,000,000*l.* Property annually created, 2,066,476*l.*; moveable and immoveable, 7,311,000*l.*

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.—RODRIGUE, SEYCHELLES, &c.

[The position, latitude and longitude, &c., of the Dependencies, is given at p. 500.]

THE island of *Rodrigue*, the *Seychelles Islands*, *Diego Garcia*, &c., belong to Mauritius, and an agent from the colony is placed on the vast and important island of Madagascar. Rodrigue is situate about 300 miles to the eastward of Mauritius, in 19.13. S. lat., about 26 miles long by 12 broad. I passed close to it in 1823, but did not land on account of the heavy surf which breaks along the shore. It is mountainous, or more properly speaking a succession of hills, clothed with verdure, the vallies are full of rocks and stones, which cover the surface to a great extent, leaving, however, a large portion of fertile soil, which is cultivated by a few French colonists from Mauritius, with which a constant intercourse is kept up in transporting turtle from the former to the latter. There is abundance of fish around Rodrigue, but it is singular that those caught outside the reefs in deep water are poisonous, and several sailors have died from eating of them. One sort caught near the island resembles a whiting, and from its destructive qualities is named by the French, *mort au chien*. The existence of poisonous fish has never been properly accounted for; we know of no birds or animals that are poisonous, even the most venomous snake, when decapitated, is good eating. Some think that the fact is owing to copper banks, on which the fish feed; but it is remarkable that those caught on the same bank are at one time poisonous and at another edible. Some sorts are, however, poisonous at all times, and I have seen a dog die in a few minutes after eating one. Mariners ought to reject fish without scales; unless they know them to be good, and a silver spoon if boiled with the fish will turn black should it be noxious. The early French settlers narrate that they found eels of an exquisite flavour on the islend, so large that *one* of them was a load for *two men* to carry. On the N. side of the island there is a bay affording excellent anchorage, a secure shelter for ships of all dimensions, (the squadron which was collected from India and the Cape, for the conquest of Mauritius, in 1810, rendezvoused here;) and abundance of wood and water. The air is delightful, the water clear, the vegetation luxuriant. In time of peace it is useful as a haven for shipwrecked mariners, and in a period of war as a cruising station (a vessel from Bombay, the '*Eldon*,' laden with cotton, took fire at sea in October 1834, and the crew, after being many days in an open boat, reached Rodrigue when almost perishing, and from thence the Mauritius.)

THE SEYCHELLES OR MAHE ISLANDS, situate to the northward of Madagascar, between the parallels of 4. and 5. S. lat., were partially explored by M. Lazarus Picault, in 1743, by order of Mahé de la Bourdonnais, the Governor of the Isle of France; but in all probability they were previously known to the Portuguese, as were the Amirantes, a low and comparatively insignificant group, 80 miles distant; if, however, the Portuguese saw them, it seems strange that they were not explored, as we should then have had an earlier account of the *coco de mer* peculiar to those islands.

The Seychelles capitulated to the English in 1794, after which their flag was considered neutral by the English and French, when belligerents: on the capture of Mauritius the islands were taken possession of as a dependency of that colony, and have since continued under the superintendence of an agent deputed from Mauritius, who is aided by 25 soldiers from one of the regiments in garrison at the latter place.

The following are the names of the principal islands, with the number of acres contained in each:——(The total acres are, 50,120.)

Names.	Acres	Names.	Acres	Names.	Acres
Mahe .	30000	St. Anne .	500	Felicity .	800
Praslin .	8000	Cerf .	400	North Island	500
Silhouette	5700	Frigate .	300	Denis .	200
La Digue .	2000	Mariane .	250	Vache .	200
Curieuse .	1000	Conception	120	Aride .	150

There are upwards of 15 other islands of a smaller size, all resting on an extensive bank of sand and coral, which also surrounds them to a great extent.

Mahé, the seat of government at the Seychelles, and principal island in the group, is 16 miles long, and from three to five broad, with a very steep and rugged granite mountain running through the centre. The town of *Mahé* is situate on the north side, in a small glen, irregularly built, and containing some good houses; the principal persons being, however, in the environs. It is of course more densely peopled than the others; the total population, when I visited the group in 1825, was, whites, 582; free coloured, 323; and slaves, 6,058; total, 6,963. There is, however, a scattered population on many of the flat islands spread about those tranquil seas; sometimes on approaching one of these low verdant isles, the recent creation of the coral insect, we have been surprised by a boat pushing off from the shore, and a dark-coloured Frenchman, or Portuguese, coming on board the frigate and presenting us with eggs, milk, and fowls, at the same time informing us that the island we saw was his, and that his family would receive us hospitably if we would land. On several of the Seychelles and Amirante group we found no human inhabitants, but abundance of hogs and goats, as also papaws, cocoa nuts, and other edible fruit; indeed cruising about this beautiful archipelago is more like romance than reality; while the Italian beauty of the skies, the serenity of the atmosphere, and the purity of the breeze add a peculiar charm to the soft scenery around. The oldest resident at the Seychelles never witnessed there a gale of wind; but the sea breeze is constant, and tempers the heat so as to divest a nearly vertical sun of the ill effects of its fervid rays. I have spent whole days wandering from island to island among the Seychelles group, and revelling in their romantic scenery, with no other protection from a tropical sun than a broad-brimmed straw hat, yet without feeling the slightest bad effect, and with but little fatigue. The thermometer varies from 84. to 64., its mean being 70. to 72.; the healthiness of the station is indicated by the great age and large families of the inhabitants; indeed it is no uncommon sight to see *four generations* sitting down at the same table, and forming a numerous party.

Although the bank on which this archipelago is situate is of coral formation, yet all the Seychelles Islands, except two, are of granite, huge blocks of which, generally piled up as it were in a confused mass, form their peaks, which are covered with verdure. Lieutenant (now Captain) R. Owen, R. N., and myself, with a party of seamen, ascended North or Fearn Island, after two hours and a half difficult climbing. Towards the summit, for many feet, there was nothing but huge blocks of granite, piled on each other as a number of paving stones would be on an Irish *cearn*; several of these rocks were of the magnitude of a small sized house, and so nicely poised that one might be moved with the little finger.

The Seychelles possess many excellent harbours, and being never visited by tornadoes, the neighbourhood is frequented by whalers who fill up their vessels rapidly with sperm oil. The inhabitants cultivate cotton of a superior quality, spices, coffee, tobacco, rice, maize, cocoa nuts, &c., and carry on a lucrative trade in the numerous small vessels which they possess, in articles suited to the Indian, Mauritius, and Bourbon markets. (Some ships are afraid to fish on this bank, the whale being so violent when wounded.)

The vegetation around is extremely luxuriant; the most remarkable specimen is the *coco de mer*, so called because the nuts were found on the shores of Malabar, and on the coasts of the Maldive Islands, many years before the place of their growth was ascertained, when each nut sold for 300*l*. or 400*l*. from its supposed medicinal quality. The nut is confined in its growth to the Seychelles, and even there to two islands—*Praslin* and *Curieuse*. It springs from a species of palm, 60 to 80 feet high, with full leaves; at their junction hangs the nut, one foot long, eight inches thick, with a light coloured tasteless jelly in each of the compartments; the seed vessel is about two feet long and three inches diameter, studded with small yellow flowers issuing from a regular projection, which resemble those of the pine apple. The smell arising from the flower is by most Europeans considered intolerable, its offensiveness increasing the longer the flower is kept.

Various spices grow on Mahé, &c. such as the cinnamon plant, cloves, nutmeg and pepper, which were introduced by orders of *M. De Poivre*, the intelligent governor of Mauritius, with a view to rival the Dutch in the Moluccas: the cultivation, if persevered in, would probably have rendered the Seychelles, at the present day, as valuable as the far-famed spice islands, but the plantation was burnt on the approach of a ship of war (French), which was supposed to be an English frigate.

Mahé has a British resident from the Mauritius, with some subordinate officers, and there is a petty civil and criminal court, held for the trial of causes and offences. The inhabitants are extremely hospitable; and I would strongly recommend our whalers visiting the Seychelles, instead of leaving the fishing to the Americans and French. The central position of the Seychelles for trade with the Eastern Hemisphere, is thus shewn;—*Mahé* to Madagascar, 576 miles; Comoros, 828; Mauritius, 928; Mombas, 930; Delagoa Bay, 1800; Bombay, 1,680; Arabia, 1,230; Cape of Good Hope, 2,640. Had the settlement which Captain W. F. W. Owen so wisely formed at Mombas, on the E. coast of Africa, not have been given up (the Americans are now establishing themselves on this coast), we should have had a perfect chain of posts, if I may so term it, for the extension and protection of our commerce.

Diego Garcia is situate farther E. about 4°. from the Equator, and is one of those numerous coral islands with which these seas abound. (The Coco islands in lat. 12.06. S., long. 27.04. E., are a circular chain of islands and keys lined by coral reef, with a sounding from 12 to 20 fathoms, where a ship may anchor; there is an extensive harbour on the N. extremity with but one entrance, three miles wide: straggling rocks and a reef project one mile and a half from W. side of entrance. The islands are now settled on by Capt. Ross an American.) It contains plenty of turtle, and has a few residents from the Mauritius.

CHAPTER III.—ST. HELENA.

SECTION I.—St. Helena (celebrated as the prison and grave of Napoleon Buonaparte), is situate in the Southern Atlantic in 15.15. S. lat., and 5.49.45. W. long., 1,200 miles from the coast of Africa, 2,000 do. from that of America, and 600 from the island of Ascension. Its extreme length is 10½ miles, breadth, 6¾, circumference, 28 miles, and area 30,300 acres.

II. The island was discovered by Juan De Nova Castella, a Portuguese navigator, on 21st May, 1502, and named by him in honour of the day of its discovery, *Saint Helena*.

When first visited, the island was uninhabited, covered by one entire forest and its shores abounding with turtles, seals, sea-lions, and various sorts of wild fowl; its settlement, and early improvement in 1513, are attributed to the debarkation of a Portuguese nobleman, who had been mutilated by Albuquerque for crime committed in India, and sent home in disgrace. This gentleman, Fernandez Lopez by name, prevailed on the captain to set him on shore, in preference to the life of ignominy he was destined to lead in Portugal, and his wishes being complied with, and abundant supplies forwarded to him by his commiserating friends, he quickly brought some spots under cultivation, and imported hogs, goats, domestic poultry, partridges, and wild fowl, besides various sorts of fruits and vegetables, all of which increased and throve exceedingly, such as figs, oranges, lemons, peach trees, &c. Fernandez was removed from his voluntary exile by orders of the Portuguese government in about four years, and the next inhabitants appear to have been four slaves of different sexes, who escaped from a ship, and multiplied to the number of 20; these people subsisted on the live stock and fruits which had increased prodigiously; but the Portuguese being jealous of their consuming what was required for the refreshment of the ships, which touched here on their passage from India, finally succeeded in hunting them out, and destroying them. Tavernier informs us that a Franciscan friar had also taken up his abode on the island and led an austere life for 14 years, when he died; though other accounts say, he was removed in consequence of the great destruction he committed among the goats, for the sake of trafficking in their skins.

The Portuguese mariners preserved the secret of the existence of St. Helena from other nations until 1588, when it was discovered by Capt. Cavendish, on his return from a circumnavigating voyage. He gives the state of the island very circumstantially, from which it appears, that the Portuguese had built a town and a church: he found abundance of goats, pigs, and poultry, with game, wild fowl, and various kinds of fruits and vegetables. The settlement was afterwards frequently visited by English, Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese ships: the salubrity of air, and the abundance of fresh provisions invigorating their exhausted crews.

It sometimes happened that ships of nations at war with each other visited St. Helena at the same time—accordingly we have accounts of various sea fights between the Dutch and Spaniards at the anchorage, who are, moreover, accused of wantonly destroying the plantations, lest succeeding visitors should profit by the supplies which had proved so beneficial to them. From all these causes the island was destroyed by the Portuguese, when they acquired possession of settlements on the eastern shores of Africa, and for some time continued desolate, owing to the wanton excesses which had been committed: however, about the year 1643, two Portuguese vessels being wrecked, their crews got safe to land, and once more stocked the island with cattle, goats, hogs, poultry, &c. In 1645 the Dutch took formal possession of St. Helena, and established a colony; but they also abandoned it, when settling at the Cape of Good Hope in 1651.

The homeward bound English East India fleet calling at the island at this period, took possession of St. Helena, and the East India Company obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II. ten years after. Under the superintendence in 1658 of Capt. Dutton, the first English Governor, a fort was erected and called Fort James, in compliment to the Duke of York, the king's brother. Settlers were encouraged to emigrate thither, and slaves were imported from Madagascar to work in the plantations. It is reported to have been captured by the Dutch in 1665, but of this event the accounts are vague and doubtful, and the writer of Rennefort's voyage, who visited the island in 1666, makes no mention of such occurrence, but eulogizes Governor Stringer, and his family for the attentions he received, and describes the settlement as thriving, being then composed of about 50 Englishmen, 20 women, and some negroes. Its population was shortly after increased by many, who had been reduced by the great fire of London, seeking relief in the island.

In the latter part of 1672, the Dutch, through the treachery of a planter, succeeded in landing in the night 500 men from an expedition which had been repulsed the same day; the fort being thus attacked in the rear, the Governor thought prudent to abandon it, and retired, with his garrison and principal effects, on board some ship in the roads, taking, however, the precaution of placing a sloop to cruise to windward of St. Helena to warn British vessels of its capture, and a squadron arriving soon after (in May, 1673), under Captain Munden, he succeeded in recapturing the island, and, by keeping the Dutch flag flying after he got possession of the forts, decoyed six Dutch East Indiamen, as well as a ship from Europe, having a Governor and reinforcements for the garrison on board, into the roads where they were captured. Having formed a British garrison by detachments from the ships, Captain Munden sailed for England with his prizes, and was knighted.

St. Helena remained in the possession of the E. I.

Company until the last renewal of their charter in 1833, when the island was given up to the Crown, it having been retained by the E. I. Company solely as a maritime station for refitting their ships &c., and which they no longer required, on the abolition of their commercial privileges. (See *Colonial Library* for further particulars).

Chronological account of Governors of St. Helena: —Sir Richard Munden and Capt. R. Kegwin, 1673; Capt. G. Field, 1674; Major J. Blackmore. 1678; Capt. J. Johnson, 1690; Capt. R. Keelinge, 1693; Capt. S. Poirier, 1697; Capt. T. Goodwin, 1707; Capt. J. Roberts, 1708; Capt. B. Boucher, 1711; Capt. M. Bazett, (actg.) Capt. J. Pyke, 1714; E. Johnson, Esq., 1719; E. Byfield, (actg.); Capt. J. Smith, 1723; Capt. J. Pyke, 1731; J. Goodwin, Esq. 1738; D. Crisp, 1739; R. Jenkins, Esq., 1740; Maj. T. Lambert, 1741; G. G. Powel, Esq., 1742; Col. D. Dunbar, 1743; C. Hutchinson, Esq., 1747; J. Skottowe, Esq., 1764; D. Corneille, Esq., 1782; Col. R. Brooke, 1787; Lieut. Col. F. Robson, 1801; Col. R. Patten, 1802; Lieut. Col. W. Lane, 1807; Major Genl. A. Beatson, 1808; Col. M. Wilks, 1813; Lieut. Genl. Sir Hudson Lowe, 1816; T. H. Brooke, Esq., (actg.); 1821; Brigadier Genl. A. Walker, 1823; T. H. Brooke, Esq., (2nd actg.) 1828; Brigadier Genl. C. Dallas, 1828; Major Genl. Middleton.

III. When first seen at sea, St. Helena presents the appearance of a small barren rock, nearly perpendicular on its northern side, but gradually shelving to the south. On approaching, its eminences appear more broken, and the central ones covered with verdure; on a near approach this view is again shut out by the rugged and barren appearance of the shore, which is nearly perpendicular, forming a girdle of inaccessible precipices of basaltic rocks, some of them rent to the bases, exhibiting extensive chasms, and of all the most fantastic shapes that can be imagined. On rounding Munden's Point to the only anchorage that exists, James' Valley Bay, on the north-west or leeward side of the island, the eye is suddenly relieved by a view of the town and fortifications. James' Town is situated in a narrow valley between two lofty mountains, and presents a pleasant and refreshing appearance, from the trees being generally in full leaf —a species of the banian of India, called in Bengal the peepul tree.

There is good anchorage in from eight to twenty-five fathoms; the tide rising to the height of five feet at times; the surf upon the shore is generally strong, but about Christmas tremendous. The principal inlets by which the island can be approached are Lemon Valley, James' Town, and Rupert's Bay on the north-west side, and Sandy Bay on the south-east; all these, however, are strongly fortified. Even the small ravines, where it might be possible to effect a landing, are also fortified.

Throughout the whole length of the island there are only two plains, the largest that of Longwood, comprising 1,500 acres of fertile land, sloping to the south-west. The island is divided by a ridge of hills, running nearly east and west, but bending in a curved direction to the south, at each extremity, and from this chain innumerable valleys and ridges branch off, generally at right angles. The highest point of land in the island is Diana's Peak, which rises 2,700 feet above the level of the sea, and is situated towards the eastern extremity. From the summit of this peak the whole island lies under the view, no point intercepting the horizon: on the same ridge are Cuckold's Point, 2,672 feet, and Halley's Mount, 2,467 feet, which, from their extreme altitude, are often enveloped in clouds. The other remarkable eminences, the altitude of which have been ascertained by Major Rennell, are Flag Staff, 2,272, and Barnscliff, 2,215, nearer the coast and overhanging the sea; Alarm House, 1,260, in the centre of the island; High Knoll, 1,903, to the southward of Ladder Hill, and the official country residence of the Governor; Longwood House, 1,762; most of the central eminences are covered with timber and shrubs, consisting of the cabbage tree, redwood, stringwood, dogwood, &c., and formerly the greenwood was to be found in great abundance, but, at present, few of these trees are to be seen, except about 1,500 acres of an irregular forest at Longwood, preserved by order of the East India Company.

St. Helena is plentifully watered by clear and wholesome springs, abundant in every direction: those issuing from the sides of the hills frequently form picturesque cascades. Roads have been formed in a zig-zag direction, with incredible labour, which now give easy access to the interior of the island. [See "*Colonial Library*."]

IV. St. Helena is probably of volcanic origin, perhaps like the Mauritius, the result of a submarine convulsion; or it is the lofty peak of some vast range of mountains, whose base is beneath the ocean. Limestone is plentiful in some situations, as well as iron ore, but the scarcity of fuel prevents the latter being made available. There have been appearances of gold and copper, but not to the extent to encourage mining. There is a substance called terra puzzolana, found in considerable quantities, which, in conjunction with lime, makes an excellent cement, and is therefore used in forming aqueducts, as it sets hard, and is retentive of water, though subject to become speedily foul by vegetable substances adhering to its surface.

V. The climate of this island is not ill adapted to the European constitution; indeed it has been found congenial to the crews of vessels that have been kept for a long space of time on salt provisions, and without vegetables. The thermometer seldom rises above 80. in James Town, and the heat is only excessive when it is reflected from the sides of the valley in calm weather; in the interior of the island the temperature is more even, never so cold as in England, and scarcely so hot. The average temperature throughout the whole year has been found to be at Longwood from 56. to 68., at James Town from 66. to 78., and at Plantation House from 61. to 73. Fahrenheit.

The healthy condition of the inhabitants was visible to me in their cheerful manners, and active rural industry, the cultivation of the soil being their principal occupation.

It will be seen by the table in the next page, that in 1833, out of a population of 5,000 or 6.000 inhabitants, there were but 80 deaths, and of these nine were above 70 years of age. The proportion of baptisms to burials (see next page) is also very remarkable; in some years the proportion of the former is to the latter as 3 to 1. For the whole period it is more than 2 to 1—thus demonstrating that a high degree of temperature merely is not unfavourable to human life.

State of the Thermometer (Fahrenheit) at Deadwood, St. Helena, taken by Dr. Short, physician to the forces, from 1st September, 1820, to 31st August, 1822.

Months.	Range. Max.	Range. Med.	Range. Min.	Monthly Average of Thermometer.	State of the Wind.
January........	76	70	68	71 1-3rd.	South-east.
February	76	70	67	71	Ditto.
March	76	71	67	71 1-3rd.	Ditto.
April	74	70	66	70	Ditto.
May	72	68	64	68	Ditto.
June	70	6[illegible]	57	64	Ditto; 1 day west.
July	71	66	57	64 2-3rd.	Ditto ditto
August	68	64	62	64 2-3rd.	Ditto.
September	66	64	62	64	Ditto.
October........	63	65	62	65	Ditto.
November	72	66	61	66 1-3rd.	Ditto; 6 days west.
December......	72	66	61	66 1-3rd.	Ditto.
Yearly average	71	67	62		

Thunder and lightning are rare, and the rains, which fall most abundantly in February, are for the other months more regular than in other tropical situations. The higher peaks and their vicinity from their approximation to the clouds, are generally visited with a shower daily, and cloudy days are more frequent than scorching sunny ones. The atmosphere is, however, generally so clear that a vessel may be descried at a distance of sixty miles.

VI. The population is estimated at 5,000 (4,977 in B. B. for 1836), of whom about 2,200 are whites, and the remainder either people of colour, Chinese, or Africans, whom the East India Company's government have for several years liberally and generously aided to purchase their freedom. The total number of paupers in the island is 28, principally old and blind people. Those who are born in the island evince considerable quickness and talent. The baptisms and burials at St. Helena, from the 30th September, 1820, to the 30th September, 1833, were as follows:—

	Bps.	Brs.		Bps.	Brs.		Bps.	Brs.
1821	140	90	1827	180	99	1832	229	89
1822	113	70	1828	159	96	1833	201	70
1823	118	57	1829	156	65	1834		
1824	101	90	1830	204	68	1835		
1825	154	125	1831	239	73	1836	152	99
1826	129	83						

Total baptisms, from 1821 to 1833, 2,123; burials, 1,076.

The bill of mortality, ending December, 1833, was 80; of whom 16 died under 1 year; 5 under 5 years; 5 under 10 years; 4 from 10 to 20; 23 from 20 to 40; 18 from 40 to 70; and 9 above 70 years of age.

VII. Schools, &c., of St. Helena. [B. B. 1836.]

Name of the parish and in what county or district.	Public or Free School, and where situated.	Salary of Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress.	Number of Scholars. Male	Fm.	Totl.	Mode of Instruction.	If supported by Gov. or voluntary contributions, and amount of each. Govmt.	Vol. Con.	Expenses of each School.
St. James.	Colonial grammar school in James Town.	Head-M. 100*l*. Assistant, 150*l*.	24	4	28	English Classics and mathematics	250*l*.	..	250
	Lower school in James Town.	Head-M. 185*l*. Assistant, 70*l*.	79	..	79	Madras system.	185*l*.	75*l*.	260
	County day school near Plantation House.	Head-M. 55*l*. Assistant, 45*l*.	44	16	60	ditto.	60*l*.	40	100
	Sunday school near Plantation House.	12*l*.	11	2	13	ditto.		12	12
	Sunday sch. Sandy Bay.	12*l*.	8	13	21	..	..	12	12
	Girl's school Plantation House.	20*l*.	..	50	50	..	..	20	20
	Infant school James Town.	25*l*.	43	38	81	..	5*l*.	20	25
	Second Infant School James Town.	16*l*.	15	39	54	..	..	16	16
	School of Industry James Town.	30*l*.	..	15	15	..	..	30	30
			224	177	401		508	225	725

The head and lower schools are consolidated under the superintendance of the head master. The sums under the head of voluntary contributions are defrayed by the St. Helena Benevolent Society, the funds of which are raised by voluntary subscriptions.

VIII. During the East India Company's sway, the chief authority was vested in a governor, aided by a council, composed of the principal and senior civic servants. It is now governed as a crown colony.

The military has hitherto been composed of one regiment of European troops, and a strong artillery, in the service of the East India Company. The head quarters of the 2nd battalion 60th rifles, form the new garrison, with a detachment of the Royal Artillery. The island is so well fortified that properly defended it may be considered impregnable. It has forty-three stations, protected by mounted ordnance.

The guns mounted and ready for action are,—brass mortars, howitzers, and guns, 9 three-tenths inch mortar, 1; 8 inch howitzers, 2; 5½ ditto ditto,

8; 6 pounders, 14; 3 ditto, 10.—*Iron*, 13 inch mortars 8; 8 inch ditto, 2; 32 pounders, 19; 24 ditto, 16; 18 ditto, 36; 12 ditto, 35; 9 ditto, 11; 6 ditto, 17; 4 ditto, 2; 3 ditto, 4; swivels, 3; *Carronades*, 68 pounders, 4; 24 ditto, 22; 18 ditto, 24; 12 ditto, 1.

IX. Hitherto the charge for St. Helena has been large, unless it be considered in the important view of an invaluable naval station. The revenue derived from a few licenses and fines is small, but increasing in amount. The following is a statement of the Revenue and Charges of St. Helena:—

Years.	CHARGES.				Revenues—viz. Rents, Licenses, and Fines.	Net Charge.
	Civil.	Military.	Buildings and Fortifications.	Total Charges.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1809–10	12503	69926	2824	85253	1432	83821
1810–11	14626	64783	3240	82649	1429	81220
1811–12	17452	61845	3989	83286	1432	81854
1812–13	17272	62880	4536	84688	1696	82992
1813–14	20209	70701	6029	96939	1685	95254
1814–15	26278	66015	1666	93959	1872	92087
1815–16	23623	178289	2207	204119*	2371	201748
1816–17	49075	222225	11482	282782*	3038	279744
1817–18	49634	192498	14875	257007*	1438	255569
1818–19	61411	215870	19504	296785*	2693	294092
1819–20	33019	128562	7872	169453*	175	169278
1820–21	54641	218774	2139	275554*	989	274565
1821–22	47314	157527	5242	210083*	2045	208038
1822–23	29475	87083	5395	121953	1860	120093
1823–24	35122	77581	3494	116197	3929	112268
1824–25	28432	77538	5295	111265	1816	109449
1825–26	28319	80616	4493	113428	3015	110413
1826–27	27172	87297	3974	118443	3943	114500
1827–28	46808	75172	1989	123969	3398	120571
1828–29	44507	69072	2058	115637	2583	113054
1829–30†	33288	60359	957	94608	1600	93004
1830–31	28378	56324	1721	86423	379	86044
1831–32	28285	56356	1842	86483	3260	83223
1832–33	28581	58020	1734	88335	3050	85285
1833–34	26398	56287	1721	84406	2931	81475
1834–35	27288	55107	1501	83896	3558	80338
1835–36	26259	50367	1280	77906	4881	73025

In the [B. B.] for 1836, the cost is stated at 42,104*l.*

* The Company have since been repaid by Her Majesty's Government a part of these charges, credit for the amount having been allowed to them in their account with Government, settled by the Act 3rd Geo. IV. c. 93.

† Add to this sundry expenses paid in England, and at the Cape of Good Hope—1829–30, 11,389*l.*; 1830–31, 14,213*l.*; 1831–32, 10,929*l.*: 1832–33, 10,268*l.*; 1833–34, 10,166*l.*; 1834–35, 11,219*l.*; 1835–36, 13,304*l.*

Commissariat.—From the 1st April 1836, to 31st March, 1837; supplies for rations of provisions and forage, 7,784*l.*; fuel and light, 1,000*l.*; miscellaneous purchases, 39*l.*; Transport, 193*l.*; pay of extra staff, 1,554*l.*; military allowance, 160*l.*; special service 2,287*l*; contingencies, 61*l.*; ordnance department, 4,682*l.*; ordinaries, 6,897*l.*; pay of commissariat officers, 570*l.*; advances to departments, 20*l.*; colonial government, 26,752*l.*; total, 52,003*l.*

Ordnance.—Engineer expenditure, 465*l.*; storekeeper expenditure, 351*l.*; pay of barrack sergeants, 89*l.*; new works, 2*l.*; buildings and repairs, 1,183*l.*; barrack master's expenditure, 459*l.*; total ordnance and barracks, 2,550*l.* Artillery department, 69*l.*; subsistence, 1,387*l.*; rations, 850*l.*; total artillery, 2,306*l.*; grand total, 4,856*l.*

Estimate of the sum that will be required in the year ending 31st March 1839, to defray the charge of the civil establishment at St. Helena, and of pensions and allowances to the civil and military officers and soldiers of the East India Company's late establishments in that island.

Salaries of Civil Establishment.—Governor 2,000*l.*; colonial secretary, 700*l.*; chief and treasury clerk, 400*l.*; assistant clerk, 200*l.*; surveyor of rents and lands, 300*l.*; office-keeper, secretary's office, 50*l.*; auditor of accounts, 365*l.*; harbour master, 200*l.*; collector of customs, 400*l.*; clerk and warehouse-keeper, 100*l.*; searcher, 120*l.*; chief justice, 700*l.*; queen's advocate, 200*l.*; clerk of the peace, 200*l.*; provost marshal, 100*l.*; gaoler, 35*l.*; judge of summary court, 200*l.*; police magistrate, town, 100*l.*; ditto, country, 100*l.*; reporter of slave emancipation, 50*l.*; civil chaplain, 500*l.*; total 7,020*l.*

Miscellaneous and Incidental.—Governor for messenger and repairs of residences, 227*l.*; harbour master and customs departments, for boats and boats' crews, 400*l.*; judicial department, for constables and incidents, 400*l.*; ecclesiastical department, 75*l.*; schools, 500*l.*; incidental expenses of civil offices, 700*l.*; repairs of public buildings and property, 500*l.*; re-repairs of roads, 300*l.*; hospitals and medical department, 450*l.*; total, 3,552*l.*; pay of the staff and other expenses for training the militia, 300*l.*

Retired allowances to Officers of East India Company's late establishments.—Civil 6,376*l.*; military, 7,027*l.*; total, 13,403*l.*; less, deductions from pensions of officers re-employed on the present establishment of the island, 945*l.*; total, 12,458*l.*; Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers, 1,555*l.*; total, 14,013*l.*; total estimated expenditure, 24,885*l.*; deduct estimated amount of local revenue collections, 8,885*l.*; leaving, 16,000*l.*

X. Imports of the island of St. Helena, [B.B. 1836.] There is no export return. From Great Britain, 350 ships, 137,400 tons, value 12,470*l.* From United States, 121 ships, 36,531 tons, value 2,783*l.* From foreign states, 172 ships, 81,654 tons, value 5,804*l.* From elsewhere, 3 ships, 499 tons, 19,295*l.* Total, 646 ships, 256,084 tons, value 40,352*l.*, men, 16,410.

Number of vessels that received supplies at the island in 1833; British, 156 ships, 58 barques, 79 brigs, and 7 schooners, total 300, tonnage, 131,974, guns 1,666, men 11,459; American vessels 93, tonnage 26,275, guns 158, men 1801; French 51, tonnage 17,478, guns 139, men 1,191; Dutch 23, tonnage 9,995, guns 142, men 589; Portuguese 3, tonnage 883, guns 14, men 71; Swedish 2, tonnage 608, guns 10, men 40; German 2, tonnage 541, guns 8, men 31; Danish 1, tonnage 145, men 14. Total, vessels 475, tonnage 187,899, guns 2,134, men 15,196; and 162 vessels sighted the island. Of British vessels touching at St. Helena 7 were from Algoa Bay, 9 Batavia, 42 Bombay, 69 Calcutta, 30 Cape of Good Hope, 7 Ceylon, 23 China, 5 London, 17 Madras, 9 Manilla, 51 Mauritius, 2 New South Wales, 1 Rio Janeiro, 14 Singapore, 2 Van Diemen's Land, and 12 from whaling voyages; of the above 300 vessels, 189 were bound to London, and 51 to Liverpool, the remainder to different ports in the United Kingdom. If we value the property vested and embarked in 131,974 tons of British shipping at 30*l.* per ton, we shall have nearly four millions annually (3,959,220*l.*) indebted for its better security to our possession of St. Helena.

Vessels calling at St. Helena during 1837, 685, aggregating 269,591 tons, from Calcutta 134, Bombay 49, Madras 21, Ceylon 25, China 65, Manilla 23, Singapore 15, Java 110, Sumatra 12, Mauritius 53, Bourbon 36, Cape of Good Hope 27, Whalers 89, London 7, the remainder from New South Wales,

Siam, &c. 19. The value of the oil in the whale ships nearly 1,000,000*l*. sterling.

Most kinds of tropical or European fruits ripen, more particularly in the sheltered valleys. Vines, oranges, citrons, lemons, figs, pomegranates, mulberries, tamarinds, mangoes, cocoa-nuts, sugar cane, pine apples, &c. thrive well: apples have succeeded tolerably, but the climate is not congenial to cherries, currants, or gooseberries. The common blackberry increased to such an extent after its introduction in 1780, as to cause an order for its extirpation. Three successive crops of potatoes are often produced in the year, and garden vegetables, such as cabbages, beans, peas, &c. are raised on every farm in great abundance. As the principal object of the settlement is to provide fresh meat and vegetables for the refreshment of the homeward bound ships, the cultivation of corn and pulse has not been encouraged, neither is the climate congenial to their production on account of droughts. The provisions exported and brought to market in James Town, and solely grown on the island during the five years ending in 1833, were—

Potatoes, bags, *exported* 7,650, *consumed* 1,960; cabbages, *ex*. 7,470, *c*. 16,250; vegetables, bunches, *ex*. 33,800, *c*. 42,030; pumpkins, *ex*. 3,800, *c* 570; hay, cwts. *ex*. 380, *c*. 2,880; fowls, *ex* 27,700, *c*. 20,240; ducks, *ex*. 4,100, *c*. 4,000; bullocks, *ex*. 260, *c*. 560; calves, *ex*. 30, *c*. 460; sheep, *ex*. 220, *c*. 1,230; pigs, *ex*. 870, *c*. 390; the total value of the exports of the above was 20,400*l*. of the consumption, 24,500*l*.

Cattle produced from English stock are not numerous, owing to the great demand of passing ships; poultry is plentiful and well tasted; and in some parts of the island rabbits abound. The stock in the island consists of horses 300, horned cattle 1,500, sheep and goats 3,000.

Fish are numerous, and more than seventy different kinds have been caught on the coast. Amongst the most prized are the coal fish, which is very delicate but scarce: those commonly taken are jacks, congers, soldiers, mackarel, albicore, bulls' eyes, &c.

The number of fish caught near the island during the five years ending in 1833 were as follow:—mackarel, 115,300; bulls' eyes, 2,500; jacks, 35,900; congers, 24,000; old wives, 72,000; soldiers, 8,400; sandspeer, 6,000; cavalliers, 6,000; deep-water bulls' eyes, 3,520; yellow-tail, 350; coal fish, 30; cod-fish, 40; silver fish, 7,050; stumps, 4,600; long-legs, 35; bear fish, 35; turtle, 40; five fingers, 490; sword fish, 80 (weighing 10 to 80 lbs. each); barracootta, 50; albicore, 8,300 (10 to 80 lbs.).

Prices of stock and provisions at St. Helena, in 1834:—horned cattle, from England, 15*l*. to 20*l*.; from the Cape of Good Hope, 7*l*. 10*s*. to 10*l*.; sheep, Cape, 1*l*.; goats, ditto 10*s*.; pigs, weighing 100lbs. 1*l*. 10*s*.; turkeys 10*s*.; geese, 7*s*.; fowls, 2*s*.; horses, 20*l*.; flour per lb. 2½*d*.; biscuits, 112lbs. 1*l* English; 16*s*. Cape; oats, per muid, Cape, 12*s*. 6*d*.; barley, ditto, 11*s*. 6*d*.; hops, pocket, 30*s*.; malt, per hogshead, 4*l* 10*s*.; rice, bag of 165lbs. 12*s*.; English salt, per lb. 1*d*.; salt fish, per cwt. 1*l*.; fresh beef, mutton, &c. 6*d*. to 4*d*. per lb.; ditto, salt ditto, 3*d*. to 4*d*.; sugar, 2*l*. to 3*d*. per lb.; coffee, 5*d*. to 8*d*.; tea, 1*s*. 3*d*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per lb.; wine, Cape, 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. per gallon; foreign wine, 12*s*. to 1*l*. per dozen; brandy and gin, 1*l*. per gallon; English beer, 9*s*. per dozen; Island ditto, 2*s*. per gallon; servants' wages, 10*s*. to 15*s*. per month with board, or 1*s*. 6*d*. per day without board; women, 10*s*. to 20*s*. per month, with food.

ASCENSION.

Ascension is contiguous to St. Helena, in lat. 7.57. S., long. 14.28. W. It is a small island of volcanic production, the surface consisting of barren rocks relieved, however, in some places by the verdure on the declivity of the Green Mountain. The island has been of late years well fortified at every accessible part (the sea breaks on the island with tremendous violence) and garrisoned by a detachment of marines and marine artillery, who, aided by artificers, have erected a neat establishment for their location. A shaft has been sunk in one of the mountains, abundance of excellent water conveyed to the anchorage by iron pipes and hoses, and good soil was found two feet under the lava on which an abundance of esculent vegetables may be reared. The beach, at first thought to be composed of sand, was found to consist of very small fragments of shells; in some places firmly compacted together. These slabs were formed of several layers, of which the size of the fragment differs in each layer; they are used for tombstones, steps of doors, and are broken and burned for lime; red volcanic ashes prevail, several hills entirely exhibiting that appearance. Of the vegetable kingdom, the euphorbia only is found growing in small tufts, distributed not very abundantly about the rugged lava,—a beautiful object among such barren scenes. Sea fowl are very numerous, and there are three species of butterflies on the island, of handsome colours.

Ponds are kept stocked with turtle, weighing from 200 to 800 lbs each, which may be bought for 50*s*. Abundance of fish and marine birds are obtainable. At a place called 'The Fair,' the birds named sea-swallows, as well as numerous other acquatic birds, congregate; the eggs of the sea-swallows, which are of a dirty white with dark red spots, and about the size of a crow's egg, are collected at certain seasons of the year in thousands, and considered delicate and excellent eating.

Moorings are laid down in the roads, and vessels in want of water and vegetables can be supplied at a moderate price.

During war, these islands in the possession of an enemy, would, as outlying picquets, be a means of serious injury to our commerce; during peace they are refreshing stations, enabling our seamen to have at all times a friendly haven under their lee.

CHAPTER IV.

WESTERN AFRICA.—SIERRA LEONE.

Section I.—None of the colonies of England have been misrepresented more than those situate on the western coast of Africa; few surpass them in moral, commercial, and political interest. They are an important and essential link in the maritime empire of Britain.

The trade between Western Africa and Europe commenced about the middle of the fifteenth century, for we learn that in 1455, Prince Henry of Portugal built a fort on the island of Arguin. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, the English, Spaniards, French, Danes, and Dutch had begun to send private ships to trade on this coast; but during the middle of this century the commerce of each nation was organized under the management of chartered companies, who formed establishments on different parts of the coast, built forts at the mouths of several rivers, and prosecuted an active trade, the greater part of which was for slaves. The English settled chiefly at Cape Coast Castle; the French at the mouth of the Senegal and at Goree Island; the Dutch on the Gambia: the Portuguese at St. George del Mina; the Danes at Christianborg, &c. Each of these strong fortresses, mounting from 50 to 60 pieces of cannon, had subordinate posts and stations, several of which continue to this day. At the present moment our settlements are situate at Bathurst, on the Gambia, at Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, and Accra, and a brief description of the sea coast, followed by a succinct account of each settlement, will be therefore necessary.

II. In general the coast of Western Africa, extending for 4,000 miles along the Atlantic, with an average breadth of 300 miles, is along the ocean boundary a flat country, backed by ranges of lofty mountains, which in some places approach the sea, and as at Cape Verd, project in bold headlands. The great coast chain runs parallel to the coast from west to east, where, affording a passage for the disemboguing waters of the Nun, one of the mouths of the Niger, tends towards the north-east to join or form the Gebel el Kumri, or Mountains of the Moon; some of the peaks of this range (those of Cameranca, near Benin) are said to be 13,000 feet in elevation. It is only, however, about the estuaries of the great rivers and along their banks that the country can be said to be flat, in other places it consists of gentle undulations and rising eminences, giving considerable beauty to the landscape, the most conspicuous feature of which are the numerous rivers that disembogue into the ocean, most of them arising in the chain of mountains above described, and running a tortuous course to the coast.

Among the principal rivers are the Senegal, Gambia, Rio Grande, Rio Nunez, Kokelle, Cameranca, Mesurado, Nun or Niger, Congo and Coauzo. Beginning with the most northerly, the Senegal appears to rise in the Kong range of mountains (heights of Foota Jalloo), in nearly 10° north latitude, and 10° west longitude, where the Niger was thought to rise; the Senegal, about 15° north latitude, is joined by several tributary streams, viz. the Woolery, Faleme, Neriko, &c., and after passing Galam and the falls of Felu, makes a circuitous bend to the north-west along the borders of the desert, and falls into the Atlantic at Fort Louis, its course being 950 miles.

The Gambia has its source in the same mountain range as the Senegal, near the Faleme, one of the tributaries of the latter named river, and rolls a powerful and rapid stream, at first to the north-west and then westerly, falling into the Atlantic, after a course of 700 miles, about 13.13. N. Lat. The country between the rivers Senegal and Gambia, is called by the French the Sene Gambia. The Rio Grande is, as far as we know, a large stream, nor is any river equal to the Gambia met with until we arrive at the Bight or Gulf of Benin, where, for the space of above 200 miles, there is a succession of large estuaries, now ascertained (through the persevering enterprize of the Landers) to be the mouths of the long-sought Niger, whose origin we are still ignorant of, and whose course and embouchures are still to a great extent unexplored; the delta of this mighty stream stretching into the interior of Western Africa for more than 170 miles, occupies, it is supposed, a space of more than 300 miles along the coast, thus forming a surface of more than 25,000 square miles, being a considerably larger area than is embraced in all Ireland. Captain Belcher, who surveyed the coast line here in 1830-32, in the Ętna and Raven, says that he thinks the whole of the space between the Nunez and Rio Grande is one great archipelago, and navigable, at high water, for vessels of four or five feet draught, and it is generally believed that canoes can navigate from Isles de Los to the Gambia, within the islands of this (supposed) huge archipelago. It is probable that a large river will yet be found here. The Compome, as far as explored, is a very extensive stream. Further S. the Congo or Zaire pours its ample volume of waters into the broad Atlantic, 400 miles having been navigated during Captain Tuckey's unfortunate expedition, leaving its further course and source still involved in mystery. Of the Coauzo, though a large river, we are not yet in possession of sufficient information to speak positively. With a knowledge of the foregoing leading physical features, we proceed to examine the coast more in detail as regards its social as well as geographical divisions, beginning on the north with the river Senegal, where the French established themselves upwards of a century since.

Fort St. Louis, the capital, is situated on an island in the river, a mere sandbank, without any water

which can be drank without being filtered, and dependent entirely for provisions on the southern coast, which, however, yields them in abundance. St. Louis never became a large settlement; Golberry, in 1786, reckons not above 60 Europeans settled there for the purposes of trade. The military and civil servants of government amounted to 600, the natives to 2,400. The French lost St. Louis during the revolutionary war, but we restored it to them on the friendly peace which succeeded in 1814, under a treaty that Portendick was always to be open to us for the trade in gum; but which treaty the French violated. The disastrous fate, however, of the expedition sent out in the Medusa frigate has been unfavourable to any attempt to restore and extend the prosperity of the colony. It is said, however, to have experienced an increase within the last few years, and to contain now about 600 inhabitants. The original hopes of its greatness were founded on the supposed identity of the Senegal with the Niger, and on the prospect of a communication by it with the inmost regions of Africa. All the efforts founded upon this erroneous theory proved of course abortive, and the commercial advantages of the colony (the procuring of slaves not included) have been confined to the gum trade and the gold trade of Bambouk.

The kingdom of Bambouk, situate near the head of the river, and so enclosed between its main stream and the great branches of the Kokora and the Faleme, as to form almost a complete island, is the next object of commercial importance to the French on the Senegal. It is almost entirely a country of mountains, whence flow numerous streams, almost all of which roll over golden sands; but the main depositaries, where the metal is traced as it were to its source, are two mountains, Natakon and Semayla. The former composes almost an entire mass of gold, united with earth, iron, or emery. The first four feet of depth consists of fat earth, from which the grains of gold are extracted by agitation with water in a calabash; afterwards the precious metal begins to appear in small grains or spangles, and at 20 feet in small lumps of from two to ten grains. The pieces become always larger as the work descends; but as the natives have no means of propping up the sides, they often fall in and bury the workmen. Semayla, a mountain 200 feet high, presents a different structure. The gold is here embedded in hard sandstone, which must be reduced to powder before the extrication can be effected. Part of it also is found in red marble, a substance which to the natives is perfectly unmanageable. Bambouk is said to have been early conquered by a Mahometan force, and afterwards by the Portuguese. Both have been driven out, and the French never made any serious attempt to establish themselves in it.

The point at which the French attempted to carry on the commerce of the Upper Senegal is at Fort St. Joseph, in the kingdom of Galam or Kajaaga. A voyage thither was reckoned to produce cent. per cent.; but the unhealthiness of the climate, the difficulties of the navigation, and the constant hazard of being plundered by a succession of barbarous chiefs, who occupy the banks, rendered it a very precarious speculation. At present the fort is abandoned and in ruins; but the Serawoolies, who inhabit this fine country, are among the most industrious of the African tribes, and have engrossed the trade of Bambouk, Manding, and most of the upper countries on the Senegal and Niger..

In descending the Senegal, there are several populous and powerful states, among which is that of Foota Torra, extending considerably both to the south and north of the river, but of which the interior has not been explored by Europeans. The king is a zealous Mahometan, and, under pretext of making converts, has endeavoured to subdue the almost pagan Damel or Burb of the Jalofs. The latter, however, by the strength of his country and a prudent system of warfare, has been able to baffle his attempt. On the middle Senegal, the most important personage is the Siratic, who holds his court at Ghiorel, considerably to the north of the river. Nearer the sea is the kingdom of Hoval, governed by a petty prince called the Great Brak, which, in the language of the country, signified king of kings. [I give these and several other details on the authority of Murray's Encyclopædia of Geography, who, however, does not state his authority; it appears to be derived from Golberry. My object is to stimulate to further investigation.]

The coast between the Gambia and Senegal is chiefly occupied by the kingdom of Kayor. It is stated, by Golberry, to extend 750 miles in length. and to contan 180,000 inhabitants, who are Jalofs, At the little island of Goree, on this coast, the French have established the capital of all their African settlements. Its advantages consist solely in its almost inaccessible situation on a rock, three sides of which are perpendicular, and the fourth very steep. The rock is fortified, but not, it is said, in the most skilful manner. The town contains 7,000 inhabitants, and presents a very bustling scene, being the entrepot of all the trade with the opposite coast, and also a place of refreshment for French ships on their way to India. It lies on the southern side of the peninsula, which terminates in Cape Verde, the most westerly point of the African continent. Though the soil be sandy, it bears a number of those immense trees called Baobab, which give to the cape that verdant aspect whence it derives its name. On the northern side, two hills, 600 feet high, mark this striking geographical position, and serve as a guide to mariners.

The Gambia is almost entirely an English river, the attempts to form settlements upon it having, for nearly two centuries, been confined to our own nation. Our settlements on the Gambia will be found subsequently detailed.

The Gambia is bordered on its north bank by several flourishing little kingdoms. That immediately on the sea is Barra, said to contain 200,000 inhabitants. The capital is Barra Inding; but the chief place of trade is Jillifrey. In the kingdom of Barra there are seven principal towns, with a family entitled to the crown in each, who succeed to the cap or throne alternately. Boor Salum is a still more extensive kingdom, situated on a small river that falls into the Gambia, and containing, it is said, 300,000 inhabitants. Above it occur successively the two smaller kingdoms of Yani and Wooli. The territory of all these states is flat and fertile, abounding in rice, grain, and other provisions. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Mandingo race, and carry on a considerable trade into the interior. At Barraconda, about 400 miles up the river, are falls, or rather rapids, above which sandbanks and flats soon render the navigation difficult.

To the south of the Gambia nothing of great importance occurs, till we come to the alluvial estuaries of the Rio Grande, a river supposed, as its name imports, to be of some magnitude; but Captain Owen found it a mere inlet, receiving some inconsiderable streams. At its mouth occur a number of islands

which, with a group opposite to them in the open sea, form what is called the Archipelago of the Bissagos. The inhabitants of the same name, called also Bijugas, are a tall, robust, warlike people, who have driven out the peaceable race of the Biafaras, the original tenants, and have compelled them to confine themselves to the continent and the banks of the Rio Grande. Bissao, the largest of these islands, is inhabited by the Papels, also warlike and enterprising. In 1792, an association was formed in England, with a view to planting a settlement in the island of Bulama; but, though no opposition was made in the first instance, the difficulty of establishing a new colony under circumstances so unfavourable, and especially amidst the hostility of these rude neighbours, obliged us to desist. The Portuguese have lately made a settlement upon this island, despite the remonstrances of Colonel Findlay, the late governor of the Gambia.

Along the heads of the Rio Grande lies the important kingdom of Foota Jallo, said to extend about 350 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It appears to be the most improved of all the states in this part of Africa. The inhabitants are Foulahs, and of the Mahometan faith, but not bigots, and their marabouts are held in high reputation for learning. They manufacture cloths of considerable fineness; they work in iron dug from extensive mines in the country, also in silver, wood, and leather, and they conduct large caravans into the interior, as far even as Timbuctoo and Cassina. Here, where they are the ruling people, they by no means display that pacific character which distinguishes the tribes on the Gambia and Senegal. They can bring into the field 16,000 men. Timbo, or Teembo, the capital, is said to contain 7,000 souls, and Laby 5,000.

To the south of Foota Jallo is Soolimana, also warlike and considerable. It borders on the Niger in the highest part of its course, though the sources of that river are placed in the hostile territory of the Kissi. The king is at present Mahometan, but the bulk of the nation pagan. They are a gay, thoughtless, stirring race. On the eastern side of the Niger is the country of Sangara, still more extensive and more warlike; the people of which would, it is supposed, have by this time conquered Foota Jallo, had they been united among themselves. At present, whenever the Soolimas are inclined to go to war, they can easily command 10,000 auxiliaries from beyond the Niger.

In returning to the coast, we pass through the Koorango country, inhabited by the Mandingoes, who, as usual, are gay, thoughtless, hospitable, and enterprising. Farther down are the Timmanees, a more depraved race, who were the chief agents in the slave trade. They are described as treacherous and avaricious. Captain Laing met a woman who accused her two children of witchcraft, and on that ground offered to sell them to him at a low price. Their agriculture is peculiarly rude, and the cloths of their manufacture very coarse. They abuse the English as having deprived them of almost their only source of wealth, which consisted in the sale of slaves. This people are oppressed by a singular association called Purrah, who, united by a bond and always supporting each other, have become almost masters of the country, and often exercise their power in a very tyrannical manner.

The country of the Timmanees borders on that part of the coast where Britain, with the most philanthropic views, has founded the colony of Sierra Leone. Its principal seat at Freetown is on the south side of the bay, which receives the river formerly called by the same name, but now more usually the Rokelle, and which rises in the Soolimana country; it will be found subsequently described.

The space from Sierra Leone to the commencement of the grain coast of Guinea, an extent of about 200 miles, is chiefly marked by the entrance into the sea of the considerable rivers of Sherbro and Mesurado. The former is navigable twenty leagues up, and has a tolerably large island at its mouth. On the banks is found a species of pearl oyster. The Mesurado is a still larger stream, and very rapid. According to the natives, it requires three months' navigation to reach its source, which would appear to be in the mountains of Kong, not very far from that of the Niger. The banks are described as finely wooded, fertile, and, in many places, very well cultivated. The states here are entirely negro in religion and manners, none of the Mahometan institutions having penetrated so far. Travellers enumerate the kingdoms of Bulm, Quoja, Monon and Folga, which they sometimes even dignify with the title of empires. The sovereigns are, in general, absolute, and their obsequies are celebrated with human sacrifices, though not to the same frightful extent as in some of the countries to the west.

The Americans, in 1820, formed a settlement on this coast, which was called Liberia; while its capital, on an island at the mouth of the Mesurado, was named Monrovia. The object was to obtain an asylum for liberated negroes, who, notwithstanding their emancipation, are, by the prejudices of the Americans, regarded as beings of an inferior order. In spite of disastrous events, which obstructed its progress, it had attained in 1830, a population of 1500. The population of Monrovia amounted to about 700, the rest were distributed in eight different stations along 150 miles of coast from Cape Mount to Tradetown. The territory is healthy and fertile; the colony was well conducted, and opened a friendly intercourse with the natives, from which happy effects were confidently anticipated, but we have no recent accounts to determine how far it has succeeded.

From the Mesurado to Cape Palmas extends what is commonly called the Grain or Malaghetta Coast of Guinea. The two rivers of Sesters and Sangwin, near the centre of the coast, are rather considerable, and their banks are said to be fertile and populous. A settlement, called St. George's, has recently been made at this river by Captain Spence. The state of society seems to be nearly the same as in the countries last described; the sovereigns absolute, human sacrifices prevalent to a certain extent, and also self-immolation.

Great sway is in the hands of a peculiar priesthood, called the *belli*. The youthful candidate, for a place in this body, must qualify himself by a long initiation, during which he is withdrawn from all his friends, and lodged in the depth of a sacred forest, where, it is said, he is kept in a state of entire nudity. Amongst the tests of his proficiency is the performance of songs and dances, of a very extravagant and often indecent nature; but peculiar knowledge is also supposed to be communicated on various high points; and those who have gone through the course with success, and are called the "marked of the *belli*," look upon all the rest of the community as *quolga*, or idiots. They not only administer all the concerns of religion, but conduct the judicial proceedings; most of which are made dependent on

some form of ordeal. Although the Portuguese have lost all their settlements in this part of Africa, considerable numbers of their posterity reside there, mixed with the natives, by whom they are treated with some degree of respect.

Beyond Cape Palmas, tending to the north-east, and reaching as far as Cape Apollonia, is called the Ivory Coast. The name is evidently derived from the quantities of that valuable product, obtained from the numerous elephants on the sea shore, and in the interior. The teeth are of good quality, and uncommonly large, weighing sometimes not less than 200 lbs. Towards the east, at Assinoe and Apollonia, a considerable quantity of gold is brought down from the countries behind the Gold Coast. There is also a good deal of ivory at the ports of Cape Lahoo, and Great and Little Bassam. There are no European settlements upon the coast, except an English fort at Apollonia, which perhaps belongs rather to the Gold Coast. Navigation along this, as well as the Grain Coast, requires much caution, as the shore is flat and destitute of any conspicuous land marks, while a heavy surf, borne in from the whole breadth of the Atlantic, breaks continually against it. Early navigators describe the natives as the most violent and intractable race on the whole African coast. The teeth filed to a point, the nails long, while their harsh and gutteral language, almost resembling the cry of wild beasts, inspired disgust; they have been accused of cannibalism; and their suspicion of Europeans is usually said to be so great, that nothing can induce them to go on board a vessel. Captain Adams, however, the most recent visitor, gives a much more favourable account: he even says, that almost all the business is transacted on board European ships, though, when he did go on shore, he was hospitably received.

From Apollonia to the Rio Volta extends what is called the Gold Coast of Africa. It was long the most frequented by European traders, particularly English and Dutch, both for that highly-prized commodity which its name indicates, and for slaves, while so nefarious a commerce was permitted. The coast presents the appearance of an immensely thick forest, only detached spots of which are cleared and cultivated. The soil near the sea, being light and sandy, is scarcely fit for any important tropical product, except cotton; but six or seven miles inland it improves greatly, and might be made to produce sugar, and others of the richest West India products, if the profits of industry were secured to the inhabitants. Maize is the grain principally cultivated. The gold, which forms the staple commodity, is chiefly brought down from mountainous districts far in the interior. The natives understand the process of smelting the golden ore, but the pure metal is found in such large quantities close to the surface as to require the exercise of little ingenuity. In many places, however, even upon the coast, a small quantity may be extracted from the earth by mere agitation with water in a calabash. Little or no ivory is exported. The ruling people on the coast are the Fantees, a clever, stirring, turbulent race. They exert more ingenuity in the construction of their dwellings, and canoes, than the nations to the west. The form of government is republican, and each village has a large public hall roofed, but open at the sides, where an assembly is held, and public affairs are debated. The pynins, or elders, possess considerable authority, and the administration of justice is chiefly in their hands.

The capital of the British settlements is at Cape Coast Castle, subsequently described. To the west of Cape Coast, we have Dix Cove and Succondee, in the Ahanta country, a very fertile tract, and to which purer gold is brought than to any other part of the coast. The inhabitants are also peaceable and tractable, and the chances of improvement, as Mr. Meredith conceives, are on the whole favourable. The British station at Anamaboe was formerly the great mart of the slave trade. The fort is compact and regular; and in 1807 it withstood, with a garrison of twelve men, the attack of 15,000 Ashantees. Winnebah, in the Agoona country, though in an agreeable situation, has been abandoned; but Fort James, at Accra, would, in peaceable times, afford great convenience for trade, as no other place on the coast has such extensive intercourse with the interior. Cape Coast Castle and Accra are now the only places where any garrison is maintained.

The capital of the Dutch settlements, in this part of Africa, is El Mina, or the Castle; first founded by the Portuguese, and taken from them in 1637. It is about nine miles west of Cape Coast Castle, in an open country, close to a large dirty town of 11,000 inhabitants. The fort is well built, on a high situation, and vessels of 100 tons can come close to the walls; but its strength has been doubted. The Dutch maintain here a garrison of 100 men, and keep their establishment, on the whole, upon a more reputable scale than the British. Their forts along the coast are numerous, but none now are garrisoned except Elmina and Axim. The Danes have a respectable fort near Accra, called Christianborg Castle, and also one at Ningo, near the eastern extremity of the coast.

The country behind the Gold Coast, when first known to Europeans, was divided among a number of considerable kingdoms, Dinkira, Akim, Warsaw, and Aquamboe; but all these have now sunk beneath the overwhelming sway of the Ashantees. This warlike power has also reduced the interior countries of Gaman, Inta, Dagwumba, and others, of which some are more extensive and populous than itself. Ashantee Proper, is estimated to contain 14,000 square miles, and about a million of people; but this last number would be more than quadrupled, if we were to include all its subjects and vassals. The character of the Ashantees is detailed under the head of Population.

On the eastern side of the Rio Volta commences what Europeans have called the Slave Coast, because slaves were there procured of the most docile and tractable character. It consisted originally of the two kingdoms of Whydah and Ardrah, forming the most populous and the best cultivated part of the African coast. The vast and impenetrable forests which cover so much of the continent had here been cut down, leaving only what was requisite for ornament and convenience. The whole country is said to have been like a garden, covered with fruits and grain of every description. Amid this abundance, the Whydahs, having become luxurious and effeminate, were unable to make head against the warlike power of Dahomey, in the interior, which invaded and conquered them at the last century. The first ravages were dreadful, and rendered their country almost a desert, nor has its peaceful submission ever allowed it to regain its former prosperity.

Dahomey, which is thus predominant both over the coast and over the interior, to a depth of about 200 miles, is governed upon the same system as Ashantee, and with all its deformities, which it car-

ries to a still more violent excess. The bloody customs take place on a still greater scale; and the bodies of the victims, instead of being interred, are hung upon the walls and allowed to putrefy. Human skulls make the favourite ornament of the palaces and temples, and the king is said to have his sleeping apartment paved with them. His wives are kept up to an equal number with those of the king of Ashantee. All the female sex are considered as at the king's disposal, and an annual assemblage takes place, when, having made a large selection for himself, he distributes the refuse among his grandees, who are bound to receive them with the humblest gratitude: in short, this ferocious race allow themselves to be domineered over in a manner of which there is no example among the most timid and polished nations. The greatest lords in approaching the king throw themselves flat on the ground, laying their heads in the dust; and the belief is instilled into them, that their life belongs entirely to their sovereign, and that they ought never to hesitate a moment to sacrifice it in his service. The king of Dahomey has been lately worsted in his wars with Eyeo, by whom he is now held in a species of vassalage. His country consists of an extensive and fertile plain, rising from the sea by a gradual ascent. The soil is a reddish clay mixed with sand, and nowhere contains a stone of the size of a walnut. Though capable of every species of tropical culture, little is actually produced from it that is fitted for a foreign market; so that since the abolition of the slave trade, small advantage has accrued from continuing the intercourse with it, and the English fort at Whydah has been abandoned.

Whydah, now commonly called Griwhee, may be considered the port of Dahomey, from which a route of about 100 miles reaches through Favies and Toro to Abomey, the capital. Griwhee is situated in a fertile country, still highly cultivated, and is plentifully supplied with all the necessaries and conveniences of African life. Captain Adams, whose estimates on this point are unusually low, represents it as containing about 7,000 inhabitants. The despotic and capricious manner, however, in which foreign residents are treated by the tyrant of Dahomey, has gradually induced the different European powers to withdraw their factories. Ardrah is still larger and more flourishing, containing, according to the same authority, 10,000 inhabitants. It is situated about 25 miles inland, on a long and beautiful lake or lagoon, running parallel to the sea, with which it becomes connected at its eastern extremity by the river of Lagos. The Ardranese are industrious in the manufacture of cotton, interwoven with silk: they make also soap, baskets, and earthenware, and are skilful in working iron. Their market is the best regulated of any on the coast, and exhibits the manufactures of India and Europe, tobacco from Brazil, cloth from Eyeo and Houssa, and every other article that is here in demand. Though so close to Dahomey, the people appear to enjoy a republican form of government. A considerable number of Mahometan residents have made their way hither, and have introduced the management of horses, and the use of milk, to both of which the negroes in general are strangers. Badagry, though it has suffered by recent contests with Lagos, appears by Lander's report to be still a large and populous place, situated in a fine plain, and divided into four districts, each governed by a chief, who assumes the title of king. Lagos is built upon a small island, or rather the bank at the point where the channel communicates with the sea on one side, and on the other with the Cradoo Lake, a parallel piece of water. The town is scarcely a foot above the lake, and is over-run by water-rats from it. It has 5,000 inhabitants, with a good deal of stir and trade. Its petty despot assumes all the airs of the greatest African monarchs, never allowing his courtiers to approach him unless crawling on the ground. Some barbarous customs prevail, such as impaling alive a young female, to propitiate the goddess who presides over rain, and hanging the heads of malefactors to some large trees at the end of the town. The currency here consists of cowries, which are imported in large quantities, and transmitted into Houssa and other interior countries, where they form the universal circulating medium.

At the termination of the Cradoo Lake commences a large tract of coast, of a peculiar character, which, from the principal state, receives the name of Benin. It extends upwards of 200 miles, and presents a succession of broad estuaries, now discovered to be all branches of the Niger, of which this country forms the delta. They communicate with each other by creeks, and, frequently overflowing their banks, render the shore for 20 or 30 miles inland, a vast alluvial wooded morass. The natives, having thus very extended water communications, are the most active traders anywhere in Africa; but, except slaves, the commodities in which they deal are entirely changed. Gold has disappeared; ivory is again found in considerable plenty; but palm oil is the great staple of the eastern districts. A great quantity of salt is made at the mouths of the rivers, both for consumption at home and in the interior.

The first leading feature is the river Formosa, two miles wide at its mouth; on a creek tributary to it lies the capital of Benin. This city appeared to Captain Adams the largest he had seen on the coast of Africa; he, therefore, probably under-rates its population at 15,000; being irregularly built, and consisting of detached houses, it occupies an immense space of ground. The surrounding territory is well cultivated, though not so thoroughly cleared of wood as that round Ardrah and Whydah. The king is not only absolute; but "*fetiche*," or a god, in the eyes of his subjects; and all offences against him are punished in the most cruel and summary manner, not only as treason, but impiety. Gatto, about 50 miles below, is the port of Benin; accessible to vessels of 60 tons. The trade on this river has greatly declined.

Warré, or Owarri, is another state and city, situated on another creek, communicating with the Formosa, on its opposite side. It consists of a somewhat elevated and beautiful island, appearing as if dropped from the clouds amidst the vast woods and swamps by which it is surrounded. Here, too, the king is absolute, and carries polygamy to a very great extent. A recent traveller, happening to get a peep into the seraglio, saw about 50 queens, busied in various employments, from the toilette to the washing-tub. New Town, on the Formosa, is the port of Warré.

After doubling Cape Formosa, and passing several estuaries, we come to that of the Brass River, called by the Portuguese, the River of Nun. Though not the largest estuary of the Niger, yet, being most directly in the line of the main stream, and that by which Lander entered the Atlantic, it at present enjoys the reputation of being the principal channel. It is divided into two branches; but the navigation is greatly impeded, and the trade limited, by a dangerous bar at its mouth. Brass Town is built not on either branch, but on one of the numerous creeks

connected with both, and in a country overgrown with impenetrable thickets of mangrove. It is a poor place, divided by a lagoon into two parts, each of which contains about 1,000 inhabitants. Bonny River forms the next important estuary, having on its opposite sides the towns of Bonny and New Calabar. Being only a few miles up, they are in the midst of the morasses which overspread all this country. The people support themselves by the manufacture of salt, and they trade in slaves, and palm oil. Bonny, in particular, is become the great mart for these last commodities, and is supposed to export annually about 20,000 slaves! The dealers go in large canoes two or three days's sail to Eboe, the great interior market. The king is absolute, and more barbarous than the rest of his brethren on this coast. He boasts of having twice destroyed New Calabar, and ornaments his fetiche house with the skulls of enemies taken in battle.

To the eastward of Bonny is the estuary of Old Calabar River, the broadest of all, and navigable for large vessels 60 miles up to Ephraim Town, governed by a chief, who assumes the title of duke. It appears to contain about 6,000 inhabitants, carrying on a considerable trade; and the duke has a large house filled with European manufactures and ornaments of every kind, received by him in presents. This river is followed by that of Rio del Rey, and then by the Rio Cameroons. The country yields a good deal of ivory and palm oil. The continuity of that vast wooded flat, which has extended along the coast for more than 200 miles, is now broken by some very lofty mountains, the principal of which is supposed to reach the height of 13,000 feet.

Several islands lie in the Bight of Biafra. Fernando Po, in 3.28. N. Lat., and 8.40. 15. E. Long., is a fine large island, lately occupied only by a lawless race, composed of slaves, or malefactors, escaped from the neighbouring coast. The British Government, formed, in 1827, a settlement at this island, the mountainous and picturesque aspect of which afforded hopes of a healthy station; the settlement is, I believe, abandoned by government, but I think prematurely, for as the island became cleared, its insalubrity would have diminished; and it would be an extremely valuable colony to Great Britain, from its vicinity to the mouths of the Niger. Prince's Island, situate also in the Bight of Benin, 9½ miles long by 6 broad, is high (the loftiest peak, 4,000 feet), and wooded. St. Thomas is large and fertile; towards its south extremity it presents a mass of steep elevations, with abrupt craggy faces, and two or three pinnacles, resembling gigantic nine-pins; one half the island is mountainous. The pretty little Isle of Annabona is inhabited by a simple native race, to the number of 3,000; it is near 3,000 feet high, but its length does not exceed four, nor its breadth two miles; its heights are rounded like those of Fernando Po, rather than peaked and pointed like Prince's Island. These islands run in a chain to the south west from the Rio Calabar; and the last three are in nominal subjection to the Crown of Portugal.

The next division of Western Africa consists of Congo and Loango, the coast of which is generally named Angola. The principal feature is the Zaire, or Congo, a powerful and rapid river, which rushes by a single channel into the Atlantic. Its course was traced upwards by Captain Tuckey, in his unfortunate expedition, about 400 miles, yet nothing was ascertained as to its origin and early course; though the hypothesis of its forming the termination of the Niger is now completely refuted. The population along the river is said to be small; the largest villages, Cooloo, Embomma, and Inga, containing only from 300 to 600 inhabitants. The interior capital of Congowar, however, mentioned as the residence of the Blindy North Conge, to whom all the chiefs pay a species of vassalage, is probably what the Portuguese called St. Salvador; and where, according to Mr. Bowdich, they still maintain a mission; but no recent details have been obtained respecting it. There is regular distinction of ranks, the Chenoo, or chief, hereditary in the female line; the Mafoots, or collectors of the revenue; the Foomoos, or cultivators; and the domestic slaves, which latter are not numerous.

The slave trade, for which alone this part of Africa is now frequented, is chiefly carried on at Malemba and Cabenda, on the north side of the river. Malemba has been called the Montpelier of Africa. It stands on a hill about 100 feet high, commanding a beautiful prospect of the windings of the Loango Louisa, through an extensive plain. Its dry and elevated situation preserves it from those deadly influences which operate so fatally on the health of mariners. Cabenda, near the mouth of the river of that name, also a beautiful city, is situated at the foot of a conical wooded mountain, and has been called the Paradise of the Coast. It is a great mart for slaves, who are brought from the opposite territory of Sogno.

The country to the south of Congo is called Benguela, and its commerce is still almost entirely in the hands of the Portuguese. They frequent the bay and river of Ambriz, in which there is a tolerable roadstead; but their great settlement is at St. Paul de Loanda, a large town in an elevated situation. It is said to export annually 18,000 or 20,000 slaves, chiefly to Brazil. (It is a disgrace to England to permit the continuance of this infamous traffic.) S. Felipe de Benguela, in a marshy and unhealthy site, is now considerably declined; and its population does not exceed 3,000, mostly free negroes and slaves. There is also a smaller port, called Novo Redondo. The Portuguese claim a certain jurisdiction over the native states for several hundred miles in the interior, obtaining presents and purchasing slaves. Further inland is the country of Jaga Cassanga. The Jagas are celebrated by the writers of travels, two centuries ago, as a formidable devastating tribe, addicted to the most ferocious habits; and no change is since asserted to have taken place in their character. Behind them, and in about the centre of the continent, the nation of the Molouas, are represented as more numerous, more intelligent, and possessing a higher degree of industry and civilization than any other in Africa, under this latitude. Of the remainder of the coast, towards our own territories, in Southern Africa, little is known.

Portugal at first claimed the whole of the coast just described, but was driven from it by the Dutch, who took El Mina in 1643; the latter were in turn compelled to retreat by the English, in 1661, who took Cape Coast Castle, and having formed an African Company, commenced the establishment of forts for the protection of trade.

The settlements at present belonging to England in Western Africa are at Sierra Leone, the river Gambia, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, and Annamabae.

Sierra Leone.—The first settlers here were the Portuguese; shortly afterwards, the English established themselves upon Bance Island, in the middle of the river. At the suggestion of Dr. Smeathmane,

the negroes discharged from the army and navy after the American war, to the amount of about 400, with 60 whites, were conveyed to Sierra Leone, furnished with all things necessary to establish a colony, in the year 1787; and a piece of ground 20 miles square having been purchased from one of the native chiefs, a town, called Freetown, was founded. A dreadful mortality shortly afterwards reduced the colonists to one-half, and a native chief, taking advantage of their weakness, plundered the settlement in 1789, and drove the colonists to seek for shelter in Bance Island. In 1791 and the following year, the African Association having become incorporated and obtained a charter, conveyed thither a number of settlers, among whom were the Maroon negroes, who had been sent from Jamaica to Nova Scotia. Freetown was plundered by the French in 1794, and so great was the disaster, and so destitute the condition of the settlers, that the company entered into an arrangement with the government to place the colony under their jurisdiction.

A charter was granted in 1802 to the Sierra Leone Company; it was subsequently revised and (with some alterations) confirmed, first, in 1808, when the settlement was transferred to the Crown, and, finally, in 1821, when the forts and possessions of the late African Company on the Gold Coast were annexed to Sierra Leone.

The boundaries of the settlement are difficult to define; in 1787 a tract of the peninsula of Sierra Leone was ceded to England by the native chiefs, extending 15 miles from north to south by four from east to west:—the western boundary subsequently advanced to the sea as far as the point of land called False Cape. In the charters granted to the Sierra Leone Company in 1800, 1809, and 1821, the colony is described as the peninsula of Sierra Leone, bounded on the north by the river of that name; on the south by the Camaranca River; on the east by the River Bunce; and on the west by the sea. The peninsula, as at present known, is bounded on the north by the Sierra Leone river; on the south and west by the sea at Calmont Creek, and on the east by a line up the Calmont to the Watslod Creek, and down this last to the Bunce (which is in fact part of the Sierra Leone River) constituting a tract 18 miles from north to south, and 12 from east to west. By a convention in 1819 between Sir C. M'Carthy and a Timmanee Chief, named Ka Konka, possessing country on the boundary of the peninsula, that chief ceded to Great Britain the unlimited sovereignty of the lands, known by the name of Mar Ports, and Roe Boness, situate on the banks of the Bunce River. In 1824, Ba Mauro, King of the North Balloms, ceded to Great Britain the islands of Bance, Tasso, Tombo, and all the other islands on the north side of Sierra Leone, between Zogrine Point, and Ka Keeper Creek: as well as the north banks of the river for one mile inland from the river Conray Bay on the west, to the Ka Keeper Creek on the east; with a right and title to the navigation of the River Sierra Leone, &c. On the north the boundaries touch the River Memgo or Little Learciss, in 8.50. north; on the south as far as the line which separates the King of Sherboro's territory from that of the Gallinos, in lat. 7^0 north embracing the estuary of the Sherboro and its tributaries; on the west the Atlantic, as far north as Sierra Leone River; and on the east an imaginary line, imperfectly defined.

Our possessions at Sierra Leone (so called from the district having been the favourite resort of lions) extend over a mountainous tract of country, formed by two rivers, which nearly intersect it. The general appearance of this Sierra presents an outline of an irregular congeries of conical mountains, with vallies and prairies in their interstices; the mountains are covered to their summits with lofty forests, giving to the distant scenery a beautiful, rich, and romantic appearance; the territory on the north side of the river is however low and flat. Many streams of water descend from the hills, and are concentrated in a large basin, called the Bay of Franca, which is considered the best watering place along the whole line of coast.

The river called Sierra Leone is more properly speaking an estuary, about 20 miles in length, and varying in breadth from 10 at its entrance, between Leopard's Island and Cape Sierra Leone, to about four miles at the island of Tombo, where it terminates; it has several arms, which extend themselves in different directions; the Rokell River is, however, the only one which offers the advantage of water communication from any considerable distance into the interior; its source being stated to be within 30 miles of Fallaba, and 200 from Sierra Leone; falls or rapids intercept its course at Rocon, 50 or 60 miles from Freetown. The Kates River, 25 miles from Freetown, is navigable for boats upwards of 70 miles.

Freetown, the capital, is built upon the south side of the Sierra Leone River, and at the north extremity of the peninsula. It is five miles from Cape Sierra Leone, which is considered to mark on the south as Leopard Island, seven miles distant, does on the north the entrance of the river, to which the access is easy and safe. Immediately in front of the town, the river forms a bay, where there is good and commodious anchorage for vessels of all classes, and timber ships of 400 or 500 tons burden go with facility nearly 20 miles higher up the stream for the purpose of taking in their cargoes.

The settlement has the advantage of a modern plan for its formation; it occupies a large space of ground, extending in a very gentle ascent from the banks of the river, and is about three quarters of a mile long, with spacious streets, intersecting each other at right angles. Most of the houses were at first built of mud or wood, not however without taste, but many of the natives are now constructing storehouses.

The town is open to the river on the north, but on the south-east and west completely hemmed in by a semicircular range of mountains, from 12 to 1,500 feet high, and wooded to the summit. The distance between the town and the base of these mountains varies from three quarters to a mile and a half, the intervening space broken by numerous undulations, the outline exhibiting the appearance of a sylvan theatre, replete with highly picturesque scenery. With the exception of the cultivated spots, the hills are thickly clothed to their summit with wood, and ascend almost in regular gradation towards Leicester Mountain, above which the Sugar-loaf is seen to rise at some distance in the rear. The amphitheatre includes, from east to west, a space, the semi-diameter of which is nearly a mile, embracing the town, the Tower Hill, and a small portion of land, called 'King Tom's Point.' The Tower Hill is nearly in the centre of this amphitheatre, and Freetown stretches from the water-side towards its base; about half way up its sides are situate the fort, the barracks, hospital, and a Martello tower, the whole when viewed from the sea forming a striking *coup d'œil.*

Mr. Rankin says, the shore is broken into a series of little bays, with moderate hills gently rising above, and waving with palm-trees; in front is the wide Sierra Leone, glittering in constant sunshine, and bordered by the low woods of the Bullom shore. The inland country, to the west, is intersected by the waters of the Port Logo, Rokel, and Bunce rivers, varied with many a green island, and bearing many a little canoe, formed of the trunk of a tree, and paddled by sturdy savages. The aspect of the country immediately behind Freetown is bold and imposing; it is a succession of evergreen mountains soaring one above another.

No site for a town more lovely could have been selected, had charms to the eye been the sole guide; it is not possible that gloomy forebodings should thrust themselves forward when a stranger arrives, and for the first time looks upon the glowing bosom of the estuary, scarcely rippled by the light airs and gentle tides of these latitudes; the quiet Bullom shore, green to the water's edge; the bold sweep of that amphitheatre of undulating mountains which appear to be embracing the capital for its protection, gaping with enormous ravines and dark valleys, and clothed with never-fading forests. The town itself is picturesque. It rises from the water's edge, and gradually creeps up the sides of the surrounding hills, with its white dwellings and prolific gardens; whilst in the distance, emerging from high woods, appear the country mansions of white gentlemen, with patches of ground devoted to the produce of coffee and fruits. The style in which the houses are generally built throws an oriental character over the view; they are as often of wood as of stone, and are washed white or yellow; piazzas, with pillars at due intervals, support the verandahs, and secure a shady walk in the open air even during mid-day; the verandahs exhibit rows of jalousies, a kind of venetian blind painted green; and the roofs, principally formed of layers of thin dry wood, called shingles, project to a great distance, with white eaves. The greater number of dwellings stand in a court-yard or in a garden; causing the extent of space covered by buildings to be much greater than in a European town of equal population, and giving it, from the foliage of luxuriant trees, a healthy and fresh appearance. It is flanked on either side by a brook of clear water, which never fails in the most intense weather of the dry season. The channel of these streams may be easily traced by the abundant vegetation. The prolific bounty of nature, which makes the spot so beautiful and so exciting, and almost invests the busy streets with the charms of the country, is, however, one of the causes of that evil name which pestilence has fixed upon Sierra Leone. The public ways are no sooner watered by the first showers of the wet season, than they appear to be converted into fields; the most frequented thoroughfares become nearly impassable from the dense herbage that rises beneath the feet, particularly the indigo, which is constantly cut down to allow the common movements of the inabitants.

Of the amazing circuit occupied by the buildings of the capital, a very limited portion is inhabited by Europeans,—that which immediately borders the sea. They are not arranged together, but often at long intervals; the intervening space being filled with clusters of the lowest huts or sheds of the lowest blacks. No taste, however, has developed itself so strongly as that which urges the savage to toil, in order to be enabled to build a house like that of the white man; and, where ample remuneration for labour is joined to a frugality approaching abstemiousness, the taste is often gratified.

The number of white residents throughout the peninsula of Sierra Leone bears no proportion to that of the blacks. It fluctuates but little: the majority being stated officers or clerks in the different colonial departments. In 1833, 84 only, including the ladies of such as had married white women, were to be reckoned in the entire colony. Of these 73 dwelt in Freetown, with, however, between ten and eleven thousand blacks, out of the thirty thousand under British authority in the settlement.

The free blacks, who, at the close of the American war, were transferred by the British Government to Nova Scotia, and thence to Sierra Leone, occupy, on the western side of the capital, the quarter called Settler-town. Next to this, on the east, is Foulah-town, the abode of the Mohammedan tribes, the Foulahs and Mandingos. Then we have Maroon-town, Zaloff-town, and Soldier-town; besides the cluster of wicker huts called Kroo-town; and on the heights above all the rest, the village of the Congoese or Congo-town. But the miscellaneous collections of slaves of all tribes, imported here in the captured slavers, defy a minute classification. Some 20 or 30 languages are in use among the inhabitants of Freetown, where a zealous and intelligent inquirer would never want a favourable opportunity of acquiring fresh information respecting the geography and civilization of the interior of Africa.

Throughout the peninsula several villages have been formed at the following periods: in 1809, Leicester; 1812, Regent; 1816, Gloucester; 1817, Kissey and Leopold; 1818, Charlotte, Wilberforce, and Bothwell; 1819, Kent, York, Wellington, Waterloo. These villages are generally situate in different parts of the mountain, but all connected by good roads with each other, and with Freetown, the capital.

The Bannana Islands, two in number, south-west of Freetown, may be termed one island, six miles in length and one in breadth, and were ceded to the crown in 1819 by the family of the Caulkers, who receive for them an annual payment.

The *Isle de Los*, in north latitude 9. 16., west longitude 16., five in number, are situate about 60 miles to the northward of Sierre Leone, and five or six miles from the coast, and were ceded to Great Britain by the chief, Dalla Mahomeda, to whom an annual payment is made for them. Factory Island, the second in extent, is four and a half long, by half a mile broad; they are however very valuable for the trade which is from them carried on with the rivers of the adjacent continent, consisting in the exchange of British goods for hides, ivory, gold dust, &c. There is also a considerable commerce in rice on this part of this coast, some of which is exported by the traders at Sierra Leone to the West Indies, but the quality is much injured by the imperfect process in use amongst the natives for cleaning it. British factories have recently been established in several of the rivers between the Gambia and Sierra Leone, particularly at the Rio Punez, Scarces, &c.

Observations on the Public Works at Sierra Leone. [B.B. 1836.] *Old and New Market.*—The old market being situated in the centre of Water-street, caused considerable inconvenience to the public, from its obstructing a large portion of the thoroughfare, and the unavoidable accumulation of filth rendered it also a nuisance to the immediate neighbourhood; a more convenient site has in consequence been purchased (in 1835) near the water side, upon which it is in-

tended to erect the necessary stalls, &c., the expense of which, including the inclosing with stone walls and iron railing in front, is estimated at 400*l*. The large brick one-storied building, under which a part of the present markets are kept, it is proposed should be converted into a court hall and commercial and other public rooms, and the lower or basement story, into stalls for hawkers, which will yield a considerable revenue to the funds of the colony.

Congo Bridge and Road.—This undertaking was commenced in December, 1836, and is an improvement highly desirable, as affording an easy communication with the western districts, which is one of the most populous of the colony, and from whence the largest supplies are daily brought to the markets of Free Town.

Street Drains.—This necessary work is still in progress, and will, when completed, effectually carry off the waters which fall at the back of the town, during the rainy season, and would, if left, stagnate to the great injury of the health of the inhabitants.

Freetown Gaol.—Several necessary repairs and improvements to the premises have been executed during the year, viz.: a new and more commodious kitchen has been erected at the lower part of the yard, the old and decayed one being contiguous to the side wall of the yard, afforded great facility to the prisoners in escaping over the roof. A separate airing yard for females has been divided off, with stone walls and iron railings for the admission of air. The expenses of which amount to 73*l*. 7*s*. 11*d*.

III. On the head of Geology, of course, nothing more than isolated facts can yet be expected. The soil in the vicinity of Sierra Leone, consists chiefly of a slight stratum of brown gravel on a semivitrified rock of the same colour, containing a large portion of the oxide of iron. This is what is called the *brown* iron stone; the *red* iron stone is also found in extensive strata, but the *brown* appears to be the more prevailing one. Both these varieties of hæmatites are cellular throughout their entire substance, strongly indicating volcanic origin; they are intersected with yellow streaks, and kidney-shaped segments. Magnetic iron ore is found in the mountains in small detached masses. Some of the mountains are chiefly composed of granite, large blocks of which are frequently seen studding the surface of the plains. No limestone has hitherto been discovered in the colony, but fortunately there is a large abundance of fossil shells. Gold is abundant, as will be subsequently shewn by the quantities exported to England during the last three years.

There is very little difference in the soil of the coast from Cape Palmas to the River Volta; within five or six miles of the shore it is of a siliceous nature; the clumps of hills which are to be met with in every direction are composed principally of gneis and granite: mica slate is found to enter into the composition of some at no great distance from Cape Coast Castle. These rocks, from containing large proportions of felspar and mica, are rapidly passing into decomposition, more especially such as are exposed to the influence of air and water; the result of the decomposition is the formation of a clayey or an argillaceous soil.

As the sandy sea-coast is receded from, the soil is siliceous, mixed with decayed vegetable or animal matter, where no granite or micaceous rocks intervene; it is in the valleys where the rich alluvial soil is met with, formed of the disintegrated materials of the surrounding hills (washed down by the heavy torrents of rain) and deposited along with the vegetable decomposition, giving richness to the clayey mould. It is in such valleys, from ten to twelve miles inland, that the natives delight to make extensive plantations.

IV. According to the distance north or south of the equator, and to the elevation of the country, the temperature and seasons of course vary; on the north of the Equinoctial line May, June, July, August, September, and October, may be considered the wet winter months; and the remainder of the year the dry or summer months; harmattans and tornadoes are peculiar to the latter, and fogs to the former. The rains commence with the end of May or begin-of June, and terminate in August. October, November, and December are cold, with occasional fogs. The winds along the Gold Coast may be divided into the land and sea breezes, the former from the north-north-west generally, and the latter from the south-west, west-south-west generally; during the rains the land breezes are irregular. The land breeze generally continues from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

The range of the thermometer is not great; during 1819 it did not rise higher than 95°—the minimum being 76°, making a range of only 9°. In 1820 maximum 84°, minimum 74°, range 10°. In 1821 maximum 86°, minimum 66°, range 20°. In 1822 maximum 89°, minimum 74°, range 15°—and so on ever since, with this exception, that there is a visible change in the duration of the respective seasons; thus, as Dr. Tedlie in his valuable Report to the Army Medical Board observes, solar heat alone is not a cause of disease.

The range of the thermometer at Sierra Leone is very slight, and the average heat throughout the year is eighty-two. The rains continue for six months, and the torrents which pour down from the mountains deluge the plains beneath. The mountains in the vicinity of Freetown are now, however, generally cleared and cultivated, and the settlement is as healthy for European residents as any other tropical climate.

Indeed of late years the salubrity of different parts of Africa has materially increased: and many Europeans residing on the shores of Western Africa enjoy better health than they have experienced in England.

All tropical countries with an exuberant vegetation, necessarily yield a large portion of deleterious miasma from decomposing matter: but the formation of drains, the clearing of jungle, and the cultivation of the soil, invariably produce a healthy place of residence. If Africa were fully peopled, cleared, and tilled, it would be one of the finest countries in the world in point of beautiful scenery, abundant produce, and inexhaustible resources. Soldiers and sailors are imperfect criterions of the healthiness of any station, but as there are no other returns available, their statistics have been given in this chapter, as well as elsewhere.

It were very desirable that accurate returns were transmitted from all our colonies, of the deaths of Europeans, specifying whether male or female, the age, number of years residence in the colony, and occupation. A valuable series of vital statistics would thus be obtained.

Meteorological Table, kept at the Military Hospital, Freetown.

Month.	Fah. Therm.			Barometer.			Weather.			Pluviometer.	Remarks.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Medium.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Medium.	Fair days.	Wet days.	Cloudy and Moist Days.	Inches and Decimals.	
January .	87	81	82	30.10	29.10	29.86	31	..	..		N. W. or sea breeze in the afternoon; harmattan in the morning.
February .	85	82	81	30.10	29 80	29.86	28	..	..	Not accurately measured, on ac-	A few slight tornadoes with little rain; winds as above.
March . .	84	80	80	29.96	29.86	29.86	30	..	1	count of an acci-	Winds as above; tornadoes.
April . .	84	78	80	29.90	29.86	29.85	26	..	4	dent which hap-	Winds from N.W. to S.W.; ditto.
May . .	84	78	80	29 91	29.80	29.85	14	12	5	pened to the in-	S. E. to S. W.; no tornadoes.
June . .	84	73¼	78	30.30	29.85	29.86	14	13	3	strument.	Rain from S. E.
July . .	84	73¼	78	30.30	29.85	29.92	5	23	3	45.44	Ditto; sultry and chilly.
August .	81	74¼	77	30.10	29.80	29 86	2	29	..	45.07	Ditto.
September .	84	74	78	30.10	29.91	29.89	10	20	..	29.73	Five tornadoes, E. to S. W.
October .	84	77	78	29.96	29.80	29.92	20	6	5	10.73	Cloudy; sultry days.
November .	85	78	80	29.97	29.86	29.92	21	5	4	5.70	Ditto. ditto,
December .	86	80	80	29.97	29.89	29.92	23	4	4	6.94	Ditto; thunder and lightning in the evening.

In the Annual Medical Report from the West African stations for 1832, transmitted to the Army Medical department, I find these remarks:

'*Sierra Leone.*—This station has continued during this year as during the two preceding years, to maintain its character for salubrity, the total number of casualties in the sick returns is eight; the strength being 446, and the total number of sick treated 230, of which last number (as in the preceding year) more than one-fifth were cases of sexual disease.'

Not only are febrile and other climatorial diseases less prevalent than formerly, but their type is of far greater mildness, and during the years 1831–32, and 1833, when most parts of the globe were suffering from cholera and other pestilential diseases, the British settlements in West Africa were in the enjoyment of perfect health.

The Deputy Inspector of Hospitals at West Africa, states in his official report, in reference to the causes of disease in Europeans — "Breakfast is taken at rising—at eleven A.M. they sit down to 'relish,' consisting of soups, meats, and the highest seasoned dishes; wine is drank as at dinner, and afterwards sangaree, or brandy and water, which too frequently they continue sipping and drinking till late in the afternoon, sometimes to the dinner hour" (6 P.M) "In all the countries," says Dr. Nicoll, "which I have visited, I never saw so much eating and drinking."

The wet season, as in some parts of India, is usually ushered in by tremendous tornadoes, or violent gusts of wind, which come from the eastward, attended by thunder, lightning, and in general, heavy rains. The violence of the wind seldom continues longer than half an hour; but the scene during the time it continues may be considered as one of the most awfully sublime in nature. Its approach is foretold by certain appearances, which enable people to be on their guard. A dark cloud, not larger than 'a man's hand,' is indistinctly observed on the verge of the eastern horizon. Faint flashes of lightning, attended sometimes by very distant thunder, are then seen to vibrate in quick succession. The clouds in that quarter become gradually more dense and black; they also increase in bulk, and appear as if heaped on each other. The thunder, which at first was scarcely noticed, or heard only at long intervals, draws nearer by degrees, and becomes more frequent and tremendous. The blackness of the clouds increase until a great part of the heavens seem wrapped in the darkness of midnight: and it is rendered still more awful, by being contrasted with a gleam of light which generally appears in the western horizon. Immediately before the attack of the tornado, there is either a light breeze, scarely perceptible, from the westward, or, as is more common, the air is perfectly calm and unusually still. Men and animals fly for shelter; and, while 'expectation stands in horror,' the thundering storm in an instant bursts from the clouds. It is impossible for language to convey a just idea of the uproar of the elements which then takes place.

The temperature of the air is greatly affected by a tornado (it becomes cool and clear); and it is not unusual for the thermometer to suffer a depression of eight or ten degrees within two or three minutes after the storm has come on. After a tornado, the body feels invigorated and more active, and the mind recovers much of that elasticity which long continued heat tends to impair.

The harmattan, or north-east wind, generally blows once or twice in January and February; it is of extreme siccidity, and is near the great desert of Sahara in particular, accompanied by a dense haze, occasioned by a vast quantity of impalpable powder floating in the gusty atmosphere.

Return of the Average Number of Effective and Non-effective Force in each year since 1815, stationed on the West Coast of Africa, with the Number of Officers and Men who Died and of those who were Invalided in each Year of the above period; also, the proportion of Blacks and Europeans.

Years.	Men average effective.			Sick included in the foregoing Column.			Men Died.			Officers, including Staff.			Men Invalided.
	Europeans.	Blacks.	Total.	Europeans.	Blacks.	Total.	Europeans.	Blacks.	Total.	Average Present.	Died.	Returned Home Sick.	
1816	540	538	1078	55	22	77	115	17	132	45	6	6	32
1817	246	394	640	25	9	34	62	18	86	32	3	5	23
1818	102	326	428	7	6	13	38	10	48	21	2	2	10
1819	54	391	445	2	4	6	5	12	17	18	1	6	45
1820	—	418	418	—	5	5	—	26	26	23	5	9	—
1821	—	359	359	—	6	6	—	9	9	26	—	7	—
1822	—	473	473	—	5	5	—	15	15	37	4	3	—
1823	—	636	636	—	13	13	—	38	38	41	10	8	—
1824	*	*	738	*	*	46	*	*	136†	44	28	9	—
1825	*	*	1279	*	*	90	*	*	630	62	15	8	14
1826	564	663	1227	*	*	90	*	*	323	55	24	14	111
1827	383	874	1257	*	*	69	*	*	140	55	12	8	50
1828	221	937	1158	*	*	52	11	21	32	47	6	14	44
1829	91	548	639	*	*	23	6	24	30	28	5	7	160
1830	9	356	365	—	12	12	1	8	9	19	2	5	8
1831	—	303	303	—	6	6	—	9	9	19	1	—	—
1832	—	351	351	—	8	8	—	17	17	21	—	1	—
1833	—	540	540	—	20	20	—	13	13	20	1	3	—

* Not specified in the Returns. † Forty-two killed in action.

Return showing the Annual Average Strength of the Black and White Troops on the Western Coast of Africa, and the proportion of Sickness and Mortality on the same Station, for the period commencing 1827, and ending 1833, both inclusive.

Years.	Annual Average Strength.		Total of				Annual Proportion of			
			Sick Treated.		Deaths.		Treated to Strength.		Deaths to Strength.	
	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.
1827	749.25	345.5	790	1,042	47	50	1.05 to 1	3.05 to 1	1 to 15.94	1 to 6.91
1828	765.25	231.75	754	875	16	10	1 to 1.014	3.77 to 1	1 to 47.82	1 to 23.17
1829	487.	114.	310	296	13	11	1 to 1.57	2.59 to 1	1 to 37.46	1 to 10.36
1830	302.75	9.	218	27	5	—	1 to 1.388	3 to 1	1 to 60.55	—
1831	328. 5	1.	279	4	28	1	1 to 1.177	4 to 1	1 to 15.64	1 to 1
1832	329.75	5.5	189	3	8	—	1 to 1.744	1 to 1.85	1 to 23.625	—
1833*	524.33	†	387	25	7	1	1 to 1.354	†	1 to 74.85	†

* The calculations for this year are founded on the returns for three-quarters of a year, the return for the fourth quarter not having yet been received.

† The returns for this period do not show the number of white troops as distinguished from Black, but the number of white troops is known to have been very small.

V. Of the numbers, characters, and almost of the names of the people of Western Africa (estimated at 26 to the square mile, 1,200,000 square miles, thus giving 31,000,000 mouths) we know very little.

Three great negro races inhabit the country:

1st. *The Foulahs*, from Fooladoo on the Upper Senegal, or of the same race with the Fellatahs, in Central Africa, have now spread all over the banks of that river, besides the great kingdom of Foota Jalloo to the S., and many districts on the banks of the Gambia. They have not the extreme negro characteristics; neither the deep jet hue, the flat nose nor the thick lips, on the contrary, their features are high, with an olive tint, and an agreeable expression. They have embraced the Mahometan faith, but without that bigotry which almost universally accompanies it. Their manners are peculiarly courteous and gentle: they practise the most liberal hospitality, and relieve the wants not only of their own aged and infirm, but even of those belonging to other tribes. Their em-

ployments are pastoral, and their habits, in some degree, nomadic. Occupying countries where there is no fixed property in land; they drive their flocks, according to the season, to the tops of the mountains, or the banks of the rivers. At night they collect their herds within the circle of the tents, and light large fires to deter the approach of wild beasts. Such is their good conduct and industry, that it is considered infamous to injure them, and a blessing is said to rest on any territory that contains one of their villages. Their internal government is republican, under chiefs of their own; and this form they insist upon retaining, even when they settle under a sovereign of another tribe.

2d. *The Mandingoes* are a race more numerous, and more decidedly negro, both in form and disposition. Though capable of great occasional exertion, they have by no means the steady industry of the Foulahs. Their employments are chiefly a slight agriculture, fishing with nets and baskets, and, above all, traffic, in which their enterprise exceeds that of the other negro races. They conduct large kafilas to a considerable distance in the interior, and their language is well understood in all the commercial districts. They are cheerful, inquisitive, credulous, and so gay, that they will dance for 24 hours, without intermission, to the sound of the drum or balafon. Polygamy is practised to a great extent.

The Mandingoes have some tastes more refined than are usual among Africans, particularly in poetry, the extemporary composition, and recitation of which forms one of their favourite amusements. The original country of these people is the elevated territory of Manding; but they are now widely diffused over all this region, and particularly along the banks of the Gambia.

The third great race are the *Jalofs*, who occupy nearly the whole of the inland territory which intervenes between Gambia and Senegal, and the extent of which is estimated, by Golberry, at 4,800 leagues. A number of them are subject to a powerful inland prince, called Burb-y-Jalof, who boasts of himself as anciently the sole ruler in this part of Africa. The Jalofs, though of a deep black complexion, and with the decided negro features, are considered a handsome race. They boast of their antiquity, and in many respects excel their neighbours. Their language is softer and more agreeable; they manufacture finer cotton cloths, and give them a superior dye (Mr. Forster presented me with some specimens of the cotton cloths manufactured by the natives of Western Africa; these cloths have a softness, weight and texture, which our manufacturers at Manchester cannot equal; the patterns before me are novel and tasteful, proving that the African is not the degraded being he has been so unjustly represented); in horsemanship they are fearless and expert, and as hunters they rival the Moors. They possess not, however, the invention of writing, and reckon by *fives* instead of by *tens*.

The *Feloops* are a wild and rude race, inhabiting the shores to the S. of the Gambia; their traffic with us is carried on through the Mandingo merchants, and we consequently know little of them.

The *Timmanees* border on our colony of Sierra Leone.

The *Ashantees*, amounting, it is thought, to 1,000,000 people, with 3,000,000 of dependants, belonging to other nations, inhabit Ashantee Proper, a region behind the Gold Coast, comprising about 14,000 square miles. They are a very superior class of natives to those on the coast,—manufacture excellent cotton, smelt metals, and build large houses. The country is governed by a king, aided by four chiefs as councillors. Notwithstanding that the manners of the Ashantees are more polished and dignified than their neighbours, *annual* hecatombs of unfortunate slaves and captives are offered to propitiate the manes of their ancestors; and on the death of any member of the royal family, thousands of human beings are slain as attendants for the next world.

The *Dahomians* (who have conquered the fearful and effeminate Wydahs) predominate along what is termed the *Slave Coast*, and in the interior to the depth of about 200 miles; their rule is equal in barbarity to that of the Ashantees. The *Fantees* manufacture cottons interwoven with silk, earthenware, iron, soap, &c.; and enjoy a republican form of government. Other tribes and nations exist, of whom we do not know even the names.

It is difficult to obtain corrected statements of the population of our settlements on this coast. The most thickly inhabited, by British subjects, is *Sierra Leone;* the census of which, at two intervals, was as follows:—

Town.	Parish.	In 1820.				
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Free Tn. & Suburbs	St. George..	2128	1030	900	727	4783
Leopold	St. Peter ..	222	90	76	80	469
Charlotte	St. John ..	124	65	48	31	268
Bathurst	St. James ..	243	110	63	53	469
Gloucester	St. Andrew	211	110	133	79	563
Regent and Vicinity	St. Charles	583	349	156	130	1218
Kissey and ditto ..	St. Patrick	399	246	231	157	1033
Wilberforce	St. Paul ..	142	88	103	76	409
Kent and Vicinity ..	St. Edward	162	85	28	20	296
Waterloo	St. Michael	149	75	67	62	353
Hastings	St. Thomas	119	24	24	28	195
Wellington	Arthur	338	80	19	19	456
York	St. Henry ..	260	18	11	8	297
Leicester	St. Andrew	26	27	12	13	78
Villages in Peninsula	..	535	622	131	192	1480
Peninsula and Isles	..	92	..	23	..	115
Gambia Island ..	St. Anne ..	32	1	2	2	37
	Total ..	5796	3020	2027	1678	12521

In 1833—males, 16785; females, 12979; total, 29764.

Abstract of returns, shewing the number of slaves captured, emancipated, and registered in the Mixed Commission Courts at Sierra Leone, since their establishment, to the 6th day of February, 1826.

Captured in 1819, 96; 1820, 455; 1821, 1,399; 1822, 2,753; 1823, 670; 1824, 1,331; 1825, 1,752. To Feb. 6, 1826, 1,045; total, 9,502.

Died before Adjudication, 1,462; emancipated, but died before their descriptions could be taken to be registered, 38; delivered over to the Colonial Government, not emancipated or registered, 626; emancipated, but not registered, 254; emancipated and registered, 7,122; total, 9,502.

At Sierra Leone, the total number of slaves emancipated between June 1819, and January 1833, was 27,697.

Many of the colonists possess wealth—some of the liberated slaves being now worth upwards of 1,000*l.* sterling.

Population of Sierra Leone, and Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1836. [B. B.]

County, District, or Parish.	Area in Square Miles. M.	A.	Whites. Male.	Whites. Female.	Coloured Population. Male.	Coloured Population. Female.	Total. Male.	Total. Female.	Aliens and Resident Strangers.	Population to the Square Mile.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
First River District:													
Free Town & Suburbs, St. George	17	8	73	19	5573	4922	5646	4941	1176	622	223	168	209
Kissy, St. Patrick	19	6	2	1	1342	983	1344	984	14	122	46	30	
Wellington, St. Arthur	38	12	1	..	1269	857	1719	1162	3	75		65	150
New Lands, ditto			..	..	134	82			..		99		
Allen Town, ditto			..	..	315	223			..		6		
Second River District:													
Hastings, St. Thomas	59	6	2	..	959	794	1320	1130	89	41	71	30	87
Fraser, ditto			..	..	185	128			11				
Rochelle, ditto			..	..	148	139			10				
Denham, ditto			..	..	76	69			13				
Third River District:													
Waterloo, St. Michael	61	14	1	..	1110	826	1968	1374	48	54	57	21	103
Calmont, ditto			..	..	384	251			..				
Benguama, ditto			..	..	153	51			..				
Hastings Road, ditto			..	..	148	99			1				
Mocho Town, ditto			..	..	22	19			..				
Cossoo Town, ditto			..	..	43	33			..				
Ricketts, ditto			..	..	63	54			19				
Middletown, ditto			..	..	44	41			8				
Western, or Sea District:													
Kent, St. Edward	38	12	..	..	602	472	714	472	180	31	54	4	568
Kent, ditto			..	..	112	..			..				
Dublin, Bananas, St. Luke, Dub.	20	10	..	..	*468	*383	1127	921	6	102	31	..	
Dublin, ditto ditto			..	..	451	346			..				
Ricketts, ditto ditto			..	..	*208	*192			..				
York, St. Henry	34	16	1	1	1388	1192	1389	1193	185	75	81	17	
First Mountain District:													
Regent, St. Charles	15	0	..	..	982	815	982	815	..	119	47	17	270
Bathurst, St. Peter and St. James united.	6	4	1	..	757	576	758	576	4	222	42	24	
Gloucester, St. Andrew			1	1	498	434	578	521	1	53	36	19	
Leicester, ditto	41	4	..	..	80	87			..				
Charlotte, St. John			..	..	603	488	603	488	1	..	20	11	
Second Mountain District:													
Wilberforce, St. Paul's	41	14	1	..	639	370	1829	1122	8	71	15	41	
Congo Town, ditto			..	..	132	109			..		1		
Murray, ditto			..	..	341	231			1		30		
Aberdeen, ditto			..	..	346	200			..		25		
Lumley, ditto			..	..	217	108			7		..		
Goderich, ditto			..	..	153	104			..		7		
Total	389	106	83	22	19895	15678	19978	15700	1785	96	891	447	1387

* School children.

Out of a total population of 37,463 in the colony, there are but 105 white colonists. The proportion of females to males is, in the whites, scarcely more than one-fourth. In the coloured inhabitants, the sexes are nearly balanced. The number of mouths to the square mile is, in some districts, large (comparatively speaking); but in the whole colony the average is but 96 to the square mile. The proportion of deaths to births is considerable; and, but for the fact of many of the captured slaves dying soon after their liberation from the ill-treatment they experienced while in the hands of the slave-dealers, the table would indicate a rapidly increasing population.

VI. The following table shews the large extent of religious instruction provided for the liberated slaves, and judging by the column which indicates the number of the congregations usually attending the respective places of worship, at least an external observance of the form of religion is preserved. The table of crime at page 540, does not prove a large amount of crime; and it is but fair to conclude, that the Christian efforts of the missionaries are attended with beneficial results.

Churches and Livings of Sierra Leone. [B. B. 1836.]

Name of each Parish.	Population of each Parish.	Church where situated.	No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.	Chapel where situated.	No. of Persons it will contain.	No. of Persons generally attending.	Dissenting Places of worship.
St. George . .	11763	Water-str. Freetown.	600	200	Gibraltar Hamlet Free-town.*	150	147	18†
St. Patrick . .	2327	Kissy Town.	800	800	. . . .	..	..	1
St. Arthur . .	2881	. . .	..	..	Wellington.	550	500	1
St. Thomas . .	2450	. . .	..	..	Hastings.	600	252	1
St. Andrew . }	1101	. . .	..	.. {	Gloucester.	700	700	1
St. Andrew . }					Leicester.	70	35	none
St. Charles . .	1797	Regent.	800	760				
St. Peter and St. James . . .	1334	Bathurst.	500	543				
St. John . . .	1091	. . .	..	..	Charlotte.	300	160	none‡
St. Paul . . .	2951	. . .	..	.. {	Wilberforce.	..	80	1 §
					Congo Town.	..	30	1 §
					Lumley.	..	50	1 §
					Murray.	..	40	1 §
St. Arthur . .	vide above	. . .	..	.. {	Allan Town.	..	60	1 §
					Newlands.	..	100	1 §
St. Paul . . .	vide above	. . .	..	..	Murray.	350	200	1 ‖
St. Henry . .	2582	. . .	..	..	York.	500	280	1 ‖
St. Edward . .	1186	. . .	..	..	Kent.	150	78	1 ‖
St. Paul . . .	vide above	. . .	..	..	Goderich.	173	116	1 ‖
St. Michael . .	3342	. . .	..	.. {	Waterloo.	372	284	1 ‖
					Campbell Town.	..	48	1 ‖
					Rochelle.	..	40	1 ‖
St. Paul . . .	vide above	. . .	..	.. {	Congo Town.	300	60	1 ‖
					Hamlet of Pa Sandee.	170	60	1 ‖
								1 ‖
					Do. Hamilton.	140	90	1 ‖
St. Henry . .	vide above	. . .	..	..	York.	250	200	.. ‖
St. Edward . .	vide above	. . .	..	..	Kent.	300	200	.. ‖
Dublin . . .	2048	. . .	..	..	Bananas.	400	450	.. ‖

* The 18 Dissenting Chapels at Freetown have congregations amounting altogether to 3,850, and are supported by voluntary contributions.

† The Gibraltar Hamlet Chapel, superintended by the Rev. T. Raban of the C. Methodist Society.

‡ The whole of the Clergymen, as well as the day assistants, receive their salaries from the Church Missionary Society, without any other emolument.

§ The ministers of these Chapels are partly paid from funds raised in the colony from the members, and partly by the Society in England. They are aided by native teachers who are paid in the like manner.

‖ These Dissenting Chapels are supported by voluntary contributions, and Church service is performed in them all.

VII. Schools of Sierra Leone in 1836. [B. B.]

Name of Parish, and in what County or District.	Public or Free School,* and where situated.	Salary of Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress.	Number of Scholars.			Mode of Instruction	How supported and amount of contributions.	Expenses of each School.†
			Male	Fm.	Totl.			£. s. d.
St. George, Free Town.	Pub. Free School, Free Town.	Master, 24l. Mistress, 30l.	250	147	397	Lancastrian.	Government.	78 0 0
	Seminary, Toma Bay.	Master, 250l.	14	..	14	Peculiar to the School.	C. M. S. Society.	
	Gibraltar Chapel, Sunday.	. .	131	..	131	do.	do.	
	Do. evening	. .	24	..	24	do.	do.	
St. Patrick, Kissy.	Day School.	Master and Mistress 200l.	201	187	388	Dr. Bell's.	§ do.	
	Evening do.		52	..	52			
	Sunday do.		245	245	490			
St. Arthur, Wellington.	Day School.	Do. do. 150l.	86	133	219	do.	‖ do.	
	Evening do.		42	..	42	do.		
	Sunday do.		282	..	282	do.		
St. Thomas, Hastings.	Day School.	1 Native Teacher 50l. under head master.	81	61	142	do.	¶ do.	‡
	Evening do.		46	7	53	do.		
	Sunday do.		103	37	140	do.		
St. Andrew, Gloucester.	Day School.	1 Asst. Teacher 150l. do.	123	123	246	do.	do.	
	Evening do.		16	..	16	do.		
	Sunday do.		126	129	255	do.		
Leicester.	Day School. Evening do.	Master, 22l.	22	31	53	do.	do.	
St. Charles, Regent	Day School.	Native Teacher 22l., under head master.	160	167	327	do.	** do.	
	Evening do.		9	3	12	do.		
	Sunday do.		106	70	176	do.		
The united parishes of St. Peter and St. James, Bathurst.	Day School.	Native Teacher 20l., do. do.	188	189	377	do.	do.	
	Evening do.		51	..	51	do.		
	Sunday do.		188	186	374	do.		
St. John, Charlotte	Day School.	Native Teacher 30l.	84	91	175	do.	do.	
	Evening do.		27	..	27	do.		
St. George, Free Town.	Free School	1 Master and 4 assistants.	148	40	188	Lancastrian.	††	43 19 8
Portugueze Hamlet	Do.	4 Salaried Tchrs.	119	87	206	do.		26 8 11
Congo Hamlet.	Do.	1 Salaried do.	16	7	23	do.		14 9 4
Wilberforce.	Do.	3 Do. do.	34	31	65	do.		19 12 0
St. Pauls, Murray.	Do.	1 Do. do.	42	23	65	do.		13 3 6
St. Arthur, Wellington.	Do.	3 Do. do.	57	76	131	do.	‡‡	27 8 7
Allantown.	Do.	1 Do. do.	29	27	56	do.		9 14 4
St. Thomas, Hastings.	Do.	3 Do. do.	60	52	112	do.		§§ 4 1 2
St. Michael, Waterloo.	Do.	Head Master.	175	195	870	National.	Gov.	‖‖ 40 8 0
Goderich, Hamlet.	Do.	Ditto.	17	12	29	do.	do.	¶¶ 13 0 0
St. Henry, York.	Do.	Ditto.	161	242	403	do.	do.	*** 26 0 0
St. Edward, Kent.	Do.	Ditto.	102	..	102	do.	do.	††† 18 5 0
Dublin, Bananas.	Do.	Ditto.	300	300	600	do.	do.	‡‡‡ 65 0 0
			3915	2898	6813			2199 10 6

* The day schools are chiefly attended by colony born children, and the evening and Sunday schools are chiefly attended by adults and apprentices. There are several native assistants, in each school where names and salaries are not mentioned herein. † There is a superintendant of colonial schools at 75l. per annum. ‡ The exact expense of each school cannot be ascertained, the probable amount of the whole, including the salaries of the assistants, is about 1,800l. § School kept in the Church. ‖ The schools are kept in a Chapel built by the inhabitants. ¶ The schools are kept in a thatched house belonging to the inhabitants. ** Schools kept in the Church. †† Reduced in consequence of other schools being established. ‡‡ Supported by the Wesleyan Methodist Society, aided by the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers. §§ Recently commenced. ‖‖ Composed of children born in the colony, and liberated Africans. ¶¶ School kept in Dissenter's Chapel. *** Composed of children born in the colony, and liberated Africans from slave vessels. ††† Composed of liberated African boys from slave vessels. ‡‡‡ Composed chiefly of liberated African children from slave vessels.

VIII. Prisoners of Sierra Leone throughout the year. [B. B. 1836.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Total.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1828	141	3	144	8	..	8	..	..	..	48	..	48	24	..	24	14	..	14	5
1829	91	2	93	9	..	9	13	2	15	68	..	68	68	..	68	4	1	5	6
1830	370	30	400	36	10	46	8	2	10	326	18	344	22	5	27	2	1	3	13
1831	700	31	731	21	1	22	9	2	11	270	11	281	34	1	35	18	2	20	11
1832	609	64	673	45	2	47	34	10	44	207	27	234	56	3	59	59	10	69	6
1833	89	5	94	11	..	11	12	..	12	42	2	44	..	..	..	3	..	3	9
1834	448	8	456	140	1	141	244	3	247	64	4	68	66	5	71	11	..	11	9
1835	414	27	441	79	4	83	170	13	183	52	2	54	52	2	54	61	6	67	13
1836	423	53	476	93	4	97	171	31	202	139	15	154	152	33	185	13	4	17	9

IX. Sierra Leone is governed by a Civil Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by a Legislative Council of seven members, all officials. There is a Chief Justice and a Vice Court of Admiralty. Here is also established the mixed commission for the adjudication of vessels taken in the slave trade.

The following is the succession of Governors of Sierra Leone:—J. Clarkson, Esq., superintendent, 16th March, 1792; W. Dawes, Esq., 31st December, 1792; Z. Macauley, Esq,, pro temp. 1st April, 1794; W. Dawes, Esq., returns 1795; Z. Macauley, Gov., 1796; T. Ludlam, Esq., pro temp. 1799; W. Dawes, 4th January, 1801; Capt. W. Day, R. N., 15th February, 1803; J. Ludlam, Esq., 28th August, 1803; Ditto, pro temp. 1st January, 1808; T. Perrinet Thompson, Esq., 27th July, 1808; Capt. Columbine, R. N. 12th February, 1810; Lieut. R. Bones, R. N., pro temp., 1st May, 1811; Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, Governor-in-Chief, 1st July, 1811; Lieut.-Col. M'Carthy (Lieut.-Gov.), 11th July, 1814; Lieut.-Col. M'Carthy, Governor-in-Chief, 29th November, 1815; Capt. Grant, 2nd W. I. Reg. pro temp. 25th July, 1820; Brig.-Gen. M'Carthy, Governor-in-Chief, from 20. N. to 20. S. latitude, 28th November, 1824. Major-Gen. Turner; Major-Gen. Sir Niel Campbell; Col. Denham; Lieut.-Col. Lumley; Major Ricketts; Col. Findlay; Mr. Temple; Major Dundas Campbell, 1834; Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 1837.

The African corps consists of 20 officers and 511 non-commissioned officers and rank and file; the charges for which in the army estimates are 14,205*l.*

The ordnance at three of our forts in Western Africa was, in 1815, as follows:—at Cape Coast Castle, 6 42-pounders, 9 24-ditto, 2 18-ditto, 11 12-ditto, 18 9-ditto, 5 6-ditto, 26 3-ditto, 2 3-inch mortars, 1 7-ditto: at Accra, 7 18-pounders, 5 12-ditto, 4 24-ditto, 9 4-ditto: at Annamaboe, 14 24-pounders, 8 18-ditto, 7 12-ditto, 12 6-ditto, 14 3-ditto.

Return of the number and distribution of the Effective Force, Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File, of the British Army on the West Coast of Africa, including Colonial Corps, in each year since 1816; including Artillery and Engineers.

Years.	Officers present or on detached duty at the station.										Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants	Ensigns.	Pay-masters	Adjutants.	Quarter-masters.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.			
1816	1	2	4	14	7	1	1	..	..	2	53	20	994
1817	..	1	6	8	9	1	1	1	..	1	57	20	955
1818	..	..	2	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	25	10	433
1819	..	..	1	6	1	1	..	..	..	1	21	9	362
1820	..	..	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	..	24	13	375
1821	..	..	3	3	5	..	1	..	..	1	20	11	343
1822	..	..	3	3	5	..	1	1	..	1	17	10	305
1823	..	2	5	4	6	1	..	1	1	1	30	15	528
1824	1	1	4	7	6	..	2	..	..	2	32	16	634
1825	..	1	4	10	7	..	1	..	..	3	40	21	810
1826	1	..	6	10	8	1	1	1	1	2	56	16	1165
1827	1	..	7	11	9	..	..	..	1	2	57	17	1094
1828	..	..	5	10	7	..	..	1	1	2	57	16	1098
1829	:	2	..	4	9	1	..	1	1	..	45	14	738
1830	..	..	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	26	5	445
1831	..	..	2	3	4	..	..	..	1	1	19	4	305
1832	1	..	3	6	2	..	..	..	1	1	13	4	252
1833	..	1	4	7	3	..	..	..	1	1	26	4	452

Effective state of the Regular Troops serving on the Western Coast of Africa, on the 31st December, 1836. [B. B.]

Stations.	Commanding Officers at each Station.	Corps or Detachments composing the Garrison of each Station.	Number of Companies.	Effective Strength.						Rank and File.		
				Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Fit for duty.	Sick.	Total.
Sierra Leone	Ensign Kirk .	R. C. 1st U. I. Regt.	1	–	–	–	–	7	–	54	1	55
	Capt. Abbot .	2nd U. I. Regiment	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	83	3	86
	Capt. Berwick .	Royal African Corps	2	1	2	4	3	11	5	135	8	143
Gambia . .	Capt. Perry .	. . . .	4	–	3	2	1	13	3	315	–	315
Isles de Loss	. .	. . . .	.	–	–	–	–	1	–	12	–	12
		Total . .	8	1	5	6	4	36	9	599	12	611

Return of Militia in 1836. [B. B.]

No. of Companies. Artillery.	From whence returned.	Effective strength according to the last muster in May, 1835. Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeant-Majors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.
	Freetown .	..	1	2		1	4	5	76
1	Freetown .	*	*	1		..	4	4	80
2	Wilberforce	5	1	2	2	1	4	4	81
3	Kissy . .	..	1	1			4	4	77
4	Wellington	..	1	2			4	3	76
	Total	5	4	8	2	2	20	20	390

* Vacant.

Rate per day when called on duty for training.—Sergeants, 2*s.*; Corporals, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Privates, 1*s.*

The appointment of quarter-master was discontinued from the 1st July, 1836.

Return of officers, bandmen, and guards receiving permanent pay, and of incidents paid during the year 1836. Staff and annual salary—1 Adjutant at 50*l.*, 1 Pay-master at 50*l.*, 1 Quarter-master at 50*l.*; total salary actually paid in 1836, 112*l.* 10*s.* Band and rate of daily pay—1 Corporal at 1*s.* 3*d.*, 5 Privates at 10*d.*, 3 Boys at 4*d.*; total salary actually paid in 1836, 126*l.* 7*s.* Goal and Convict Guards and rate of daily pay—1 Sergeant at 1*s.* 6*d.*, 1 Corporal at 10*d.*, 10 Privates at 7*d.*; total paid in 1836, 24*l.* 14*s.*; incidents, 5*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; total charge attending the militia, 269*l.* 4*s.* The Military, Gaol, and Convict Guards were discontinued on the 8th November, 1836, in consequence of gross neglect and inefficiency, and the above are selected from the militia corps in their place.

Statement of Military Posts and Works in the Colony of Sierra Leone in 1836. [B. B.]

Stations occupied by Troops.	Commanding Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Description of Military Works.
Tower Hill Barracks Free Town . .	10	22	6	284	1. Fort Thornton,* Freetown
Isles de Loss . .	..	1	..	12	2. FalconbridgeBattery
					3. Tower Hill, Battery
					4. Signal Post

* Occupied by the Lieut.-Governor.

X. The expenditure on Sierra Leone was, for the five years ending 1824, 75,000*l.* per annum; for the succeeding five years it was diminished to nearly half that sum.

In aid of a Parliamentary Grant there are local duties collected upon imports; the progress of which for Sierra Leone is thus shewn (the amount for the Gambia will be found under that head.)

Amount of Duties collected upon Imports at Sierra Leone:—1812, 1,922*l.*; 1813, 1,528*l.*; 1814, 1,163*l.*; 1815, 1,816*l.*; 1816, 2,486*l.*; 1817, 3,096*l.*; 1818, 5,124*l.*; 1819, 4,656*l.*; 1820, 6,153*l.*; 1827, 4,846*l.*; 1828, 4,191*l.*; 1830, 6,839*l.*; 1831, 7,265*l.*; 1832, 6,457*l.*; 1833, 6,316*l.*; in all 1834, 7,170*l.*

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Revenue of Sierra Leone.—[B. B. 1836.]

Separate Tax or Duty.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834	1835.	1836.	1837.
1. Regular Revenue.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Tax on Cattle slaughtered . .	130	112	127	126	123	136	
„ General Market Stalls . } „ Fish-market Stalls . . „ Butcher's Stalls . . „ Wood Market . .	792	813	731	629	533	544	
„ Horses and Gigs . .	76	78	70	85	104	142	
„ Auctioneer's Licenses . .	..	20	60	80	70	50	
„ Hawker's Licenses . .	26	10	9	9	..	18	
Duties and Customs on Imports, charges of Management deducted.	6443	5468	5781	5739	5462	5624	
2. Rents of Timber Factories and Pews of St. Georges' Church.	45	45	45	66	65	8	
3. Incidental Revenue . .	768	1187	764	244	432	297	
4. Repayment of Advances	..	865	276	17	3541	365	
5. Receipts in aid of Revenue . .	5959	6527	6608	5290	6456	5515	
6. Miscellaneous	..	361	..	960	38	1352	
7. Deposits available	..	..	62	97	24	136	
8. Liberated African Department . .	7722	7579	8051	8566	10559	11394	
Spirit Licenses	276	1088	549	752	642	701	
Total . .	22239	24156	23135	22663	28050	26285	

This table shews a slight increase of revenue, which has still further augmented since the last official returns were made. The following table of the expenditure clearly points out how much of the colonial expenditure is defrayed by the colony, and how much by the imperial government. It could not be expected that the colony was to support the liberated slaves landed on its shores.

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Expenditure of Sierra Leone.—[B. B. 1836.]

Separate Head of Expenditure.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
Ordinary and Fixed Expenses:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1. Civil Establishment:—Paid from Parliamentary Grant.	4622	4529	4408	4213	4706	4063	
Ditto from Local Revenue	5403	5427	4236	2827	3203	3313	
Judicial Establishment:—Paid from Parliamentary Grant.	1337	1468	1700	1827	1750	1452	
Ditto from Local Revenue	1252	2089	1987	1778	1941	1988	
Ecclesiastical Establishment:—Paid from Parliamentary Grant.	..	531	500	125	..	..	
Ditto from Local Revenue	8	100	119	489	325	479	
2. Supplementary Charges; Bills drawn on account of Public Works returned.	..	..	59	..	..	611	
3. Remittances to Colonial Agent	1533	2080	1488	1223	1615	2827	
4. Advances to Department	..	244	..	1716	1800	365	
5. Repayment of Loans Duties	..	..	1459	100	7	126	
6. Ditto of Deposits	81	..	23	239	..	..	
7. Miscellaneous Expenditure	138	96	262	47	385	313	
8. Liberated African Department	7478	8168	8065	8250	10878	11385	
9. Militia	864	1411	723	650	477	269	
Total	22717	26143	25032	23487	27089	27195	

Ordnance Department, paid by Great Britain in 1836.—[B. B.]—On account of pay of clerk of works, 191*l.*; climate pay, 140*l.*; pay of barrack-master and barrack-serjeant, 145*l.*; storekeeper's expenditure, 72*l.*; new works, 131*l.*; buildings and repairs, 419*l.*; barrack-master's expenditure, 52*l.*; allowance to barrack-master, 91*l.*: total expenditure, 1,243*l.* Amount of drafts drawn on the military chest between 1st January and 31st December 1836, 1,253*l.* Balance in hand 31st December 1835, not paid in, 1,255*l.* Amount paid in as overdrawn within the period of this statement, 12*l.*; total actually received, 1,243*l.*

Recapitulation of the Establishment.—[B. B. 1836.] Paid by Great Britain in sterling money: Civil establishment, Contingent expenditure, 4,350*l.*; Judicial establishment, Contingent expenditure, 2,000*l.*; Miscellaneous expenditure (Liberated African Department) 5,164*l.*; total, 11,514*l.*

Paid by the Colony in sterling money: Civil establishment, Contingent expenditure, 2,463*l.*; Judicial establishment, Contingent expenditure, 1,541*l.*; Ecclesiastical establishment, Contingent expenditure, 526*l.*; Pensions, 266*l.*; total, 4,796*l.*

Commissariat Department.—[B. B. 1836.] A. Provisions and forage, 1,510*l.*; B. Fuel and light, 57*l.*; C. Miscellaneous purchases, ; D. Transport, 105*l.*; E. Pay of extra staff, 456*l.*; F. Military allowances, 415*l.*; G. Special services, 1,382*l.*; H. Contingencies, 22*l.*; I. Ordnance, 1,254*l.*; K. Ordinaries, 8,987*l.*; L. Pay of Commissariat officers, 853*l.*; M. Advances to Departments, 17,941*l.* N. Imprests Gambia, 9,200*l.*; O. Rent of mixed Commission Court, 75*l.*: total, 42,259*l.*

Analysis of the Disbursements.—Army services, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, 13,789*l.*; Ordnance, I, 1,253*l.*; Navy, M, 7,424*l.*; Liberated African Department, M, 10,323*l.*; Mixed Commission Court, M, O, 268*l.*; Imprests Gambia, N, 9,200*l.* The ordnance store-keeper and clerk, draw their home salaries by bill and debenture on the ordnance at the tower. The regimental officers draw their pay through their agents.

Estimate of the sum which will be required to meet the charges of the Civil Establishments of Sierra Leone, from the 1st day of April 1838 to the 31st day of March 1839.—Governor, 2,000*l.*; Chief Justice, 1,500*l.*; Queen's Advocate, 500*l.*; Colonial Secretary, 600*l.*; First writer, 400*l.* The Governor of Sierra Leone receives, in addition to his salary, a civil allowance for the keep of two horses, to be used by him in his capacity of General Superintendent of liberated Africans. The Governor also receives the allowances which accompany his military rank.

XI. IMPORTS OF SIERRA LEONE.

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies.			North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1824	38596	67	18846	..	..	..	22714	15	621	..	..	..	16528	11	905	77838	93	20372	..
1825	44079	71	20469	..	..	..	21958	28	2352	..	..	..	11937	4	658	77974	103	23479	..
1826	53284	68	21675	..	..	..	1804	27	3001	..	..	..	1102	8	6127	56190	103	25803	..
1827	..	32	12818	..	..	..	..	11	996	..	..	..	..	13	2357	..	56	16171	..
1828	74908	38	12774	336	..	..	1927	18	2258	..	..	..	465	2	644	79648	58	15676	853
1829	106642	66	21792	1399	..	..	1337	20	2837	..	..	..	308	4	447	109686	90	25076	1324
1830	81703	64	22181	1196	..	..	2338	24	3378	..	..	..	1605	7	784	87251	95	26343	1447
1831	100828	59	20381	..	..	..	1447	11	1252	519	3	401	1022	4	436	104639	77	22470	1189
1832	84622	47	15114	..	..	..	2687	15	2683	1398	8	1514	515	11	1505	90261	81	20816	1118
1833	68546	50	15536	..	..	..	2268	9	1216	1694	2	333	483	6	938	73264	67	18023	878
1834	95579	54	12838	716	..	..	3159	18	4331	369	..	..	601	1	138	100454	73	17307	884
1835	59891	44	12210	..	..	..	2239	2	286	1158	3	387	1162	26	4580	69310	75	17453	921
1836	90876	52	15780	..	..	..	521	6	641	2573	3	495	633	11	1456	95800	72	18372	968

From elsewhere, value, 1828, 2,012*l.*; 1830, 400*l.*; 1831, 823*l.*; 1832, 1,039*l.*; 1833, 273*l.*; 1834, 30*l.*; 1835, 4,860*l.*; 1836, 1,197*l.*

EXPORTS OF SIERRA LEONE.

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies.			North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1824	62650	33	11154	..	..	..	2611	27	2535	..	..	..	..	3	314	65261	68	13993	..
1825	54624	78	23010	..	..	..	4341	28	1890	..	..	..	..	3	368	58965	99	25268	..
1826	38950	68	21675	..	..	..	4569	27	3001	..	..	..	994	8	1127	44513	103	25803	..
1827	..	38	10999	..	..	..	..	17	2183	..	..	..	..	12	1641	..	67	44828	..
1828	39170	41	13736	500	26	3111	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	6	1035	41442	73	17882	931
1829	51379	47	14826	6475	20	2807	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	858	57854	75	18491	873
1830	63482	60	19369	2590	18	1915	3311	..	..	..	..	..	212	13	1590	71076	91	22874	1191
1831	78194	77	26145	1297	26	2883	502	..	..	650	..	..	200	4	416	81280	107	29754	1463
1832	53245	57	17307	2403	9	1079	1865	..	..	..	4	244	..	18	2090	58920	85	20720	1093
1833	52900	51	15616	2588	7	831	..	..	..	..	..	..	338	7	1068	57164	65	17515	799
1834	51805	44	14887	6023	33	3205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1092	58174	85	19184	974
1835	60547	56	15970	4817	15	2160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	2786	66903	94	20916	1113
1836	71189	60	16000	..	3	216	..	..	..	..	1	150	..	27	3535	71927	91	19901	1092

To elsewhere, 1828, 1,580*l.*; 1830, 1,481*l.*; 1831, 437*l.*; 1832, 1,407*l.*; 1833, 1,338*l.*; 1834, 346*l.*; 1835, 1,539*l.*; 1836, 738*l.*

Exports of British Produce and Manufactures from the United Kingdom, in 1829, to the Western Coast of Africa, distinguishing their Quantities and Value.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	Quantities Exported.				Official Value of Exports.				
	Sierra Leone, the River Gambia, and the coast between the Gambia and the Mesurada.	Windward Coast, from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast southward of the Rio Volta, with the Island of Fernando Po.	Sierra Leone, the River Gambia, and the coast between the Gambia and the Mesurada.	Windward Coast, from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast southward of the Rio Volta, with the Island of Fernando Po.	Total.
Apparel and Slops . .	..	..	..	..	£7172	£10	£670	£1333	£9186
Brass and Copper . cwt.	328	10	77	242	1637	45	360	1162	3205
Cottons . . yards	558187	119484	551908	681361	41501	8961	40049	51068	141581
Hosiery, Lace & small Wares	..	..	..	..	218	..	..	..	218
Glass and Earthenware .	..	..	..	..	878	13	139	931	1962
Guns and Pistols . No.	21151	2960	14585	37955	15783	2220	10938	28466	57408
Gunpowder . . lbs.	357604	25000	230400	1549350	10802	755	6960	46803	65321
Hardwares and Cutlery, cwt.	420	2	43	1194	1157	5	119	3285	4567
Iron, wrought & unwrought, tons	527	20	151	1157	8647	210	2220	11684	22762
Lead and Shot . . tons	8	4	35	4	85	47	369	45	548
Leather, wrought and unwrought	..	..	..	..	772	..	174	..	947
Linens . . yards	36502	..	3818	1853	1736	..	178	79	1994
Salt . . . bushels	38440	..	..	141700	1279	..	..	4723	6003
Soap and Candles . cwt.	500	..	20	270	1795	..	69	810	2675
Stationery of all sorts . .	..	..	..	..	958	..	44	..	1002
Sugar, refined . cwt.	199	..	14	261	590	..	41	478	1110
Swords and Cutlasses No.	16193	..	400	12162	4048	..	100	3040	7188
Wood, viz.									
Staves and Casks . packs	170	200	1285	10747	113	50	756	7164	8084
Woollens . . pieces	196	3	228	40	934	13	435	180	1552
Ditto . . yards	800	..	80	650	53	..	5	48	107
Hosiery and small Wares .	..	..	..	..	161	3	66	1323	1554
All other Articles . .	..	..	..	..	7560	133	2095	1588	11377
					107882	12468	65791	164218	350361

Exclusive of the above, we exported in 1829 to Western Africa 161,431*l.* worth of British, colonial, and foreign merchandize, making a total of 511,792*l.*, which is now considerably increased.

As near as I can ascertain, (gold not being entered at the Custom-house) the following are the importations of African gold for three years; weight after melting, taken from the refiner's books.

	lbs.	oz.	dwt.		£.	s.	d.
For 1832..	1,866	4	12	at 77*s.* 9*d.*	87,066	15	7½
1833..	1,712	8	12	at do.	79,828	4	7½
1834..	1,691	4	14	at do.	78,902	8	4¾
	5,270	5	18		245,868	8	7¾

The quality is generally above standard, making the actual value about 4*l.* per ounce.

Principal articles of Export from Sierra Leone—years ending 5th of January.

Articles.	1827.	1828.	1829	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
Timber, loads	10742	11114			18983	24048	1771	16951	9223		
Cam Wood, tons	550	363			592	644	975	911	800		
Palm Oil, gallons	27011	75676			t. 364	c. 397	c. 480	c. 542	928		
Ivory, pieces	2958	2744			3398	1095	5999	761	858		
Rice, tons	392	107			200	78½	875	785	558		
Bees' Wax tons	14	6			c. 135	c. 152	c. 396	c. 87	289		
Gold, oz.	150	£10000	No returns.		..	..	oz. 204	oz. 50	boxes, 2		
Ox Hides, No.	5670	4241			15885	6311	28997	6831	18866		
Horns	..	..			2300	3160	5810	1580	16170		
Copal Gum, casks	81	..			18	96	133	87	197		
Ginger and Arrowroot	..	..			..	60	290	139	447		
Coffee, hds.	..	3			5	..	..	..	6		
Pepper, pipes	..	3			10	469	230	326	200		
Indigo, Tortoise-shell, Planks, India Rubber, Hemp, &c.	Various quanti ties.*										
	Total value of Exports, £				71076	81280	58920	57164	58174		

* It is difficult to state the trade accurately, because the denomination of the Exports varies to different countries.—*t.* stands for *tons*, *c.* for *casks*.

The principal exports from Sierra Leone in 1834, were in quantity and value thus:—arrowroot 45,344 lbs., value 756*l.*; dye and hard woods 827 tons, value 10,040*l.*; ginger 11,900 lbs. value 205*l.*; gum copal packages 197, value 673*l.*; hides, no. 15,879, value 1,158*l.*; ivory, 740 pieces, value 970*l.*; Oil, palm, 92,087 gallons, value 4,665*l.*; pepper, 35,420 lbs., value, 512*l.*; rice, 1,776,960 lbs., value 7,590*l.*; tobacco, 9,000 lbs, value 110*l.*; wax, bees', 6,833lbs., value 276*l.*; timber, 13,227 loads, value 33,068*l.*; boards and planks, 25,210 feet, value 161*l.*; shingles, no. 100,000, value 500*l.*; bullion, gold, 214½ oz., value, 764*l.*; the total value of the exports were 65,558*l.* of which the amount to Great Britain was 51,231*l.*

I cannot better illustrate the mere commercial importance of the British settlements in West Africa than by placing before the reader the following luminous and truly patriotic statement, drawn up by M. Forster, Esq., (of the mercantile firm of Forster and Smith, New City Chambers) in a letter addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The officers of the Colonial Office are qualified to judge whether the assertions herein made are in the slightest degree exaggerated. The letter is dated the 9th January, 1832.

"Attempts have been frequently made to depreciate the commercial importance of our settlements on the west coast of Africa, compared with the cost of maintaining them: and conceiving that parliament and the public are not fully aware of the nature and extent of the trade dependent on these settlements, I have taken the liberty of drawing up a statement shewing the benefit arising from them to the revenue and national industry of this country, which I have the honour herewith to annex for your Lordship's inspection.

"The annual direct and indirect advantages to the national industry from the trade, I estimate as per statement No. 1, at 463,234*l.* 19*s.*, and the annual benefit to the revenue as per statement No. 2, at 207,873*l.* 13*s.* exclusive of ship-building materials and labour, as also of some other minor sources of national benefit not enumerated. The total gain to the industry and revenue of the mother country cannot be less than 600,000*l.* per annum.

"Within the last 20 years the increase in the trade in palm oil, timber, and bees' wax, has been very great. Attempts are making in Gambia and elsewhere on the coast to introduce the cultivation of some articles of produce new to the trade of Africa; but these endeavours require time, on account of the unenlightened state of the natives, the very recent abolition of the slave trade, and its partial continuance by other nations. In several cases, however, the natives have proved themselves capable of entertaining new ideas of trade and cultivation more readily than might have been expected. The trade in teak timber for ship-building was unknown in Africa 20 years ago; the annual importation of that article from Sierra Leone at present is from 15,000 to 20,000 tons of British shipping annually.

"Fifteen years ago, it was not known that mahogany grew in the Gambia; since that period several thousands load of mahogany have been imported into England from our settlement on that river; and although the natives would not at first cut and prepare it for shipping, they are now willing to supply any quantity of it which this market may require. The low price of Honduras mahogany, however, renders it impossible to afford any encouragement to their industry in this article at present; but these instances afford pleasing and conclusive proofs that the natives will turn their attention to trade whenever the opportunity is afforded them.

"The annual cost of our settlements on the Western coast of Africa, as respects the protection of our commerce, exclusive of those expenses incidental to the suppression of the slave trade, which ought not to be charged to the account of those possessions, is better known to his Majesty's Government than to me; but I may venture to assume that it bears but a trifling, indeed insignificant, proportion to the advantages derived from the trade: and those settlements are to be considered not with reference to their present value alone, but to their future importance as outlets to British manufactures, when time shall have removed some of those difficulties which at present

obstruct the trade. The policy of most foreign governments is directed against our commerce, the acknowledged source of our national power. The territorial extent of the British islands is too limited ever to have raised this empire to its present proud pre-eminence in the scale of nations, without the aid of manufactures and foreign trade; consequently I humbly submit, that every foreign settlement which gives facility to the sale of British goods, is to be estimated not only with reference to the direct amount of revenue received on the produce imported from it, but still more by the employment it affords to our manufacturers, artizans, and shipping. Without a large manufacturing population, the revenue necessary to pay the interest of the national debt and the annual cost of the civil and military establishments of the country cannot be raised; hence the vast importance of our foreign possessions, which a too limited view of our colonial policy leads some persons to undervalue.

"Striking out of the public estimates every charge belonging to the account of the slave trade, I do not think the annual cost of maintaining our settlements on the western coast of Africa exceeds from 25,000 to 30,000*l.* per annum, probably not so much, while the national gain is considerably above half a million per annum. It is a common error to regard those settlements in the light of colonies having a taxable population, from which they may be expected to raise a revenue sufficient to maintain themselves; but the fact is, that nothing can yet be raised from the natives for their support, while the protection they afford is indispensable to the protection of our trade; a trade even now important, and which time may render of incalculable value, when the effect of the slave trade shall have ceased to exercise its baneful influence over the native population.

"Neither is it reasonable or politic to require individuals trading on the coast to contribute towards their maintenance beyond the duties they at present pay to the colonial funds on the goods they import from England, and the personal services they are called upon to render as militiamen in defence of the forts. I humbly submit, that British subjects are as much entitled to protection in carrying on a trade, by which the national industry is benefited, in Africa as at home. In applying their industry, and risking their capital and health in a trade giving employment and profit to their countrymen at home, and by which the national revenue gains so largely, they may surely not only claim the protection but the gratitude of their country. Besides which, you cannot invest individuals with a property in public works necessary for the defence of our trading companies in Africa. Individuals change, but the advantage is national and permanent, and so should be the protection.

"By upholding these forts on a footing to command the respect of the natives, our Governors in charge of them may render the most important services in carrying into effect the convention recently concluded with France, for the suppression of the trade in slaves, the due execution of which treaty cannot fail to produce effects as favourable to the trade and civilization of Africa, as to the cause of humanity, now hourly violated by the continuance of the traffic. France, America, Holland, and Denmark, have each their settlements on the coast, which they evince the utmost anxiety to retain and encourage. Our settlements on the Gold Coast cost lately only 4,000*l.*, and are now reduced, I understand, to 3,500*l.* per annum; and this is the sole expense of protecting a valuable trade. The Dutch settlement of Elmina, which is only seven miles from our settlement at Cape Coast Castle, costs the Dutch an equal sum to ours, while Holland has not one-twentieth part of the trade on the Gold Coast that we have.

"It should be borne in mind that every article imported from Africa is in exchange for goods, and that consequently it is one of the very few legitimate trades remaining to this country. The article of palm oil, which has increased so much of late years, can be obtained only in Africa, and is already extensively used as a substitute for Russian tallow in the manufacture of soap, &c. [There are 20,000 steam engines in the United Kingdom, and each engine requires two casks of tallow per annum. This immense consumption of tallow renders the trade in palm oil of great consequence to this country, as a substitute for tallow in the manufacture of soap.—R. M. M.]

"The recent additional duties imposed on British goods imported into the Russian market, may suggest to us the policy of cherishing a trade which consumes the products of our national industry without limitation or restraint by hostile tariffs.

"The abolition of the slave trade took effect on the 1st of March, 1808. Twenty-three years is too short a period to effect a change in the character and pursuits of a people corrupted by three centuries of war and cruelty consequent on that traffic, and whose kings and chiefs have been taught by the sordid slave dealers of enlightened Europe to despise and neglect the pursuits of legitimate commerce, in favour of a trade in the persons of their people. Let, however, those chiefs be convinced by experience that they will gain more by the labour of their people at home, than by the sale of their persons for exportation, and you lay at once the foundation of a new system under which war and treachery shall give place to the regenerating influence of peaceful industry. Europe owes to Africa a heavy debt for the crimes that have been committed under the slave trade. England has been the first to offer payment of her portion of that debt, and she will not only have the high consolations of humanity for her reward, but probably, at no very distant period, the advantages of a trade with Africa, of which it is difficult at present to foresee the extent."

No. I.

Annual value of Exports from London, Liverpool, and Bristol, to the West Coast of Africa, between the Gambia and Angola, calculated from the amount of Shipments by the several Merchants trading to the Coast from those places.

A few introductory remarks may be necessary to render these tables more clearly understood by those who have not been accustomed to estimate the importance of our foreign and colonial trade on the principles on which they are drawn up. Perhaps I cannot more clearly illustrate those principles than by the following examples:—Let us suppose two cargoes of British manufactured goods to be sent to Canada, one consisting of cotton fabrics, and the other of hardware articles. In the case of the former we may assume that the average cost of the cotton wool of which the goods are made is about 25 per cent. of the export value, the remaining 75 per cent. having been added to the value of the raw material by the application of British capital and labour, and is therefore so much value gained to the national wealth and industry. In the case of the hardware

cargo, the iron of which the articles are made being a native production, we may assume that the total value is an actual creation of national capital and labour. Many persons limit their notions of the importance of our colonial and foreign trade to the profits of the exporter who ships the goods abroad, whereas that is a point scarcely worth considering compared with the advantage to the national industry in manufacturing them. Hence the importance of keeping open every possible outlet for the consumption of our manufactures, without which our capital and artizans must lie idle, the revenue fall off, and the wealth and power of the nation rapidly decay. In addition to this it may be stated, that as every thing which the capitalist and labourer who produce these goods consume, is taxed either directly or indirectly (which tax is included in the cost of production), you virtually obtain the help of the foreign consumer to pay your taxes, or in other words, you make foreigners contribute towards the national revenue.

London and Bristol Exports.—Amount of colonial goods, 58,000*l.*; ditto foreign ditto, 52,000*l.*; ditto British manufactures, 213,000*l.* Total, 323,000*l.*

The principal articles in these exports are Manchester cotton, and India piece goods. The freight, insurance, &c. particularly of the teak timber, hides, palm oil, and those articles collected in the floating trade, compose a large portion of the gross import value of the returns.

Liverpool Exports.—Colonial goods, 13,000*l.*; British ditto, 102,500*l.*; foreign ditto, 5,500*l.* Total, 121,000*l.*

The exports from Liverpool are chiefly for the palm oil trade, and the cargoes are differently assorted from those shipped from Bristol and London. The freight, insurance, &c. of the shipping employed in the trade, constitute a large portion of the returns compared with the value of the exports.

Estimate of National Profit thereon.—On colonial goods amounting to 71,000*l.* the value of British labour in transit and other charges (including profits) may be estimated at 30 per cent. thereon (on some articles, on rum for instance, these charges are nearer 70 than 30 per cent. and the average amount cannot be less than my estimate), 21,300*l.*; foreign ditto, 57,500*l.*; ditto, 17,280*l.*; British ditto, 315,500*l.*, the value of the raw material on an average being 25 per cent., leaves 75 per cent. for labour and manufacturer's profit, 236,625*l.* The shipping employed in long voyages in the palm oil and floating trade is about 16,083 tons, which, at the low estimate of 9*l.* per ton for sailing charges per annum, amounts to 114,747*l.* The shipping employed in short voyages (of six months) in the teak timber and other trades, about 17,000 tons, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton, 76,500*l.* Deduct for raw material of stores, &c. 15 per cent. 33,187*l.* 1*s.* Total annual gain to the national industry, exclusive of ship-building, 463,234*l.* 19*s.*

N.B. Of this sum of 463,234*l.* 19*s.* one-third may be estimated as paid to the revenue in the consumption of exciseable and taxed commodities, consumed by the labourers and artizans to which the trade gives employment, amounting to the sum of 154,411*l.* 13*s.* carried to Statement No. 2.

No. II.

Estimate of the annual duty on Imports from the British Possessions on the West coast of Africa, between the Gambia and Angola.

Imports, London and Bristol. Gross import value. Timber, 15,000 loads 127,500*l.* Duty thereon 7,500*l.* Bee's-wax, 200 tons 28,000*l.* Excise and Customs 8,000*l.* Hides, 60,000, 12,000*l.* Duty 500*l.* Ivory, 72 tons 25,200*l.* Duty 1,400*l.* Palm-oil, 1,200 tons 36,000*l.* Duty 3,000*l.* Sundries, including gum Senegal, &c. 20,000*l.* Duty 1,000*l.* Gold, 45,000 oz. at 75*s.* 168,750*l.* Bills 25,000*l.* Total value 442,450*l.* Total Duties thereon 21,450.

Liverpool Imports. Palm oil, 9,000 tons 270,000*l.* Duty 22,500*l.* Ivory, 65 tons 22,750*l.* Duty 1,300*l.* Gum copal, 15 tons 200*l.* Duty 840*l.* Timber, 3,000 loads 25,500*l.* Duty 1,500*l.* Bee's-wax, camwood, barwood, &c. 25,000*l.* Duty 1,222*l.* Gold, 3,000 oz. 11,250*l.* Total imports 355,400*l.* Total Duties thereon 27,362*l.*

Duty on policies of Insurance, 3,150*l.* Duty, Customs outwards, 1,500*l.* Revenue from Labour, as per Statement No. I. 154,411*l.* 13*s.* Total annual gain to the Revenue from this trade, 207,873*l.* 13*s.*

Balance.—Gross amount of imports as per No. 2. 797,853*l.* By direct annual gain to the Revenue, brought from No. 2. 207,873*l.* 13*s.* Balance of national industry, being the difference between the sum of 463,234*l.* 19*s.* as per Statement No. I, and 154,411*l.* 13*s.* charged to the Revenue as above, 308,823*l.* 6*s.*

Total annual gain to the nation, direct and indirect, exclusive of ship-building, &c. 516,696*l.* 19*s.* Nett cost of Foreign goods, deducting transit and other charges 89,450*l.* Cost of raw materials for English manufactures, including Iron, Wool, and other articles wholly of English growth and production, 78,875*l.* Insurance, 35,000*l.* Interest on capital 7½ per cent. returns not in cash on an average in less than 18 months, merchants in England and traders' profit in Africa, 77,828*l.* Total, 797,850*l.*

Imports from the Gambia, Sierra Leone, and Cape Coast, by *one* mercantile house, for the years 1832-33 and 1834, will indicate the importance of this trade, which has so often been denied.

Stations.	Gold.	Gum Senegal.	Hides.	Wax.	Gambia Wood.	Palm Oil.*	Rice.	Elephant's Teeth.	Dollars.	Doubloons.	Guinea Grains.	Camwood.	Teak Timber.
	oz.	tons	No.	cwt.	lds.	tons	cwt.	lbs.	No.	No.	lbs.	tons	lds.
From River Gambia .	2938	679	65353	3605	892	2	1818	12179	..	..	..	..	..
Gold Coast .	23597	..	..	17	..	848	..	54435	10578	998	1638	..	..
Sierra Leone .	829	..	4400	54	..	26	680	3025	..	..	..	300	85
Total .	27364	679	69753	3676	892	876	2498	69639	10578	998	1638	300	85

* The annual importations of palm oil are now upwards of 12,000 tons, which, at the market price of 28*l.* per ton, amounts to 336,000*l.* per annum; giving constant employment to 14,000 tons of shipping.

Summary.—Gold, 27,364 oz., at 4*l*. per oz., 109,456*l*.; Gum, Senegal, 679 tons, at 85*l*. per ton, 57,715*l*.; hides, 69,753, at 5*s*. each, 17,438*l*.; bees' wax, 3,676 cwts., at 7*l*. 10*s*. per cwt., 27,570*l*.; gambia wood, 892 loads, at 10*l*. per load, 8,920*l*.; palm oil, 876 tons, at 30*l*. per ton, 26,280*l*.; rice, 125 tons, at 20*l*. per ton, 2,500*l*.; elephants' teeth, 69,639 lbs., at 4*s*. per lb., 13,928*l*.; dollars, 10,578, at 4*s*. 4*d*. per dollar, 2,292*l*.; doubloons, 998, at 75*s*. per doubloon, 3,742*l*.; guinea grains, 1,638 lbs., at 1*s*. per lb., 82*l*.; camwood, 300 tons, at 20*l*. per ton, 6,000*l*.; teak timber, 85 loads, at 10*l*. per load, 850*l*. total, 276,773*l*.

Importations of Palm Oil since 1828.—(Brokers' Circular, *Jackson*.)

	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
Liverpool, tons . .	5656	8290	9930	7100	10401	10800	11400			
London, Bristol, &c. .	570	600	1070	950	1250	2100	1250			
Total .	6220	8890	11000	8050	11650	12900	12650			

Duty reduced in July 1834 from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 1*s*. 3*d*. per cwt.

The total of our commerce with Western Africa for 1829, (the latest return in a complete view before me) was as follows—

Imports into the United Kingdom in 1829, from the Western Coast of Africa, distinguishing their quantities and values.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.		Quantities Imported.				Official Value of Imports.				
		Sierra Leone, the River Gambia, and the coast between the Gambia and the Mesurada.	Windward Coast, from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast southward of the Rio Volta, with the Island of Fernando Po.	Sierra Leone, the River Gambia, and the coast between the Gambia and the Mesurada.	Windward Coast, from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast southward of the Rio Volta, with the Island of Fernando Po.	Total.
						£.	£.	.£	£.	£.
Coffee . . .	lbs.	1327	..	..	6760	82	..	..	422	505
Dye and hard woods, viz.										
Barwood . .	tons	..	..	..	246	..	..	..	9871	9871
Camwood . .	tons	103	..	..	15	825	..	..	127	952
Ebony . .	tons	..	..	..	12	..	.	..	201	201
Red or Guinea wood	tons	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	123	123
Elephants' teeth .	cwt.	318	..	636	1238	1912	..	3820	7432	13165
Grains, Guinea .	lbs.	9007	..	5302	..	131	..	77	..	208
Gum, copal . .	lbs.	12596	..	566	423	524	..	23	17	565
Senegal . .	cwt.	2587	..	..	..	5498	..	..	..	5498
Hides, untanned .	cwt.	3696	..	..	..	11101	..	..	..	11101
Oil, palm . .	cwt.	2963	400	7001	169556	2963	400	7001	169556	179921
Skins, calf and kip	cwt.	827	..	..	..	2606	2	..	..	2608
Timber, viz.										
Teakwood .	loads	16015	..	..	..	10207	..	..	..	10207
Wax, bees' . .	cwt.	4510	..	..	64	21486	..	..	306	21792
Other articles, official value		..	..	..	..	767	1	1	614	1847
						58107	403	11387	188674	258573

This table does not include gold dust. In fact, it is very difficult to give correct tables, or returns of the trade of the western coast of Africa. A considerable portion of the trade is conducted on the ancient system of "adventures" afloat, or, what is called, the "floating trade." A ship is fitted out, and committed, with her cargo, to the direction of the captain, who acts as supercargo, and who trades along the coast, backwards and forwards, till he has disposed of his cargo, in barter with the natives, when he returns home. On the abolition of the slave trade this old-fashioned system of adventure was resumed by many of the captains who had been engaged in that traffic (in which some of them had made considerable sums of money), and who, finding their former occupation gone, turned their attention in this way to the lawful pursuits of trade. It is a system of traffic, however, attended with great risk, and wholly dependent for success on the honesty, sobriety, and good conduct of the captain, and one which the increasing security, afforded by our settlements on shore has already greatly limited, and will ultimately supersede.

XII. *Amount of Coin in circulation.*—The amount of coin in circulation may be estimated at 25,000*l.*

About the close of the year 1835, the officer in charge of the commissariat department at Sierra Leone, received from the treasury, a remittance in dollars to the extent of 14,000*l.*, the whole of which, with the exception of from eight to ten thousand dollars, was cut into quarters to prevent its exportation.

[The consequence of this system has been the depreciation of this currency by "clipping," and by cutting dollars into five pieces in place of four; a species of fraud so easy that it ought to have been foreseen. By the last accounts, the circulation of this "cut money" at Sierra Leone was completely at a stand, in consequence of the commissary by whom it was originally issued refusing to take it, and the greatest confusion and inconvenience is the result. Unless government take upon itself the loss, which it ought to do as the cause of the mischief, it must fall, where it can be very ill borne, on the poor inhabitants. This ought to be a lesson to government not to attempt to maintain treasury bills, at a premium, by artificial means. It is absurd to think of preventing the exportation of dollars by cutting them, while the merchant finds it his interest to ship dollars in place of remitting bills, owing to the extravagant premium demanded on the latter, which on reasonable terms must always have a preference owing to the comparative facility of transmission. The moment the commissary observes that dollars are preferred to his bills he may be sure the premium demanded on the latter is too high, and it should be reduced accordingly until it becomes the interest of the merchant to prefer bills to dollars. This is the legitimate method to keep dollars in a colony, and not the expedient of cutting them in pieces, which opens a door to fraud of which the innocent native is the victim. So obvious and easy is the fraud, and so tempting the profit, that the native blacksmiths, the armourers on board the ships of war, and the Americans (never backward in turning a dollar, particularly at a profit of 25 per cent.), have all been busy at the task of cutting dollars and five frank pieces into *five quarters!* The result of this experiment ought to be a lesson to government not to attempt any thing of the kind again; and in this instance justice demands that, as the author of the mischief, it should receive the depreciated coin at par.]

There was also during the past year 2,000*l.* in British silver in the military chest, which at one time ceased to be issued, with a view to induce persons to tender Spanish money for bills on the treasury; and within the last few years there was also remitted to the commissariat for circulation 800*l.* in copper coin.

Towards the latter end of the year 1836, a very considerable decrease was observable in the circulating medium, which is partly attributable to the following causes.

1st. Persons returning to Great Britain, taking home with them British silver.

2nd. Strangers (Americans and other transient people) taking away round dollars in return for part of their sales, considering it much more advantageous, than giving the high premium demanded on treasury bills.

3rd. Ships of war, who on leaving this are supplied with round dollars from the military chest, to defray incidental expenses, and for the purpose of purchasing refreshments for their crews down the leeward coast.

4th. Natives from the interior, taking the silver coin back with them to be made into ornaments.

5th. To the reduction for a time in the value of the doubloon, from 69*s.* 4*d.* to 66*s.* as the former value could always be got for it at any part of the coast, by which the amount of this species of coin, became considerably diminished.

For some time past the circulation has become more extended in consequence of the great increase in the shipping, which arrived for cargoes of timber, whose disbursements are all defrayed, by the merchants to whom they are consigned, and who are repaid by Bills drawn on the owners at par.

For bills drawn on the treasury at thirty days sight the rate of exchange during the year was as follows: Spanish Money,—Forty nine pence per dollar, or 6¼ per cent. premium.

British Money,—One and a half per cent. premium fixed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Bills drawn on the owners of Merchant vessels, to defray the disbursements of their ships in the Colony are usually paid at par.

No rate of exchange with foreign countries.

XIII. Gum Senegal, is the produce of some scattered oases, or verdant spots, that occur in the vast desert of sand to the north of the Senegal. The species of acacia from which it exudes has every appearance of a stunted and desert tree: its aspect is crooked and rough, its branches are thorny, its leaves of a dry or dirty green. The mere blowing of the harmattan causes the bark to crack in numberless places, and the gum to flow in large transparent drops, which remain attached to the surface. The harvest of the gum is in December, when the Moorish tribes, of whom the Trazars are the most powerful, break up from their usual camps, their kings and princes at their head, and proceed in a confused and tumultuous crowd to the forests, of which each claims one or more. After six weeks spent in collecting the gum, they put it in large leathern sacks, with which they load their camels, and proceed in the same tumultuous array to the spot fixed on for the gum market, between Fort Louis and Podor. This plain, which is one of the most desolate spots in nature, is suddenly covered with an innumerable multitude of people enveloped in clouds of dust. The kings appear mounted on beautiful horses, their wives seated in baskets on the backs of camels, the crowd on foot; the air resounds with the cries of men, women, children and animals. A cannon is fired as the signal for commencing the trade. A dreadful scene of wrangling and higgling immediately ensues. The French accuse the Africans of most dishonest arts in order to enhance the value of their commodity. They themselves, it appears, are not far behind, since they have not scrupled to adopt the policy of insensibly augmenting the size of the cantar by which the gum is measured, a change which escapes the notice of their rude antagonists. The French take off annually about 1200 tons of gum, which sells in Europe at from 70*l.* to 90*l.* per ton. The returns are taken almost exclusively in East India cotton cloths dyed blue, which are called pieces of Guinea, and for which it has been in vain attempted to substitute the manufacture of Europe.

From the River Senegal, in about 16° north latitude, to the Congo, which is in upwards of 6° south latitude, there is a remarkable uniformity of vegetation, not only as to principal orders and genera, but even to a considerable extent, in the species in which it consists. Many of the trees, the palms, and several other remarkable plants, which characterises the landscape, as *Adansonia*, *Bombax pentandrum*, *Elais guineensis*, *Raphia vinifera*, and *Pandanus Candelabrum*, appear to be very general along the whole extent of coast. *Sterculia acuminata*, the seed of which is the *Cola*, mentioned in the earliest account of Congo, exists, and is equally valued in Guinea and Sierra Leone, and, what is remarkable, it bears the same name throughout the west coast. The ordeal tree, called by Professor Smith *Casso*, and by Captain Tuckey, erroneously, *Acassia;* if not absolutely the same plant as the red water tree at Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast, belongs at least to the same genus. A species of the cream fruit, remarkable in affording

a wholesome and pleasant saccharine fluid, used by the natives of Sierra Leone to quench their thirst, though belonging to that generally deleterious family the *Apocyneæ*, is also met with. The *Sarcocephalus Afzelius* which is probably what he has noticed under the name of the country-fig of Sierra Leone, is found on the banks of the Congo. *Anona senegalensis*, whose fruit, though smaller than that of the cultivated species, is said to have a flavour superior to them all, and appears to be a general plant along the whole extent of coast: and *Chrysobalanus Icaco*, or a nearly allied species, is equally common from Senegal to Congo.

The trunk of the *Dracæna Draco* cleaves open in many parts, and distils, at the time of the summer solstice, a fluid, which condenses into red tears, soft at first, afterwards hard and friable: this is the true dragon's blood of the shops, and must not be confounded, though dry, friable, blood-red, and inflammable, with other resinous substances, known under the same name, and derived, the one from a species of *Calamus (Rotang)*, and the other from a *Pterocarpus*. To the dragon's blood are attributed astringent, desiccatory, and incrassating virtues. It is administered internally for dysentery, hæmorrhage, violent bowel complaints, and inward ulcers; and externally, to dry up running sores, to heal wounds, and to strengthen the gums. The painters make use of it, in the red varnish with which they colour the Chinese boxes and chests. Mr. Sewel informs me that the castor nut grows abundantly in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast Castle, and also on most parts of the Western Coast.

The esculent plants of the Congo, cultivated, as well as indigenous, are very similar throughont the west coast. On the banks of rivers the principal articles of vegetable food are the Indian corn, or Maize (*Zea Mays*) *Cassava*, both sweet and bitter (*Jatropha Manihot*), two kinds of pulse extensively cultivated; the *Cytisus Cajan* and a *Phaseolus* (?), with ground nuts (*Arachis hypogæa*). The most valuable fruits are plantains (*Musa sapientum*,) the papaw (*Carica Papaya*), pumpkins (*Cucurbita Pepo*), limes and oranges, pine apples, the common tamarind, and safu, a fruit the size of a small plum. One of the most important plants, not only of the Congo, but of the whole extent of coast, is *Elais guineensis*, or the oil palm, which also affords the best palm wine. The palm tree is truly called the '*native's friend*;' it supplies wine, oil, fishing-lines, hats, baskets, palm nuts, cabbage, tinder, &c. &c. The wine is obtained by driving a hard peg or a gimlet into the cabbage-like head of the palm, when a stream of sweet liquor flows into a calabash suspended beneath, and by the time it is filled (six to eight hours) fermentation has reduced the whole into a milky tinted pleasant beverage; the natives, sometimes, allow it to have a harsh and bitter flavour; the process and liquor is, in fact, somewhat similar to that obtained from the cocoa nut blossom, and termed *toddy*. Wine is likewise obtained from two other palms. Among the other alimentary plants, of less importance, or imperfectly known, are the shrubby holcus, the common yam, and another *dioscorea*, found wild only, and very inferior to the yam, requiring it is said, four days boiling to free it from its pernicious qualities. Two kinds of sugar canes, capsicums, and tobacco are generally cultivated, according to the herbarium of Captain Tuckey. A second kind of ground nut, opera (*Glycine subterranea ?*), which is extensively grown at Madagascar, also appears. A species of ximenia (*X. americana ?*) is likewise found, the fruit yellow, the size of a plum, and acid, but not unpleasant, in the higher parts of the Congo, where it is generally planted. An antidesma, perhaps like that mentioned by Afzelius, as having a fruit of the same size and taste as a currant, is met with.

The edible fruits of Sierra Leone are numerous and luscious. The peach of the negroes *(Sarcocephalus esculentus)* is a large, fleshy, and solid fruit, hard and eatable throughout, and full of small seeds, not much unlike a strawberry in flavour and consistence. The tree grows plentifully throughout the colony of Sierra Leone, 10 to 15 feet high; leaves large and elliptical, flowers pink, produced in globular heads, and seated on a receptacle, which afterwards becomes the fruit. The *Anona senegagalensis*, or African custard apple, fruit not much larger than a pigeon's egg, and with the same or a superior flavour to the rest of the species. The monkey-bread *(Adansonia digitata)* is much used by the negroes; its fruit, which is of considerable size, and of an oblong shape, is full of seeds, and tastes like ginger-bread, with a pleasant acid flavour. The locust tree of Sierra Leone *(Inka biglobosa)* is a beautiful tree when in blossom, covered with compact biglobular heads of fine vermillion-coloured flowers, which are succeeded by compact bunches of pods, containing a yellow farinaceous substance, of which the natives are very fond. It is mentioned by Park as affording an agreeable and nutritive food. The country cherry is rare, growing on the mountains, and bearing a small oval reddish fruit, somewhat like a plum in flavour, and produced in clusters on the topmost branches. *Anisophyllea laurina*, the monkey apple, is a fruit of the size of a pigeon's egg, red on one side and yellow on the other, with a flavour between the nectarine and plum. Country grapes are the produce of *Vitis cæsia*, they are black, austere, and acid; chiefly eaten by the negroes. Country currants resemble elder-berries, and are found plentifully on the mountains. The shrub *(Fiscus Brassii)* which bears the large fig, grows about the colony; fruit pleasant; as is also a smaller fig, that bears abundantly, and is the size of a hazel nut. Wild guavas (*Psidium pyriferum*) are natives of the country: Mr. Don saw and tasted the fruit, but could not exactly identify the plant with the West Indian guava. The hog plum is the fruit of *Spondinus Myrobalanus*; it is well tasted, and sharper than the plum of our gardens, but the stone forms half the bulk of the fruit. The grey plum tree (*Parinarium excelsum*) is more valuable for its compact and durable wood than for the fruit, which, though large and abundant, is dry and farinaceous, with a very large stone; an allied species (*P. macrophyllum*) is called by the colonists, ginger-bread-plum. Of four other fruits, called plums, the small pigeon plum (*Chrysobalanus ellipticus*), the yellow pigeon plum (*C. luteus*), the black plum (*Vitex umbrosa*), and the sugar plum; it may be said that the first three, though good, are inferior to the latter, which is sold in large quantities in Sierra Leone, and is one of the very best fruits in the colony. The tree is very handsome, 60 feet high, and bears many fruits of the size of a bullace; at 10 feet from the ground the stem throws out roots like a mangrove or pandanus, but its botanical affinities are not known. From the fruit of the sweet pishamin *(Carpodinus dulcis)* a quantity of sweet milky juice exudes, the pulp is also pleasant and sweet. The sour pishamin (*C. acidus*), though sharp, acid, and rather bitter, is much relished

by the natives. The Mammee apple (*Mammea africana*) is a lofty tree, with useful wood, and a very large fruit. The butter and tallow tree (*Pentadesma butyracea*) abounds in a yellow greasy juice, to which it owes its name, and which is given out plentifully when the fruit is cut; this is mixed by the natives with their food, on account of its turpentine flavour, which renders it disagreeable to the European settlers. Two kinds of star apple (*Chrysophyllum macrophyllum* and *C. obvatum*) are very inferior to the West Indian star apple (*C. Cainito*). *Tonsella pyriformis* bears a rich and sweet fruit, like a bergamot pear. There is a tree, called pomegranate, said to be excellent: but having no affinity to *punica*. The seeds of *Sterculia acuminata* are called cola by the negroes, who hold them in great esteem, as possessing the same virtues as Peruvian bark. They are like horse-chestnuts, and produced in pods, which grow two to five together. A somewhat similar seed, named tola, is used in the same way. Velvet tamarinds, the fruit of *Codarium acutifolium* are produced in beautifully black velvety pods, and possess an agreeably acid taste, while brown tamarinds differ little, except in the colour and larger size of the pods.

Pine apples both grow wild and are cultivated by natives: they abound in the woods so as to obstruct the passage through them in every direction, shooting most vigorously, and yielding fruit abundantly. Two kinds only, the black and white, are grown at Sierra Leone: though not so large as those cultivated in England, the flavour is superior. The wild varieties are innumerable; and a very pleasant kind of wine is made in the colony from the juice.

Besides the fruits already mentioned as found wild near Sierra Leone, the following are cultivated: plantains (*Musa sapientum*), bananas (*M. paradisiaca*); the cocoa nuts are still rare, and papaws (*Carica papaya*) are only seen near the settlers' houses. Oranges are abundant, and have now grown wild; lemons are rare, but limes plentiful. Cashew nuts have been cultivated in large quantities of late: rose apples (*Eugenia Jambos*), and tamarinds from the West Indies, love apples (*Solanum Lycopersicon*); melons, water melons, cucumbers, gourds, &c., of many kinds and qualities; among the melons some which having the smell of musk, are called musk melons. Two sorts of capsicum are grown.

The Baobab, or Monkey Bread, above mentioned (*Adansonia digitata*), may be deemed one of the most valuable productions of Western Africa. It is likewise said to be found in Egypt and Abyssinia, and is cultivated in many of the warmer parts of the world. It is the largest known tree; its trunk being sometimes no less than 30 feet in diameter. At one year old, its diameter is one inch, and its height five inches: at 30 years old, when the diameter has attained to two feet, the height is but 22 feet; and so on, till at 1,000 years old, the Baobab is 14 feet broad, and 58 feet high; and at 5,000 years, the growth laterally has so outstripped its perpendicular progress, that the trunk will be 30 feet in diameter, and only 73 feet in height. The roots are of a most extraordinary length; in a tree with a stem 77 feet round, the main branch, or tap root, measures 110 feet in length. The foliage is not so abundant as to conceal the vast proportion of the trunk; but it often happens that the profusion of leaves and of dropping boughs almost hide the stem, and the whole forms an hemispherical mass of verdure, 140 to 150 feet in diameter, and 60 to 70 feet high. The wood is pale coloured, light, and soft, so that in Abyssinia, the wild bees perforate it, and lodge their honey in the hollow, which honey is considered the best in the country. The negroes on the western coast apply these trunks to a singular purpose. The tree is liable to be attacked by a fungus, which, vegetating in the woody part, without changing the colour or appearance, destroys life, and renders the part so attacked as soft as the pith of trees in general. Such trunks are then hollowed into chambers, and within them are suspended the dead bodies of those to whom are refused the honour of burial. There they become mummies, perfectly dry and well preserved, without further preparation or embalming, and are known by the name of Guiriots. The Baobab, like all plants of the same order (*Malvaceæ*), is emollient and mucilaginous. The pulverised leaves constitute *lalo*, a favourite article with the natives, which they mix with their daily food to diminish excessive perspiration, and which is even used by Europeans in fevers, diarrhœas, &c. The fruit is perhaps the most useful part of this tree; its pulp is acid and agreeable, and the juice expressed from it, mixed with sugar, constitute a drink that is deemed a specific in putrid and pestilential fever. Owing to these circumstances, the fruit forms an article of commerce. Bowdich mentions that it possesses such an agreeable flavour, and is so abundant, that it constitutes a principle article of food with the natives, who season many of their dishes with it, especially their corn gruel. The Mandingoes convey it to the eastern and southern districts of Africa, and through the medium of the Arabs, it reaches Morocco, and even Egypt.

If the fruit be injured, it is burned, the ashes being mixed with rancid palm oil, and serving for soap. The flowers are large, white, and handsome, and on their first expansion, bear some resemblance, in their snowy petals and violet mass of stamens, to the white poppy (*Papaver somniferum*). Both the flowers and fruit are pendant. The Baobab tree loses its leaves before the periodical rains come on.

The Arachis hypogæa deserves notice on account of the singular economy of its fruits. It belongs to the very few plants which mature their seeds under ground; the flower stalk, after the blossom has withered, bending downwards, and burying the germen in the soil, where it soon increases in bulk, and perfectly ripens. The fruit is a pod, containing one or two seeds, the size of small nuts, with a flavour of almonds; the natives of several countries eat them, either boiled or fried, and make very pleasant confections of them, the taste resembling chocolate. A valuable oil is also extracted from the seeds of the Arachis, alike useful in food and for supplying lamps, as it never turns rancid. Many attempts have been made to naturalize this plant in Europe; but the climate is too cold for it every where north of the southern coast of France.

List of Plants common to Equinoctial Africa, America, and Asia.—(From Tuckey's Voyage up the Congo.) — Gleichenia Hermanni Prodr. Flor. *Nov. Holl.*; Mertensia dichotoma, *Willd.*; Agrostis Virginica, *L.*; Cyperus articulatas, *L.*; Cyperus niloticus, *Vahl.* ead. sp.; Lipocarpha argentea, *Nob.*; Hypælyptum argenteum, *Vahl.*; Fuirena umbellata, *L. fil.*; Pistia Stratiotes, *L.*; Boerhaavia mutabilis, Prodr. Flor. *Nov. Holl.*; Ipomœa pes capræ, *Nob.*; Convolvulus pes capræ, *L.*, convolvulus Brasiliensis, *L.* ead. sp.; Ipomœa pentaphylla, *Jacqu.*; Scoparia dulcis, *L.*; Heliotropium indicum, *L.*; Sphenoclea zeylanica, *Goerb.*; Ageratum conyzoides, *L.*; Waltheria indica, *L.*, Waltheria americana, *L.* ead. sp.;

Hibiscus liliaceus, *L.*; Sida periplocifolia, *L.*; Cassia occidentalis, *L.*; Guilandina Bonduc, *L.*, Guilandina Bonducella, *L.*, ead. sp.; Abrus precatorius, *L.*; Hedysarum triflorum, *L.*

Plants common to Equinoctial Africa and America; but not found in India.—Octoblepharum albidum, *Heda.*; Acrostichum aureum, *L.*; Egragrostis ciliaris, *L.*; Poa ciliaris, *L.*; Cyperus ligularis, *L.*; Schwenkia americana, *L.*; Hyptis obtusifolia, *Nob.*; Struchium (americanum) Bejam. 312; Sida juncea Banks. et Soland. *Mss. Brasil.*; Urena americana, *L.*, Urena reticulata, *Cavan.* ead. sp.; Malachra radiata, *L.*; Jussiaca erecta, *L.*; Crotalaria axillaris, *Hort. Kew.* et *Willd.*; Pterocarpus lunatus, *L.*

Plants common to Equinoctial Africa and India; but not found in America.—Roccella fuciformis *Achar Lichenog.* 440; Perotislatifolia Soland. in *Hort. Kew.*; Centotheca lappacea, *Beauw.*; Eleusine indica, *Gœrt.*; Flagellaria indica, *L.*; Gloriosa superba, *L.*; Celosia argentea, *L.*; Celosia margaritacea, *L.*, Celosia albida? *Willd.*; ead. sp.; Desmochæta lappacea Decand.; Grangea (maderaspatana), *Adans.*; Lavenia erecta, *Sw.*; Oxystelma esculentum, *Nob.*, Periploca esculenta, *Roxb.*, Nymphæa lotus, *L.*, Nymphæa pubescens, *Willd.*, ead. sp.; Hibiscus surattensis, *L.*; Leca sambucina, *L.*; Hedysarum pictum, *L.*; Indigofera lateritia, *Willd.*; Glinus lotoides, *L.*

List of species which have not been satisfactorily ascertained.—Acrostichum alcicorne, *Sw.*; Acrostichum stemaria, *Beauv.*; Imperata cylindrica, Prodr. Flor. *Nov. Holl.*; Panicum crus-galli, *L.*; Typha angustifolia, *L.*; Giseckia pharnaceoides, *L.*; Cassytha pubescens, Prodr. Flor. *Nov. Holl.*; Celtis orientalis, *L.*; Cardiospernum grandiflorum, *Sw.*; Paullina pinnata, *L.*; Hydrocotyle asiatica, *L.*; Hedysarum adscendens, *Sw.*; Hedysarum vaginale, *L.*; Pterocarpus Ecastophyllum, *L.*

The native names of the different species of timber exported from the River Sierra Leone for ship-building and carpenter's work are—1. Co-Tartosar, or African oak; 2. Tolongah, or brimstone; 3. Bumia, rather scarce; 4. Cooper; 5. Kon; 6. Conta; 7. Roth; 8. Wossomah; 9. Jumo; 10. Backam; 11. Topercanico; 12. Mooll, the tree produces vegetable butter; 13. Sop; 14. Kelill; 15. Cong; 16. African almond; 17. Bombay; 18. Dye-wood; 19. Pissaman; 20. Pissaman, (no marine animal of any kind attacks it); 21. Black oak; 22. Wismore; 23. African cedar; 24. White wismore; 25. Cronko; 26. Shiu-shinginara; 27. Blue wismore; 28. Arwoora; 29. African mammee apple; 30. Catepy; 31. Lowland box-wood; 32. Singa-singa marah; 33. African pine; 34. Highland box-wood; 35. Singuoora; 36. Cabooco; 37. Brimstone; 38. Bessey; 39. African mulberry; 40. Mangrove. The grain of several of these woods is very rich, and the furniture made therefrom not only durable, but extremely beautiful. In Mr. Forster's elegant mansion at Hampstead, there are several articles of furniture made from African mahogany, which would vie with the wood of any country in the world: and for ship-building the African teak is now generally and deservedly esteemed. (For the animal kingdom, &c., see my "Colonial Library.")

The rivers and coasts abound with many sorts of fish, beautiful in their colours, or nutritious for food.

The larvæ or caterpillars, of all the beetles that feed upon decayed wood, are rich and delicate eating, so that every forest affords the traveller plenty of nourishment did he know where to search for it. The children in Africa, at the proper season, are busily employed in digging out of the ground the females of a particular sort of cricket, which are then full of eggs, and so enclosed in a bag as to resemble part of the roe of a large fish: these, when roasted, are deemed very delicate.

Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries in 1836. [B. B.]—There are no manufactures or mines in this colony. There are many different sorts of fish, viz.—turtle, barracouta, snapper, ten-fish, grouper, mullet, mackarel, ten-pounder, bonetta, crocus, shy-nose, soles, skait, white bait, eels, cavalla, flounder and green jar; all averaging in value ½*d.* per lb., or 6*d.* per bundle. Also oysters (opened), 6*d.* per pint; cray-fish, 1*s.* each; cockles, 6*d.* per pint; crabs, 2*d.* each; shrimps, 6*d.* per pint; perrywinkles, 6*d.* per pint; muscles, 6*d.* per pint.

There are about 20 boats and 40 canoes employed in fishing.

Produce, Stock, &c. of Sierra Leone in 1836. [B. B.]

Name of the County, District, or Parish.	Number of Stock.			
	Horses	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
Free Town	107	*	*	*
Kissy	1	59	12	29
Wellington	—	60	8	35
New Lands	—	1	—	—
Allen Town	1	28	10	9
Hastings	1	60	17	67
Fraser	—	2	1	27
Rochelle	—	6	11	57
Denham	—	4	5	8
Waterloo	1	93	6	25
Calmont	—	47	—	—
Benguama	—	—	—	10
Hastings Road	—	5	—	15
Mocho Town	—	—	—	—
Cossoo Town	—	—	—	6
Ricketts Town	—	—	—	4
Middletown	—	—	—	7
Kent	—	7	46	80
Dublin Bananas	—	2	—	85
Ricketts	—	—	8	167
York	1	10	26	190
Regent	—	15	7	66
Bathurst	1	76	13	35
Gloucester	1	—	—	41
Leicester	—	42	10	47
Charlotte	—	2	15	24
Wilberforce	—	3	1	6
Congo Town	—	—	—	—
Murray	—	61	57	48
Aberdeen	—	1	25	40
Lumley	—	—	—	3
Goderich	—	—	2	66
Total	114	584	280	1197

* Cannot be ascertained.

The exact number of acres of land under cultivation in this colony cannot be ascertained; nor can a correct account of the produce gathered and saved during the year be given. The articles, however, usually raised in the colony are—rice, coffee, yams, cotton, arrow root, pepper, cassada, Indian corn, castor oil plant, sugar cane, maize, ginger, ground nuts, and other vegetables and fruits indigenous to a

tropical climate. The natives also extract from the palm tree "palm wine," and manufacture from the same tree palm oil, which forms an article of export to England and elsewhere.

Average Prices of Produce and Merchandize.—[B. B. 1836.]—Horses, 15*l.* each; horned cattle, 2*l.* 10*s.*; sheep, 8*s.* 8*d.*; goats, 6*s.* 6*d.*; swine, 6*s.*; milk, 1*d.* per gill; fresh butter, none; salt ditto, 2*s.* per lb.; cheese, 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; wheaten bread, 2*s.* per lb.; beef, 5*d.* per lb.; mutton, 9*d.* per lb.; pork, 9*d.* per lb.; rice, 3*s.* 10*d.* per bushel; coffee, 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; tea, 8*s.* 8*d.* per lb.; sugar, 1*s.* per lb.; salt, 2*s.* per bushel; wine, 1*l.* 16*s.* per dozen; brandy, 10*s.* per gall.; beer, 13*s.* per dozen; tobacco, 1*s.* per lb.

Wages for Labour.—[B. B. 1836.] Domestic, 17*s.* 4*d.* per month; Prædial, 4*d.* per day; Trades, 1*s.* 9*d.* per day.

The labourers employed in loading timber vessels, receive on an average, 20*s.* per month.

Mr. Mathew Forster, of New City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, a British merchant, to whom the colonies in general, and Africa in particular, are under deep obligations, thus writes to me, on applying to him for information on the staples of Africa.

'It may add some interest to your chapter on our African settlements if you notice the probable discoveries that may yet be made in the products of that quarter of the world, which till very lately, was seldom visited for any more legitimate article of produce than human flesh. The teak timber for the purpose of ship-building, and mahogany are discoveries within the last twenty years. The first importation of palm oil is within the recollection of persons now alive, and when the slave trade was abolished in 1808, the quantity imported annually did not exceed one or two hundred tons. The annual importations now exceed twelve thousand tons!

'I have lately been attempting to obtain other oils from the coast, and it was only yesterday I received from the hands of the oil presser the result of my most recent experiment on the ground nut, which I am happy to say is encouraging. I send you a sample of the oil extracted from them. They are from the Gambia. [It is a pure golden coloured oil, with a pleasant flavour, free from the frequent rancidity of olive oil.] I lately received from Cape Coast a quantity of the palm nut from which the palm oil is previously obtained, for the purpose of examining the kernels to see whether they would not yield an oil worth extracting; I send you a sample of the nuts, and one of the candles made from the stearine obtained from them, but I do not think they have had fair play in the management

'If I am blessed with health and life for a few years longer, I do not despair of increasing the number and value of our African imports. It is the surest method of improving Africa and benefiting the mother country, and it becomes a British merchant to carry his views sometimes beyond the boundary of sordid gain.' [I trust these sentiments may be widely diffused among our colonial merchants.]

CHAPTER V.—GAMBIA, CAPE COAST CASTLE, ACCRA, &c.

I. St. Mary's Island (our principal settlement on the Gambia) lies close to the continent on the south side, running nearly east and west about fifteen miles, but of very inconsiderable breadth, and commanding the entrance to the river Gambia. The island is an uninterrupted flat, somewhat elevated, and covered with a thick brush of underwood, denoting the fertility of the soil. (Cattle can cross over at low water to Cape St. Mary's.)

Bathurst Town is built on the east side of the island, on a point which admits of a strong battery, being surrounded on nearly three sides by the tolerably deep and rapid river. The strata is a gravelly soil, consisting of the brown oxyd of iron strewn over a stratum of rock of the same composition; the other parts of the island consist principally, of a rich, dark, loamy mould.

The river from which the settlement derives its name, empties itself into the ocean by a mouth about nine miles wide between Cape St. Mary on the south and the Bird's island on the north. It was formerly supposed to be a branch of the Niger, but this notion was refuted by Mr. Park. Its sources have never been explored by European travellers, but it has been ascertained to take its rise amongst the lofty range of mountains which form the eastern front of Foota falls. It communicates with the Senegal River by the Neriko, and is called by the natives River Ba Deema in the upper country. Vessels of 300 tons navigate it for sixty leagues, and smaller vessels as far as Barraconda, 250 leagues from the entrance; here the obstructions commence which render further navigation impossible. From December to June, which is the dry season, the flow of the tide is felt, but in the rainy season, from June to September, the stream sets down so strong, that vessels cannot stem the current by ordinary means; though no doubt advantage might be taken of navigating by steam throughout the year.

Colonel Findlay, the late intelligent and humane Governor of the Gambia, has justly observed to me that it is greatly to be lamented the British government have not yet surveyed the various large rivers and creeks which empty themselves into the Gambia; if this were accomplished, there can be no doubt but an extensive inland navigation would follow, which would increase the trade, by affording a more ready and friendly intercourse with the natives.

There are two channels into the Gambia, the northernmost of which has six or seven fathoms water, is six miles wide, and lies between the Bird's Island and the Banguion bank; the smaller, on the other side of the bank and under Cape St. Mary, has about nine feet water. The river is at all times muddy, and is infested with crocodiles, and also inhabited by the hippopotamus. It abounds with fish of various kinds.

The population of this settlement I can only

show as regards the Island of the St. Mary, which was in 1823, 1826, and 1833, thus:—

Population of St. Mary's Island, Gambia.

Class.	1823.			1826.			1833.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans....	37	8	45	28	2	2	31	5	36
Mulattoes	29	50	135	47	44	122	51	75	126
Ditto children	20	26		17	14				
Blacks........	428	467	1204	679	624	1577	1399	1179	2578
Ditto children	140	169		112	162				
Sailors........	152	..	152	131	..	131	..	..	..
Strangers.....	293	10	309	7	..	7	..	..	..
Ditto children	2	4							
Total...	1101	744	1845	1021	846	1867	1481	1259	2740

The foregoing does not include the garrison, which consists of about 150 of the Royal African corps.

The population of Cape Coast Castle is about 8,000; of Accra about 5,000; of Annamabou about 3,000; of Dix Cove about 2,000. In the aggregate we may estimate the number of British subjects, on the western coast of Africa, at about 50,000, of whom but 500 are Europeans.

Population of Gambia, including Discharged Soldiers located at Fort Bullen.—[B. B. 1836.] Settlement of St. Mary, River Gambia; area in square miles, 5; whites—male, 31, female, 5; coloured—male, 1,450, female, 1,254; total—male, 1,481, female, 1,259; aliens and resident strangers, 85; population to the square mile, 565; employed in agriculture, 640; ditto in manufactories, 234; ditto commerce, 391; births, 92; marriages, 30; death, 160.

Population of Mac Carthy's Island.—[B. B. 1836.] Area between four and five square miles; whites—males, 7; coloured—males, 777, females, 378; total—males, 784; females, 378; aliens, and resident strangers, one Mandingo town, population about 350, established before the island was in possession of the British, also a number of labourers who came from Tillibunco, varying from 60 to 100; employed in manufactures, a few Mandingoes employed, making cloths, dying, &c.; ditto commerce, 21; births, unknown; marriages, 72; deaths, 63.

Bathurst, Island of St. Mary's Gambia, the population by the census in 1833, was, 2,825. There 3 Wesleyan Chapels, which will contain together about 720 persons. There has been no resident chaplain since 1835. There are also two Dissenting places of worship (Wesleyan) at the Island of Mac Carthy.—[B. B. 1836.]

III. There is no public free school, but the Wesleyan Missionaries have one at Bathurst, Island of St. Mary's, Gambia, which contains 80 male and 74 female scholars; the system of instruction pursued is similar to that of the infant school, it is supported by voluntary contributions. There is another school in Berwick Town, Fort Bullen, but no return has been made. There are also two private schools.

At Mac Carthy's Island, the Wesleyan Missionaries also conduct a school, which contains 25 male and 20 female scholars; this is also conducted on the infant school system, and is supported by voluntary contributions. There is likewise one private school, and an adult school on the Sabbath day.

IV. Number of Prisoners in Gaols at Gambia, throughout the Year. [B. B.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours.			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1828	57	12	69	14	2	16	31	10	41	12	..	12	57	12	69	2	1	3	1
1829	24	..	24	2	..	2	18	4	22	14	..	14	34	4	38	..	..	..	2
1830	33	3	36	4	..	4	23	2	25	6	1	7	4	..	4	1	..	1	1
1831	10	2	12	1	..	1	3	2	5	3	..	3	2	1	3	1	..	1	1
1832	51	1	52	2	..	2	39	..	39	10	1	11	10	1	11	2	..	2	1
1833	52	..	52	3	..	3	47	..	47	2	..	2	47	..	47	2	..	2	nil.
1834	128	13	141	2	..	2	134	1	135	4	..	4	140	..	140	1	..	1	nil.
1835	261	37	298	30	3	33	225	17	242	10	3	13	3	1	4	9	1	10	nil.
1836	46	1	47	2	..	2	14	..	14	30	1	31	37	..	3 7	9	1	10	nil.

V. The administration at the Gambia is under a Civil Lieutenant-Governor, but no council has yet been established to assist him; and the want of one has been repeatedly complained of by the settlers.

Return of Militia.—[B. B. 1836.] Bathurst, 1 lieut. colonel; 2 majors; 6 captains; 4 first-lieutenants; 4 second-lieutenants. Staff, 1 adjutant; 1 quarter-master; 1 pay-master; 1 surgeon. Strength, 6 colour-serjeants; 12 serjeants; 18 corporals; 12 drummers; and 252 privates.

Fort Bullen, 1 captain; 1 lieutenant; 2 colour-serjeants; 4 serjeants; 6 corporals; 4 drummers; and 84 privates.

Macauley's Island, 3 captains; 5 lieutenants; 1 surgeon; 4 colour-serjeants; 8 serjeants; 12 corporals; 8 drummers; 168 privates.

There are several establishments on the Gambia belonging to Great Britain, as well as Bathurst. Macarthy's Island is up the river, more than 300 miles. Fort James is situated on an island about thirty miles up the river; it is only 200 yards long and 50 broad, and was, formerly, strongly fortified, but the French, on capturing it in 1668, destroyed the works which have never been entirely restored. Opposite Fort James on the north bank is Jillifree, in a healthy situation, and surrounded by a fertile district. On the south bank are Vintain, Tancrowal, and Jouka Konda, the first two, the second twelve leagues from Fort James, and the last, considerably up the river. About a league above Fort James on the south side, the River Bittan flows into the Gambia, and this is at all times navigable for large boats

to the village of that name, inhabited by African Portuguese. The sovereignty of a tract of country (one mile inland from the beach between Burragadoo Creek and Junkarda Creek) was ceded to the King of Great Britain by treaty with the King and Chiefs of Barra, signed at Jillifree, 15th June 1826, a small spot of 400 yards by 300 yards called Albredar, near James's Island, excepted. This tract is extremely valuable from its position on the left bank of the river Gambia, opposite St. James' and St. Mary's islands, giving us a control of the navigation of the stream from its entrance to James' Island.

The French have a factory called Albredar, about three miles below Jillifree, which they retain possession of, in defiance of the treaty of 1783 (confirmed by the treaty of Paris), and despite the repeated remonstrances of the English Government. The following is the article of the treaty in question:—"Art. X. The most Christian King, on his part, guarantees to the King of Great Britain the possessions of Fort James and of the River Gambia." When Senegal and Goree fell into our hands by conquest, during the last war, in 1809, the commerce of the Gambia was carried on by the English traders exclusively from Goree. On the restoration of those places to the French by the treaty of Paris, exclusive possession of the Gambia was reassured to us on the same footing as by the treaty of 1783, and our settlement at Cape St. Mary's was immediately formed for the protection of its trade. Shortly afterwards the French, for the purpose of securing a footing in the river, dispatched an agent from Goree to establish a trading post, or *comptoir*, as they call it, at Albredar, under pretence of their having formerly had a *comptoir* at that place. Unfortunately this was not resisted at the time by the English commandant, Col. Grant, for want of sufficient information on the nature of the treaties; and every attempt made since to dislodge them by fair means, has failed of success. It is but justice to our government to add, that the most persevering remonstrances have been addressed in vain to the French government on this subject.

Akin to this conduct on the part of the French is their behaviour in respect to our right by treaty to carry on the gum trade with the Moors at Portindic. That right is solemnly guaranteed to us by the treaty of 1783 (since confirmed by the treaty of Paris), in the following words of Art. XI. "As to the gum trade, the English shall have the right of carrying it on from the mouth of the river St. John, to the Bay and Fort of Pontindic inclusively: provided that they shall not form any permanent settlement of whatsoever nature in the said river St. John, upon the coast or in the Bay of Portindic."

Nothing can be more clear and definite than this article of the treaty, which has been faithfully adhered to on our part; no permanent (nor even temporary) establishment having been formed by the English within the prescribed limits. But what has been the conduct of the French? During the gum trade of 1834, under pretence of a war with the Trazar tribe of Moors, from whom we obtain our supply of gum at Portindic, they sent from Senegal a naval force, and seized our vessels trading there; which, however, on the remonstrance of Lieutenant-governor Rendall, they subsequently gave up, and it was supposed that the outrage would not be repeated. In this, however, the English traders have found themselves mistaken: the desire of the French at Senegal to monopolize the gum trade is not to be restrained by the faith of treaties.

The most valuable part of our traffic is carried on high up the river, above Macarthy's Island, where no protection by government has yet been provided for the trade. This, by means of block houses, might be afforded at a small expense, which the value of the trade would amply repay. The immense extent of the River Gambia, and the thickly populated and fertile country through which it has its course, will render it, ultimately, the most valuable of our possessions in that quarter of the world.

VI. Revenue and Expenditure of the Gambia. [B. B.]

Revenue:	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Duties on importations of British goods.	995	849	762	1459	
Ditto ditto of foreign goods.	463	1260	646	795	
Ditto on brandy, gin, and other spirits.	333	477	538	862	
Tonnage dues on British, foreign, and colonial vessels.	108	156	327	432	
Miscellaneous	445	545	872	1396	
Total .. £.	2344	3287	3145	4944	
Expenditure:					
Salaries to public officers	1805	1077	1399	1639	
Expenses of public works	285	306	828	118	
Salaries paid to officers under Parliamentary grant.	1101	2140	2083	1781	
Miscellaneous	791	1635	1126	1818	
Total .. £.	3982	5158	5436	5356	

Revenue in 1827, 1,945*l.*; 1828, 2,763*l.*; 1829, 1,717*l.*; 1830, 1,714*l.*; 1831, 1,902*l.*; 1832, 2,510*l.* Expenditure in 1829, 2,723*l.*; 1830, 3,401*l.*; 1831, 4,104*l.*; 1832, 5,616*l.*

Recapitulation of the Establishment in 1836. [B.B.] Paid by Great Britain in sterling money: Civil establishment, 1,781*l.* Paid by the colony in sterling money: Civil establishment, 806*l.*; contingent expenditure, 387*l.*; judicial establishment, 201*l.*; contingent expenditure, 10*l.*; miscellaneous expenditure, 1,321*l.*; pensions, 136*l.* Total, 2,861*l.*

Commissariat and Ordnance Department paid by Great Britain. [B.B.]—Provisions and forage, 1,504*l.*; fuel and light, 52*l.*; miscellaneous purchases, 3*l.*; transport, 71*l.*; pay of extra staff, 573*l.*; military allowances, 575*l.*; special services, 422*l.*; contingencies, 117*l.*; ordinaries, 4,434*l.*; pay of commissariat officers, 352*l.*; advances to departments, 12*l.*; total, 8,118*l.* Ordnance, 1,436*l.* Grand total, 9,554*l.*

Estimate of the sum which will be required to meet the charges of the civil establishments in Gambia and the Gold Coast, from the 1st day of April, 1838, to the 31st day of March, 1839. Gambia: Lieutenant-governor, 800*l.*; secretary, 450*l.*; commandant at M'Carthy Island, at 7*s* 2*d.* per diem, 130*l.* 15*s.* Gold Coast: Charge of defraying the expenses of the forts of Cape Coast Castle and Accra, 3,500*l.* Total, 4,880*l.* 15*s.*

The Lieutenant-governor of Bathurst, in the Gambia, receives, in addition to his salary, a table allowance of 200*l.* per annum, payable from the local revenues; and a daily allowance for the keep of two horses to be used by him in his capacity of superintendent of liberated Africans.

VII. IMPORTS AND SHIPPING OF GAMBIA.

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies.			North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1828	25521	13	1941	1491	5	800	138	..	..	480	2	514	19088	7	736	50269	27	3991	239
1829	28286	16	2941	4577	13	1823	26	..	..	537	..	..	9568	68	2647	43081	97	5411	924
1830	20685	..	..	942	..	..	165	..	..	3557	..	..	7170	..	..	32527	..	..	..
1831	20176	19	2432	1780	6	707	510	20	1665	10103	1	182	7831	47	1415	39255	87	5694	641
1832	38668	17	2711	..	18	2017	3812	18	2017	2446	6	941	5596	622	948	50522	103	9688	617
1833	26713	22	2119	..	20	1221	992	20	1221	3555	12	2284	6442	39	2645	37702	93	9279	838
1834	49288	23	3672	504	6	1020	849	..	..	2325	12	1749	10489	86	5317	63455	127	11758	1200
1835	32758	18	2805	886	17	2556	669	..	..	5625	7	1013	32228	196	9865	75502	238	16228	2009
1836	50728	16	..	..	..	..	1261	8	758	12473	11	1644	49164	240	10040	114772	275	14522	2203

From Elsewhere, in 1828, 3,551*l.*; 1829, 87*l.*; 1835, 3,336*l.*; 1836, 1,136*l.*

EXPORTS AND SHIPPING OF GAMBIA.

Years.	Great Britain.			West Indies.			North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1828	48780	13	1941	2228	5	800	112	..	..	1999	2	514	5819	7	736	60302	27	3991	239
1829	52577	16	2941	3241	13	1823	..	..	..	..	..	..	8217	68	2647	65130	97	5411	924
1830	43620	13	1313	433	28	1808	..	..	..	..	..	..	6512	39	1417	50765	80	4538	991
1831	29331	7	839	1780	..	..	2694	6	707	1902	1	182	2455	42	2012	38434	56	3740	510
1832	57213	13	1570	626	..	..	3542	10	1382	2097	2	488	28140	80	3881	92860	103	7221	923
1833	38528	11	1575	2585	..	..	1533	18	1433	4026	8	1405	19073	77	2647	66221	94	7062	866
1834	38140	12	2022	..	..	..	964	1	98	4992	2	290	29937	97	6152	74033	112	8462	846
1835	39858	26	3431	2458	..	..	1829	15	2145	7025	4	562	36418	193	9202	91368	232	15340	1977
1836	72698	17	2417	..	..	..	974	8	791	15917	10	1422	55875	249	10171	147732	284	14801	2273

To Elsewhere, in 1828, 1,364*l.*; 1829, 1,095*l.*; 1831, 272*l.*; 1832, 1,242*l.*; 1833, 476*l.*; 1835, 3,780*l.*; 1836, 2,268*l.*

Returns of Imports into the Port of Bathurst, Island of St. Mary's, and River Gambia, in the years ending 31st December, 1833 and 1834, also the Amount of Duties collected thereon (shillings and penee excluded).

Quarter ending.	Invoice Amount of British Goods, which pay 2 per cent.	Invoice amount of Foreign Goods, which pay 6 per cent.	Duties.	Goods landed from Foreign Vessels, which pay 6*s.* per ton.	Anchorage, 4*l.* sterling on each vessels.	Quarantine Dues, 1*l.* on each vessel.	Extra Duty on Spirits—1*s.* per gallon on Brandy and Gin, and 6*d.* per gallon on Rum.	Total Amount of Duties.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	No.	Tons.
31st March . .	9152	5653	522	79	32	12	155	802	31	2787
30th June . .	11740	5974	593	58	72	23	280	1025	37	3941
30th September	5526	4424	376	26	36	13	23	472	28	2793
31st December	16063	4953	618	52	19	13	19	717	31	2237
Total for 1834	42481	21004	2109	214	156	58	477	3016	127	11758
Total for 1833	23138	15022	1367	153	120	46	333	2020	104	9260

The Exports for 1834 I do not find at the Custom House.

The trade returns of Cape Coast Castle are less perfect; I am enabled, however, through the kindness of Mr. Nicholls, to shew the Exports from Cape Coast Castle, between the 1st of August, 1829, and 30th of June, 1834.

1st August, 1829, to 30th May, 1830,	Palm Oil, Ivory, &c.	(11,958	oz. Gold included) value	£79,718.
1st June, 1830, to 31st December, 1830	ditto	5,510	ditto	36,377.
1st January, 1831, to 30th September, 1831	ditto	10,888	ditto	78,818.
1st October, 1831, to 31st December, 1831	ditto	1,255	ditto	11,464.
1st January, 1832, to 30th June, 1832	ditto	12,580	ditto	87,654.
1st July, 1832, to 31st December, 1832	ditto	12,117	ditto	93,450.
1st January, 1833, to 31st December, 1833	ditto	21,474	ditto	140,344.
1st January, 1834, to 30th June, 1834	ditto	15,351	ditto	106,156.
		91,134 oz. of gold.	Total	£633,981.

Exports from the River Gambia, in 1825, 1830, and in 1833.

Articles Exported.	1825.	1830.	1833.	Estimated value in England of the several articles of 1833.	Amount of Duty payable in England on each Article.
				£.	£.
Pure wax, tons	181	244½	175½	22815	1755
Ivory, lbs.	696 teeth.	14625	29240	5117	260
Gold, oz.*	922	500	1139	4556	
Tortoiseshell	1 shell.	2 boxes.	255 lbs.	318	12
Gum, Senegal	30 bags.	52 cwt.	275 tons.	13750	3300
Hides, no.	58125	76471	76900	15380	961
White rice, tons	} 6	82	272¾	3545	4091
Rough rice, tons		82	15½	67	39
Corn. Bordeaux†	266	1711	3635	3151	
Cotton, lbs.	..	..	14900	124	
African teak	1801 logs.‡	502 loads.	660	2288	330
Hardwood	..	..	48 loads.	166	24
Camwood, tons	40	54	74½	1043	56
Palm oil, gallons	..	3443	1819	272	16
Ox horns, no.	292	225	6780	54	14
Lime, Bordeaux	1500	3714	1225	135	
Ginger, lbs.	..	126	680	25	3
Horses, no *	..	9	15	130	
Bullocks, no.*	..	207	13	28	
Pagnes, or country cloths, no.	..	1140	1264	547	55
Country baskets, no.	..	700	220	23	5
Arrowroot, lbs.	..	..	4200	105	17
Hemp, tons	..	..	4	86	
Orchilla, lbs.	..	1475			
				73725	10938

* Large quantities shipped and not invoiced. † The Bordeaux is 60 gallons.
‡ The logs average 50 feet.

The trade of Western Africa is of considerable importance to this country, and yearly increasing.

VIII. The following shews the prices of different articles in the markets at the Gambia, 1833 :—Yellow bees' wax, 130*l.* per ton; African teak, 3*l.* 10*s.* per load; camwood, 12*l.* per ton; ivory, 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Mahogany of various kinds at 4*l.* currency, or 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* sterling (exchange dollar at 4*s.* 4*d.*) Ebony of very good quality grows abundantly in Salum River, and partially in Gambia. Dittach, a very hard and durable wood, stands well under water, and is used in the construction of vessels, wharfs, &c. Toulacouna, or bitter oil, 3*s.* 6*d.* (currency) per gallon. Cotton, nominal or barter price, in the rough, 2*d.* per lb. Indigo, in the rough cake, 2*s.* 6*d.* each. Hemp, made into ropes or cords, and sold at about 6*d.* each. Potash, about 5*d.* per lb. Honey, retailed in Mandingo country at 2*s.* 6*d.* per gallon. Butter, same price as honey. (N.B. The natives preserve the butter by a process of melting, and retail it in the liquid state at 2*s.* 6*d.* per gallon). Cola nut, 3*s.* 9*d.* per 100. Cardamums, sold in barter among the natives, at about 10*s.* the lb., and brought from a distance in the interior by the gold merchants. Goat, calf, and bullocks' skins, dressed by the natives, but usually made into articles of use. (The natives dress these skins well by means of potash and banna seeds). Cayenne pepper of all kinds, in plenty. Beef, good, at 3*d.* (sterling) per lb. Fowls, 1 to 1½ dollar per dozen. Mutton, generally private property, seldom in market. Goats, 1 dollar to 1½ (with one or more kids). Wines, claret, 5 dollars the case. Tea, 2 dollars the lb. Dried oysters (good). Eggs, 14 to 16 for quarter dollar.

In the settlement of Bathurst, St. Mary's, Gambia, there are about 20 wax manufactories. Country cloths, &c., are manufactured in town, the number of looms averaging from 50 to 60. About 12 goldsmiths have considerable employment in manufacturing rings, and trinkets of various kinds. Bricks are also manufactured by liberated Africans.

There are no boats employed in the fisheries, but a number of canoes. The different sorts of fish are as follow :—Mullet, value 1*d.* each; Soles, 2*d.* each; Baracuta, 1*s.* 1*d.* each; Boneta, 1*d.* each; Turbot, 2*s.* each; Turtle, 10*s.* each; Snappers, 1½*d.* each; Skates, 5*d.* each; Ray, 2½*d.* each; Captain Fish, 1*s.* 1*d.* each; Cat Fish, 1*d.* each; Craw Fish, 6*d.* each; Grouper, 1*s.* 1*d.* each; Prawns, 2*d.* per dozen; Mangrove and Rock Oysters, 7½*d.* per bushel; Muscles and Cockles, 7½*d.* per bushel; besides a variety of other fish known only by country names. There are also 39 vessels belonging to the port engaged in trade, and upwards of 200 boats and canoes.

Mac Carthy's Island.—Country cloths are manufactured by small hand looms. There are various kinds of fish caught, but the names are unknown.

Return of the Produce, &c. of Gambia, in 1836. [B. B.] Bathurst, Isle of St. Mary, Gambia: Indian corn, 100 acres; millet, three kinds, 550 acres; rice, three kinds, 250 acres; ground nuts, 100 acres; beans, 50 acres. After the crop is cut, the whole of the island is under pasture. Nearly all cultivated

during the rainy season. Number of acres of uncultivated land not ascertained. Number of stock—horses, 76; horned cattle, 210; sheep, 330; goats, 560. Quantity of produce—Indian corn, not ascertained; millet, three kinds, about 10,000 bushels; rice, three kinds, about 4,000 bushels; ground nuts, about 2,400 bushels. Price of produce—Indian corn, 3*s.* 6*d.* per bushel; millet, 3*s.*; rice, 5*s.*; ground nuts, about 2*s.* 6*d.*; beans, about 10*s.*

Mac Carthy's Island.—Number of stock—horses, 17; horned cattle, 350; sheep, 78; goats, 294. Quantity of produce—Indian corn, about 50 bushels; millet, three kinds, about 36,000 bushels; rice, three kinds, about 6,500 bushels; ground nuts, about 2,300 bushels. Price of produce—Indian corn, price varies; millet, from 17*s.* 4*d.* to 1*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per bordeaux of eight bushels; rice, from 40 to 48 dollars per ton; ground nuts, about 2*s.* 6*d.* per bushel.

Prices of Produce in 1836. [B. B.] Horses, 18*l.* each; horned cattle, 2*l.* 10*s.*; sheep, 1*l.*; goats, 7*s.* 6*d.*; swine, 1*l.* 10*s.*; milk, 6*d.* per quart; butter, salt, 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.; butter fresh, none; cheese, 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.; wheaten bread, 5*d.*; beef, 3½*d.*; mutton, 6*d.*; pork, 5*d.*; rice, 15*s.* per cwt.; coffee, 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb.; tea, 8*s.* 8*d.*; sugar, 1*s.*; salt, 1*s.* 3*d.* per bushel; wine, 1*l.* 10*s.* per dozen; brandy, 8*s.* 8*d.* per gallon; beer, 15*s.* per dozen; tobacco, 1*s.* per lb.

Labour.—Domestic, 1*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* per month; prædial, 6*d.* per day; trades, 3*d.* per day.

The coin in circulation is about 20,000*l.* There is no paper money. Dollar=4*s.* 4*d.*

CAPE COAST CASTLE, ACCRA, &c.

The British forts and stations on the Gold Coast are at Dix Cove, Secundee, Comenda, Cape Coast Castle, Annamaboo, Tantum, Winnebah, and Accra; of these only a few here require notice.

Dix Cove, is a few miles to leeward of Cape Three Points, affording only shelter to boats of fifteen or twenty tons burthen, but yielding much gold of a fine quality.

Cape Coast Castle (long the seat of the British government on the Gold Coast, and residence of the chief governor during the sovereignty of the late African Company), stands upon a rock of gneis and mica slate, about twenty feet above the level of the sea, in latitude 5° 6′ north, longitude 1° 10′ west.

It may be considered the centre capital between Sierra Leone and the Bights of Benin and Biafra; as also the great emporium of trade for the introduction of British manufactures, and the obtaining gold dust, palm oil, and ivory.

The castle is an irregular figure of four sides, with four bastions at each angle; the whole mounting about eighty pieces of cannon. Two-thirds of the walls of the fortress are washed by the very heavy sea which invariably runs along this line of coast, and it is well protected on the land side.

Within the castle is an extensive line of spacious buildings, three stories high, running north and south, dividing the fort into nearly two equal parts, and containing the government-house, &c.; a nearly similar structure runs east, forming a triangular space of considerable extent.

The Cape, on which the castle stands, is an angular promontory, bounded by the sea on the south and east sides. It was originally settled by the Portuguese, but the Dutch dispossessed them in a few years, and took great pains to strengthen the fortifications. Admiral Holmes captured it, and demolished the citadel in 1661, since which time it has remained in the possession ot Great Britain, having been confirmed by the treaty of Breda. When the Dutch Admiral De Ruyter destroyed all the English factories along the coast in 1665, this place withstood his utmost endeavours, although he attacked it with thirteen men of war. The Company, who obtained a charter in 1672, subsequently added greatly to its strength by building some bastions, though the fort is considered to be too near the town, and commanded by some of the houses.

Cape Coast Castle was originally surrounded with wood, but a large tract of country has been now cleared and rendered fit for cultivation.

The native towns on the sea coast are generally built close to the walls of the European forts; the houses are principally constructed of mud, and covered with Guinea grass, and so crowded together as to render it almost impossible to pass through the spaces allotted for streets; ventilation is of course quite out of the question, and as the inhabitants are filthy beyond description, their villages are productive of much disease, not only to themselves, but to those Europeans who happen to reside near them.

To this description, Cape Coast Town is, however, an exception; streets are *now* formed, immense masses of filth have been removed, the surrounding hills have been cleared of their luxuriant foliage, roads have been cut, and the *tout ensemble* presents prospects of gratifying improvement.

About five miles north-west from Cape Coast Castle is a small river, running in a southerly direction, and emptying itself into the sea within two miles of Elmina, forming the boundary between the Dutch and British possessions. The number of European stations on the Gold Coast was at one time considerable. From Appolonia to Accra, a distance of 64 leagues, there were, in 1808, of Dutch forts, 13, of Danish 4, and of British 10; namely, Appolonia, Dix Cove, Succondoe and Commenda, to westward of Cape Coast Castle, and Annamaboe, Tantum Querry, Winnebah, Accra, Prampram and Whydah, to leeward of Cape Coast Castle.

At a distance of about two miles to leeward (eastward) a chain of hills, forming an irregular amphitheatre 160 feet above the level of the sea, commences and runs in a semicircular direction approaching the castle at some places within a quarter of a mile, and terminating on the shore about a mile to windward. There are no mountains within several miles of Cape Coast Castle, the highest land not being more than 200 feet above the sea; nor are there any plains of great extent; clumps of hills, with their corresponding valleys, are however every where to be seen covered with a most luxuriant foliage throughout the year.

Annamaboe, ten miles to eastward of Cape Coast Castle, is a good fortification, of a quadrangular form, built on the extreme margin of the shore, the sea washing the foot of the southern boundary wall, and the town of Annamaboe taking the form of a crescent, embraces it. Tantum and Winnebah require no separate notice.

Accra lies in 5°33′ north latitude, and 0°5′ west longitude; there are three settlements there, English,

Dutch, and Danish. The view from seaward is picturesque, the houses white and regularly built, and in their rear a large plain, studded with 'bush,' or groves of various foliage. As the voyager advances towards the River Succomo the prospect widens—and is finally bounded by high lands, whose slopes yield excellent sheep pasturage. The country around is in general a fine, open and level land, with a sandy, red, and black soil or rich mould.

Accra carries on a considerable trade with the Ashantees, who bring ivory, gold dust, horses, &c. to exchange for romals, silks, tobacco, and rum, creating a considerable extent of business, for the Ashantees are a shrewd and intelligent people, well acquainted with the advantages of social intercourse, and greatly superior to the Fantees, and other water-side people. Indeed, it is a remarkable fact, that the people nearest the shore on the whole line of coast, are more treacherous, cowardly, and unprincipled, than those of the interior; a striking proof how little the natives have hitherto benefitted by their intercourse with the civilized nations of Europe while slavery existed. But the natives, near the British forts, are now receiving daily advantage and improvement from the residence and example of Europeans who are no longer, as formerly, engaged in the slave trade. Mr. President Maclean, the present excellent governor of Cape Coast Castle, has exerted himself with the most praiseworthy zeal and ability to wean the natives from many of their barbarous customs (that of human sacrifices, on the death of their kings and chiefs in particular, which were formerly sometimes performed within sight of the castle walls), in which he has been eminently successful, and for which he merits the thanks of every friend of humanity.

Mr. Sewell, who resided eighteen years at Cape Coast Castle, and who is now in London, says that he considers the natives on the Gold Coast more remarkable for their humanity than for their ferocity. It is true that under the influence of religious fanaticism they perpetrate (although now but seldom) human sacrifices; but during the eighteen years he resided on the coast he scarely ever heard of a murder, or any other act of personal violence amongst the natives, and certainly fewer than amongst an equal given number of the inhabitants of any nation in Europe.

James Fort, Accra, belongs to the English;—not quite a cannon shot to leeward lies the dismantled Dutch fortification of Crevecœur; and about two and a half miles distant from James Fort is situated Christianborg Castle, built on a promontory, and the chief settlement in Western Africa belonging to the Danes.

Cape Coast Castle was replaced under the management of the merchants in 1828. The forts are governed by a President and Council, according to certain rules and regulations agreed upon with government. The business in London is managed by a committee of three merchants, appointed by government, and accountable to the Secretary of State for the due application of the funds, allowed for the maintenance and defence of the settlements, which is 3,500*l.* per annum. With this small sum 80 men are clothed, armed and maintained for the defence of the castle; the forts kept in repair; the President's salary, and all other expenses provided for.

The establishment for the support and maintenance of Cape Coast castle and Accra is—

Cape Coast Castle.—President of the council, treasurer, warehouse-keeper, and commander of the troops, per annum, 400*l.*; secretary, accountant, assistant warehouse-keeper and register, 200*l.*; captain of the guard, adjutant, chief engineer and surveyor, 200*l.*; surgeon, and superintendant of schools, 200*l.*; schools, 100*l.*; 80 men, at 12*l.* per man, 960*l.*; clothing for ditto, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per man, 200*l.*; labourers, male and female, 400*l.*; extraordinaries, including ammunition, presents, forts' repairs, stationery, medicines, canoe hire, funerals, non-commissioned officers, messengers, &c. 740*l.*

Accra.—Officer in charge of fort, per annum, 100*l.*; 12 men, at 12*l.* per man, 144*l.*; clothing, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per man, 30*l.*; labourers, 50*l.*; extraordinaries, including ammunition, presents, forts' repairs, &c. 176*l.*

Home Establishment.—Secretary, and office rent, 100*l.*; stationary, postages, &c. . Total, 4,000*l.*

The preceding charges are now reduced to 3,500*l.*, and yet with this trifling amount the forts are kept in a better state than when ten times that sum was laid out on them by the colonial authorities.

The main advantages arising from these forts is the power which they enable us to exercise for the suppression of the slave trade, and the security which they afford to our commerce, which increases in proportion to the total suppression of the traffic in human beings. Mr. James Swanzy, an officer in the service of the late African Company of Merchants, stated in his evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, on the 16th June, 1816, that when he served on the coast, from the year 1789 to 1799, the proportion of the slave trade, to the other trade of the coast, was at that period nine-tenths of the whole trade.

In the same Committee, Mr. Swanzy (who had resided 10 years on the Gold Coast) was asked the following question:—of what nature is the accommodation which the Forts afford to trade? "Very great; they open the communication with the interior; they are the depôts for goods; they protect the British subjects residing near them; by these means the trade is collected, day by day, and a collection of *three months* is shipped in 24 *hours*, without which no ship could profitably trade to the Gold Coast, as she would otherwise be obliged to stay three months at each point to collect the same quantity of goods. I would wish to add also, that these forts give an exclusive trade to a considerable extent to the British subject." Mr. Swanzy was asked whether the legitimate trade of the Gold Coast had increased, or diminished, since the abolition of the slave trade (then only eight years ago); to which he answers, "I should think the Gold Coast produces 100,000 ounces of gold per annum: during the slave trade not more was collected than was sufficient for the currency of the country, and I think it may still be increased; it requires only exertion to increase it."

The late African Committee, in a letter to the Lords of the Treasury, correctly remark that, "Settlements on the coast of Africa are valuable on two grounds, as conferring an exclusive right of trade upon the power possessing them; and second, as the *only medium* through which it can be safely and advantageously carried on." It is a lamentable but certain fact, that Africa has hitherto been sacrificed to our West India colonies; her commerce has been confined to a trade which seemed to preclude all advancement in civilization; her cultivators have been sold to labour on lands not their own, while all endeavours to promote cultivation, and improvement in agriculture, have been discouraged by the government of this country, lest her products should interfere with those of our more favoured colonies.

BOOK VII.—POSSESSIONS IN EUROPE.

CHAPTER I.—GIBRALTAR.

SECTION. I. Gibraltar promontory or peninsula, three miles long, and seven in circumference, situate in 36.9 of north latitude, and 5.21 of east longitude, and forming the southern part of the continent of Europe, and the key to the Mediterranean, is not the least remarkable possession of the British crown.

II. The earliest accounts of this singular rock are involved in fable, or clothed in the elegant fiction of mythology. The Greeks gave, it is thought, the term CALPE, Καλπη (Urna) to the mountain by reason of its advancing into the sea from the main-land, like a bucket, and Calpe together with the neighbouring Mons Abyla, on the opposite or African coast, received the appellation of "Pillars of Hercules:" that demi-god of the heathens having been supposed to have either erected pillars somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Straits, or probably it was put forth that Calpe and Abyla owed their creation to the vast strength of the Herculean giant.

Whether the Phœnician navigators, Carthaginian merchants, or Roman conquerors ever settled on the "Rock," does not appear, and it is probable that the natural strength of the position was first noticed in the beginning of the eighth century, when the Saracens or Moors invaded and made themselves masters of Spain. The particulars of this extraordinary invasion would be out of place in a work of this nature, suffice it to say, that Tarif Ebn Zarca, a general under the Moorish sovereign or Caliph Alwalid Ebn Abdalmalic, landed A.D. 712, with an army of 12,000 men, for the conquest of Spain, and gave orders for the erection of a strong castle on the face of the mountain, for the purpose of keeping up his communication with Africa—the remains of which at present exist, though its completion bore the date A.D. 725. From this period Mons Calpe took the name of *Gibel Tarif* (hence Gibraltar), or mountain of Tarif, in compliment to the victorious Saracen general.

During the Moorish occupation of the Spanish territory, Gibraltar increased in importance, though its strength could not have been very great, as it was captured from the Moors with a small detachment of troops by Ferdinand, King of Castile, in the beginning of the fourteenth century; the fortress remained in the possession of the Spaniards until A.D. 1333, when Abomelique, son to the Emperor of Fez, who had been despatched to the assistance of the Moorish king of Grenada, laid siege to Gibraltar, which after five months' attack surrendered to the Africans.

Alonzo XI., an ambitious and warlike prince, then on the throne of Castile, attempted the recapture of this important station five days after its re-occupation by the Moors; but Mahomet King of Grenada, joining Abomelique's forces, so hemmed in the besiegers as to compel them to raise the siege. In the beginning of 1349, Alonzo again attempted the conquest of Gibraltar, but his army was forced to retire on the death of the Castilian monarch, 24th March, 1350. Until 1410 A.D. the descendants of Abomelique continued in quiet possession of Gibraltar, when Jusaf, the third King of Grenada, availing himself of intestine feuds in the garrison, took possession thereof; but the Grenadian Alcaide was driven out by a revolt of the people in the ensuing year, and the Emperor of Morocco solicited by the inhabitants to take the fortress under his protection; accordingly he sent his brother Sayd to their relief, with 1,000 horse and 2,000 foot; the King of Grenada resolving, however, to repossess himself of Gibraltar, appeared before it in 1411, with a large fleet and army, and the Morocco troops, after suffering great hardship were obliged to submit to the superior strength of their enemy.

In 1435, Henry de Guzman, Count de Niebla, lost his life in an attack upon Gibraltar. The son of this unfortunate nobleman (John De Guzman, Duke de Medina Sidonia) was however, more successful in 1462, having aided in the final capture of Gibraltar from the Moors, who had retained possession of the fortress for 748 years. Henry IV. of Castile and Leon was so rejoiced at the conquest, that he added Gibraltar to his royal titles, (Gibraltar had heretofore been the chief city in the kingdom of Abomelique) and gave it for arms *Gules*, a castle with a key pendant to the gate, *or*, (alluding to its being the key to the Mediterranean) which arms have been continued down to the present day.

In 1502, during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, Gibraltar was annexed to the Crown of Spain instead of being under the control of the Duke De Medina Sidonia, but its strength could not have been very great in 1540, as we find Piali Hamet, one of Barbarossa's captains, surprised and pillaged Gibraltar. During the reign however, of Charles V., the fortifications of the town were modernized, and from additions made by Daniel Speckel, the Emperor's engineer, it was thought to be impregnable.

While under the Government of Spain, Gibraltar was a place upon which divers kings of Spain had bestowed special privileges on account of its presenting the first point of attack from the Moors of Barbary. Among other privileges by Ferdinand IV. and Alonzo XI., it was declared to be a place of refuge for all malefactors, being a safeguard and protection granted them not only while there, but a residence of a year conferred the same privilege elsewhere. This protection, however did not extend to treason, to taking a man's wife from him, or to breaking a treaty made by the King; nor did the protection extend to those committing the above mentioned crimes within the territory.

Little further is known of Gibraltar until the year 1704, when Sir George Rooke, who had been sent into the Mediterranean with a large fleet to assist Charles Archduke of Austria in recovering the crown of Spain, finding nothing of importance to be done, called a council of war on the 17th July, 1704, near

Tetuan, where, after several schemes were proposed (such as a second attack on Cadiz) and rejected, it was resolved to attempt the conquest of Gibraltar. On the 21st July, the fleet arrived in the bay; 1,800 English and Dutch were landed on the isthmus under the command of the Prince of Hesse D'Armstadt; the governor was summoned to surrender, and on his refusal, a cannonade was opened on the town by the ships, under the orders of Admirals Byng and Vanderdussen. In five or six hours the enemy were driven from their guns, especially from the New Molehead, which the admiral wishing to possess himself of, ordered Captain Whitaker, with the armed boats, ashore; Captains Hicks and Jumper, however, first pushed ashore in their pinnaces, upon which the Spaniards blew up the fortifications, killing two lieutenants and forty men, and wounding sixty. Notwithstanding this slaughter, the British kept possession of their ground, and being now joined by Captain Whitaker, advanced and took possession of a small bastion, half way between the mole and the town. The Governor being again summoned, thought it prudent to capitulate, for although the works were strong, mounting 100 pieces of cannon, well appointed with ammunition and stores, yet the garrison consisted of but 150 men, exclusive of the inhabitants; hostages were therefore exchanged, and on the 24th July, 1704, the Prince of Hesse took possession of the gates of Gibraltar, after a loss on the side of the British,—*killed*, two lieutenants, one master, and fifty seven sailors; and in *wounded*, one captain, seven lieutenants, one boatswain, and 207 sailors.

Gibraltar has ever since continued in the hands of the English; not, however, without frequent attempts of their enemies to wrest it from them. For the sieges, &c. see [*Colonial Library*, vol. vii.].

Until our occupation of Gibraltar, the following were the principal rulers:—1309–10, Ferdinand IV., King of Castile, took Gibraltar from the Moors, and lived here a short time. The place not of much importance before this time; 1331, Don Vasco Perez de Meyra was Governor; 1333, Abomelic, son of the Emperor of Fez, took Gibraltar, and added it to his royal titles; 1349–50, Albuhacen, son of Albuhacen (of Fez) was in possession of Gibraltar; 1427, Gibraltar was under the usurper and tyrant Mahomet, called the little; 1462, Don Juan de Guzman, first Duke of the House of Medina Sidonia, took Gibraltar from the Moors, and Henry IV. of Castile took the title of King of Gibraltar, as Abomelic had done before in 1333; 1462, Pedro de Porras was made Governor by Henry, afterwards Don Bertrand del Cueva. The duke of Medina recovered it, and it was added to his titles; 1502, Gibraltar was united to the crown of Ferdinand and Isabella, and had Spanish governors till 1704; 1704, Marquis de Salinas, the Spanish governor.

Since the British conquest, the following is the succession of governors, commandants, &c. of the fortress of Gibraltar, from 1704 to the year 1835:—Prince of Hesse, 1704; Major-gen. Ramos, Gov., 1705; Col. Elliott, 1706; Gen. Stanwix, 1711; Colonel Congreve, 1713; Col. Cotton, 1716; Major Battereau, 1718; Major Hetherington, 1719; Col. Kane, 1720; Lord Portmore, 1721; Colonel Hargrave, Commanding, 1722; General Clayton, 1728, General Sabine, Governor, 1730; Gen. Columbine, 1739; General Clayton, Governor, General Hargrave, Commanding, 1739; General Bland, 1748; Lord George Beauclerc, 1751; Colonel Herbert, 1752; General Braddock, 1754; General Fowkes, Governor, 1754 Lord Tyrawley, 1756; Earl of Panmure, Command. 1757: Lord Home, Governor, 1758; Colonel Tovey, 1761; General Parslow, 1761; General Cornwallis, 1762; General Irwine, 1766; General Cornwallis, 1767; General Boyd, Lieut.-gov. 1769; General Cornwallis, 1769; General Elliott, Governor, 1777. General O'Hara, Commanding, 1787; Sir Robert Boyd, Governor, 1791; General Rainsford, Commanding, 1794; General O'Hara, Governor, 1795; General Barnett, Commanding, 1802; Duke of Kent, Governor, 1802; Sir T. Trigge, Lieut.-gov. 1803; Gen. Fox, Lieut.-gov. 1805; General Drummond, Command. 1806; Sir Hew Dalrymple, Command. 1806; General Drummond, Command. 1838; Sir J. Cradock, Command. 1809; General Campbell, Lieut.-gov. 1810; General Smith, Command. 1814; Gen. Sir G. Don, Lieut.-gov. 1814; Earl of Chatham, Governor, 1820; Gen. Sir G. Don, Lieut.-gov. 1825; Lieut.-gen. Sir W. Houston, Lieut.-gov. 1831; Major-gen, Sir Alexander Woodford, Lieut.-gov. 1835.

III. Gibraltar mountain or promontory (forming with that of Ceuta upon the opposite coast of Barbary, the narrow channel which connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean) is of an oblong form, in a direction from north to south two miles and three quarters, a breadth no where exceeding three-quarters of a mile, and with a circumference of about seven miles. The greatest length of the peninsula, from Forbes's barrier to the flag-staff of Europa, is 4,700 yards; the breadth, from the New Mole to the sea, at the back of the Rock, 1,600 yards; from Europa Point, in the south of Gibraltar to Cabrita Point, on the Spanish side, (which two points form the mouth of the bay) 10,945 yards. The area of Gibraltar and the adjacent neutral is thus stated:—Neutral ground (including gardens, meadow and arable ground), 106 acres; North Glacis, three and a half acres; Convent grounds, two and a quarter; South Glacis, seven; Alamida and grounds to south barracks, thirty-three and three-quarters; back of south barracks to upper boundary of Commissioners' garden, eight; gardens behind the naval officer's quarters, as high as cultivation extends, twelve and three-quarters; north ditch, about one-quarter; south ditto, one-quarter; farms up the hill, ten; Government grounds below Europa flats, three and a quarter; parterres and gardens attached to houses within the town of Gibraltar, 10: total, 197 acres. The summit is a sharp, craggy ridge, running from north to south, the greatest elevation being to the southward, where sugar Loaf Point rises to 1,439 feet above the sea level; Rock Mortar, the highest point to the northward, is 1,350 feet, and Signal House, the central point between the two, has an elevation of 1,276 feet.

The promontory is unequally divided by the above mentioned ridge, the side next to the Mediterranean being narrower and much steeper than that next the bay, on which stands the town and fortifications. The west side of the mountain is a series of rugged slopes, interspersed with abrupt precipices; the east mostly consists of a range of precipices, but a bank of sand, rising from the Mediterranean in a rapid acclivity, covers one-third of its perpendicular height; the *southern* extremity of the promontory falls in a rapid slope from the Sugar Loaf summit into a rocky flat called Windmill Hill, forming half an oval, and bounded by a range of precipices, at the southern base of which a second rocky flat takes place similar in form and extent to Windmill Hill, and also like

it surrounded by a precipice, the extreme southern termination of which is washed by the sea and called Europa Point. The *northern* point of Gibraltar is connected with the main land and is perfectly perpendicular, except towards the north-west, where what are called the Lines intervene, and a narrow passage of flat ground that leads to the low, flat, sandy isthmus, or neutral ground, the greatest height of which above the level of the sea, does not exceed ten feet; its breadth near Gibraltar, 950 yards; about midway to the garrison, 1,200 yards; and near the Spanish Lines, (which are 1,650 yards from the outworks of Gibraltar) 1,750 yards. The shape of this isthmus, which has Gibraltar Bay on the west and the Mediterranean Sea on the east, is irregular, the sand extending considerably beyond the Spanish Lines, both on the Mediterranean and Bay sides, so that its circumference may be estimated at eight to ten miles.

Gibraltar Bay, situate on the west side of the mountain, is nearly eight miles and a half long, and in breadth upwards of five; the circumference being between 30 to 40 miles. [A minute description of the fortress and adjacent coast, in *Colonial Library*, vol. vii.]

In 1783, the total number of guns serviceable in the garrison, consisted of 663 pieces of artillery, as follows:—

Cannon.—Thirty-two pounders, 77; 24 and 26 ditto, 149; 18 ditto, 113; 12 ditto, 74; 9 ditto, 16; 6 ditto, 31; 4 and 3 ditto, 61. Total, 521.

Mortars.—Thirteen inch, 29; 10 ditto, 3; 8 ditto, 13; 5 and 4 ditto, 65. Total, 110.

Howitzers.—Ten inch, 19; 8 ditto, 9; 5½ ditto, 4. Total, 32. Grand total, 663.

There are now more than 1,000 guns mounted.

The streets of Gibraltar, which were formerly in a most deplorable state, are now well paved, lighted, and cleansed, and extensive improvements are daily going on. Many of the narrow streets have been widened, several alleys entirely removed, and free ventilation promoted by all possible means.

IV. Gibraltar (according to Major Imrie and Dr. Hennen) is composed chiefly of a rock of grey, dense primary marble, the beds or strata of which are of various thickness, from 20 to upwards of 40 feet, dipping from east to west at an angle of nearly 35 degrees. [See vol. vii. *Colonial Library*.]

V. The Andalusian atmosphere has long been celebrated for its salubrity, and with some exceptions, of late years the climate of Gibraltar is decidedly healthy, except for hard drinkers and phlegmatic constitutions. The temperature is decidedly warm, the hottest months being June, July, August, and September; and the coldest December, January, and February. Snow rarely falls, and ice is seen no thicker than a dollar; and the mercury ranges from 85° in July, to 50° in January: but the winds and the rain affect more acutely the animal frame than the solar heat. From 1816 to 1827, the greatest height of the barometer was 30° 90-100—the lowest 28° 62-100. Hail occasionally falls with much violence, and is generally accompanied by a thunderstorm, not unfrequently preceded by brilliant lightning, corruscations and falling stars, and other meteoric phenomena are observable. In 1753, a fire-ball shot over the rock with prodigious swiftness, in a direction from W. to E., and after the space of a minute and a-half, exploded with a very loud report. In a period of ten years, from 1816 to 1825, the number of rainy days in each month was—January, 91; February, 71; March, 62; April, 101; May, 61; June, 18; July, 4; August, 9; September, 29; October, 57; November, 95; December, 88. Total, 686.

But although the greatest number of rainy days is shewn to have been in April, the *quantity* of rain falling is greatest in January. The heaviest rains are accompanied with south-east winds, those from the south of east being raw, black, and bleak, and termed a "genuine Levanter," dislodging numerous masses of rock, which roll down the hill with prodigious violence.

Winds are divided into east and west; the duration of each may be seen by the following meteorological records from the books of the principal medical officer's office:—

Winds from 1810 *to* 1815.

	Wind E.	W.	Var.
In 1810,	164 days;	194 days;	7 days.
1811,	198	160	7
1812,	159	189	18
1813,	233	114	18
1814,	219	133	13
1815,	200	161	4
Total,	1173	951	67

The easterly winds are most prevalent in July, August, and September, and westerly in December, January, and May. It is probable, from the observations of Ayala, Mr. Carter, and others, that the easterly winds prevailed formerly more extensively than at present, and that Gibraltar, like other places, has experienced a great change of climate; how far the latter and the rains affect the health of the troops in this important garrison, is a point of the utmost importance.

Memoranda relative to mortality from yellow fever at Gibraltar in five years in which it has appeared, since 1804 inclusive.

1804.—Military (including officers), 869; civilians, 4,864. Total, 5,733.

1810.—Military, 6; civilians, 17. Total, 23.

1813.—Military, 391; civilians, 508. Total, 889.

1814.—Military, 114; civilians, 132. Total, 246. Greatest number of deaths in September; disease began to decline from 6th October; no admissions or deaths after the 20th November.

1828.—Military, 507; civilians, 1,170. Total, 1677. Greatest number of deaths on the 16th October; disease began to decline about the middle of November; last death on the 14th January, 1829.

For many interesting points relative to the yellow fever of Gibraltar, see article *Yellow Fever*, by Dr. Gilkrest (to whom I am indebted for the preceding facts), in the Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine; and my "*Colonial Library*."

This table of the diseases from which the greatest mortality usually arises, shews the occurrences among the troops at Gibraltar, during four ordinary (*i.e.* not epidemic) years.

Diseases.	1830. Strength, 3688.		1831. Strength, 3458.		1832. Strength, 3524.		1833. Strength, 3159.	
	No. Treated.	No. Died.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	No. Treated.	No. Died.
Fevers . . .	508	8	345	11	446	9	232	2
Dysenteric Affections	430	8	468	1	312	1	241	1
Hepatic ditto	51	1	31	1	24	..	24	3
Pulmonic ditto	676	24	545	19	481	18	411	24
Total .	1665	41	1389	32	1263	28	908	30

Occurrences in regard to diseases, &c., in a regiment stationed for nine years at Gibraltar:—Arrived in the garrison, November, 1823, strength being 533; reinforcements within the period, 329; invalided or sent to England for the recovery of health, 69; average strength annually, 507; average deaths annually, 5 7-10ths.

Deaths in nine ordinary (*i. e.* not epidemic) years, in the regiment referred to:—Fevers (remittent), 3; ditto (continued), 9; inflammation of the lungs, 3; inflammation of the bowels, 2; liver complaints, 3; phthisis, 21; dysentery, 6; other diseases and accidents, 10; total in nine years, 57.

VI. The earliest census I have been enabled to obtain is thus given by Colonel James. A list of constant inhabitants, taken March 20th, 1753:—

Those of Great Britain. Number of men, women, boys, and girls, 331; Navy and Victualling Office, 83; Genoa, 597; Spain, 185; Portugal, 25; Jews, 572; total, 1,793.

The next census was taken the 28th September, 1754:—

Roman Catholics:—men, 250; women, 112; boys, 135; girls, 295. Jews, 604; British, I have not heard there was any account taken; suppose the same as in the year 1753, 414; total, 1810.

The total number of military supposing the four regiments complete, 2,800; Artillery, 107; Officers, military and civil, to complete the four regiments, 182; number of women, military, and children, 1,426; total number of Britons, civil, 414; military, 4,452; total, 4,866.

The number of Catholics short of the Protestants, 4,074; the number of souls of all sects in the garrison, 6,260.

The resident aliens are composed of the following nations:—

Nation.	Males.		Females.		Total of each Nation.
	Above 12 years of age.	Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.	Under 12 years of age.	
British Subjects	402	33	406	33	874
Native Christians	1893	1901	2245	1937	7976
Native Jews .	395	183	484	210	1272
Barbary Jews .	315	–	37	1	353
Brazilians . .	8	–	7	–	15
French . . .	40	–	21	1	62
Dutch . . .	2	–	–	–	2
Germans . . .	21	–	2	–	23
Genoese . . .	736	8	367	5	1116
Greeks . . .	5	–	–	–	5
Ionian Islands .	6	–	–	–	6
Italians . . .	120	–	19	–	139
Moors . . .	13	2	1	–	16
Portuguese . .	414	4	251	5	674
Prussians . .	1	–	–	–	1
Spaniards . . .	878	32	1520	30	2460
South Americans	3	–	5	–	8
Swedes . . .	1	–	–	–	1
Swiss	–	–	1	–	1
Turks . . .	1	–	–	–	1
Citizens of the United States	2	–	1	–	3
Total .	5256	2163	5367	2222	15008

The census of the civil population, since 1754, is thus stated:—1791, mouths, 2,885; 1801, 5,339; 1807, 7,501; 1811, 11,173; 1813, 12,423; 1814, 10,137; 1816, 11,401; 1817, 10,737.

A Colonial Office manuscript furnishes the following statement.

Years.	White and Coloured Free People.		Persons employed.		Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
	Males.	Female	Agri.	Com.			
1825	8240	7240	..	..	685	78	332
1826	8193	7248	..	..	852	77	550
1827	8480	7914	110	317	732	56	1600
1828	8480	7914	93	307	622	85	384
1829	8752	8272	..	..	529	74	332
1830	8752	8272	113	1095	535	89	362
1832	..	..	..	..	456	65	367
1833	..	..	..	..	515	89	338
1834	7419	7589					

A number of aliens were, on a revision of permits, warned to leave the garrison in 1832.

Occupations of the Inhabitants.—160 Merchants; 226 Shopkeepers; 303 Clerks; 48 Landed Proprietors; 4 Lawyers and Notary Publics; 24 Doctors and Apothecaries; 99 in Government Civil Service; 19 in Religious Establishments; 25 Brokers; 309 Hawkers and Dealers; 1,042 Tradesmen and Mechanics; 43 Wine and Spirit Dealers; 267 Gardeners, Brokers, Butchers, Fruit and Milk Sellers; 880 Tobacconists' and Cigar Makers; 408 Mariners, Boatmen, Lightermen, and Fishermen; 646 Porters, Labourers, Carters, Coachmen, and Water-Carriers; 2,473 Servants, Laundresses, and Seamstresses; 364 Miscellaneous. The following are without employment or assisting in domestic affairs—625 men; 1,985 boys; 2,957 women; 2,101 girls; total, 15,001.

The statistical returns of the Board of Trade state the population of Gibraltar in 1831 thus:—

Area in square miles, 1⅝. Whites—males, 8,741; females, 8,268. Blacks — males, 11; females, 4. Total, 8,752 males, 8272 females. Aliens and resident strangers, 6,908. Proportion to square mile, 10,214. Persons employed in agriculture, 113; in commerce, 1,095. Births, 456; marriages, 65; deaths, 367.

The following return is to January, 1835.

Civil Population of Gibraltar and Territory.

	Number of Houses or Dwellings	Number of Persons.	Total Population.
Within the Walls of the Town	1384	12622	15008
On the southern part of the Rock	330	1718	
On North Front outside the Gates, and the Fishing Village at Catalan Bay, at the foot of the Eastern side of the Rock	67	368	
Living in Government Quarters	..	300	
Total . .	1781		

The foregoing population consists of males, 7,419; females, 7,589; total, 15,008. Of whom 10,122 are natives and British subjects, and 4,886 resident aliens.

There is much poverty among the poorer classes at Gibraltar, especially among the aliens: the lower order of Moors and Jews have a filthy appearance: they wear a sort of frock composed of flimsy blanket-

ing, with a hood and sleeves for wet weather; loose cotton drawers, open at the knees, the legs bare, the feet in clumsy slippers, and skull-cap of greasy wollen; this garb is frequently worn night and day until it drops to pieces. Provisions, such as beef, mutton, lamb, &c., procured from Spain or Barbary, are good, but rather high priced; fish is plentiful, but the chief dish of the lower orders is called *gespacho*, and is composed of water, vinegar, oil, capsicums, garlic, and salt, into which bread is broken: all the family sit round the bowl, each person helping himself with a wooden spoon. The usual beverage is Spanish wine, from Malaga and Catalonia.

VII. *Churches, Livings, &c., of Gibraltar in* 1836. [B. B.] Gibraltar — 1,414 Protestant population; value of living, 300*l*. per annum and 100*l*. allowed for house rent; church situate on the Line Wall; will contain 1,048 persons; number of persons generally attending, from 900 to 1,000 at 11 o'clock and less than half that number at six o'clock; chapel situate at the convent, and will contain about 300. The chapel is at present closed. Dissenting places of Worship—one Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and four Jewish synagogues.

One Roman Catholic Church, called St. Mary the Crowned, at Gibraltar; Catholic population by the late census, 11,900; value of living, 100*l*. per annum from government and 200*l*. from funds of the church arising from fees on baptisms, &c.; the church is situated in the main street of Gibraltar, and, when completely full, will contain 2,500 persons; number of persons generally attending, about 10,000. There is no chapel properly so called. For the accommodation of the troops and inhabitants of the South District, a room is rented in which divine service is performed. This room will with difficulty contain about 70. As will be seen from the foregoing return, the church is quite inadequate to contain the whole congregation at one time. Service is therefore performed several times in the course of the day, by which means the inconvenience is in a great measure though not wholly got over.

A spacious Protestant church has been erected within the last few years, and a Protestant chapel, in the building called the Convent, the residence of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor; also a Roman Catholic Church within the walls of the town, and a small Roman Catholic Chapel in the district called "The South;" the clergymen being generally Genoese. There are four Jewish synagogues.

VIII. Of public schools there is one small garrison school, and also regimental schools in each of the corps stationed in the fortress; the numbers attending being 176 males, and 138 females; total, 314. A school for children of different persuasions; the number in 1835 being about 1,200.

The public library at Gibraltar is one of the finest in Europe; the patriotic Colonel Drinkwater may be considered its founder, in 1793. The medical library, as also that founded by the merchants, are of more recent origin.

Schools, &c. of Gibraltar in 1836. [B. B.]

Parish, County, or District.	Public or Free School, and where situated.	Salary of Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress.	No. of Scholars. Male.	Female.	Total.	Mode of Instruction.	How supported, and Amount of Contribution.	Expenses of each School.
Gibraltar.	Public school, free to children whose parents are too poor to pay for their instruction.*	Head-mas. 360*l*.; assistant, 216*l*.; mistress, 360*l*.	151	74	225	Dr. Bell's system.	By voluntary subscript. 807*l*.; payments by children 122*l*.	972*l*.
St. Mary, the Crowned, Gibr.	Public school, situated partly in a building rented for the purpose, and partly in a room adjoining, and belonging to the Catholic Church.†	Master and three assistants.	300	..	300	The Lancasterian, with some modifications.	Wholly by vol. contributions from the Catholic community.	2400*l*. per annum
Gibraltar.	Regimental schools in each of the corps stationed in the fortress; viz. in the artillery, 33rd, 47th, 52nd, 60th, 68th, and 82nd regiments.‡	A sergeant of each corps, with the regimental pay.	169	118	287	Dr. Bell's system.	By Government, 10*l*. per annum for each.	

* The house is granted by Government for the purposes of the school. There are also eight private schools in Gibraltar. † This school was instituted on the 1st January, 1836, with a view to combine with religious instruction and general education a diffusion of the knowledge of the English language among a very large class of the population heretofore unacquainted with it. For this purpose, it was necessary to provide masters from England, which, with the expense necessarily attendant on the formation of a new establishment, occasioned an outlay greatly exceeding the sum mentioned in the foregoing return. These expenses, as well as the current ones of the school, were defrayed by an extraordinary voluntary collection.

‡ The several regimental schools provided for according to his Majesty's regulations, are under the inspection of the chaplain of the forces.

IX. Number of Prisoners in the Gaols of Gibraltar throughout the Year since 1828. [B. B.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1828	23	4	27	9	—	9	11	1	12	3	3	6	4	3	7	10	1	11	1
1829	27	4	31	13	—	13	10	4	14	4	—	4	11	4	15	3	—	3	none
1830	25	4	29	10	1	11	13	3	16	12	1	13	18	4	22	7	—	7	none
1831	20	3	23	7	—	7	3	2	5	17	1	18	18	2	20	2	1	3	1
1832	22	2	24	10	—	10	2	1	3	1	1	2	17	2	19	—	—	—	none
1833	35	3	38	5	—	5	34	3	37	1	—	1	33	3	36	2	—	2	none
1834	27	2	29	—	—	—	23	1	24	4	1	5	27	2	29	—	—	—	1
1835	30	—	30	1	—	1	19	—	19	11	—	11	28	—	28	2	—	2	none
1836	36	3	39	2	—	2	34	3	37	2	—	2	36	3	39	—	—	—	none

X. The chief administration lies in the Governor, who is of course the commander-in-chief of the troops; and the settlement is treated as a garrison town. The laws of England are generally applied at Gibraltar, and the Charter of Justice of 1830 provides that the courts shall administer the law as nearly as may be according to the practice of Westminster Hall.

Military Establishment of Gibraltar.—Major-general, aide-de-camp, colonel of engineers, assistant military secretary, town major, town adjutant, garrison quarter-master, garrison chaplain, provost marshal; 1 company of sappers and miners, 5 companies of royal artillery; 5 regiments of the line at present, but subject to variation. *Six* is the regular peace establishment at the present strength of regiments.

The following table shows the military strength of the garrison for eighteen years.

Return of the Numbers and Distribution of the Effective Force, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File of the British Army at Gibraltar, in each year since 1816, including Artillery and Engineers.

Years.	Officers present or on detached duty at the Station.											Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
	Colonels.	Lt. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Qr. Masters.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.			
1816..	1	2	4	33	57	21	2	4	3	3	10	193	91	2967
1817..	1	2	6	35	71	28	4	4	4	4	6	229	91	3826
1818..	..	3	6	34	51	20	4	4	4	2	6	199	86	3392
1819..	1	4	6	40	43	25	3	3	3	3	6	176	81	3344
1820..	1	5	5	32	38	24	4	4	5	4	4	142	81	2869
1821..	1	4	6	27	34	27	4	4	5	5	4	130	86	2632
1822..	1	5	5	27	41	19	3	4	3	4	3	125	50	2604
1823..	1	5	3	24	44	17	3	4	4	3	5	119	50	2533
1824..	1	4	7	30	43	19	4	3	4	5	3	123	48	2542
1825..	1	3	8	32	44	24	5	4	5	5	3	149	60	2987
1826..	1	7	4	37	49	19	4	6	6	5	4	191	69	3352
1827..	1	7	5	32	47	19	3	5	5	5	6	169	60	2982*
1828..	1	6	5	37	43	14	4	5	5	4	7	172	62	2929*
1829..	1	6	6	48	53	24	4	5	6	6	12	199	69	3519
1830..	1	8	4	40	47	23	5	4	5	5	8	196	70	3531
1831..	1	7	5	35	39	24	5	4	5	7	9	196	66	3310
1832..	1	8	2	35	40	18	5	6	6	7	6	186	68	3105
1833..	1	5	4	32	41	17	5	4	6	5	7	194	69	3188

* Exclusive of two regiments detached to Lisbon, and including one from Malta.

XI. The Revenue of Gibraltar is raised by means of the following taxes:

Wharfage Toll.—On all wines and spirits, strong waters or cordials, landed or introduced into the garrison, per butt, 4*s.* 4*d.*: one moiety of which to be remitted as drawback on re-exportation. On all tobacco landed or introduced into the garrison, 4½*d.* per cwt. or per hogshead, 4*s.* 4*d.*; one moiety of which to be remitted as drawback on re-exportation. In case of dispute as to weight, to be weighed at the expense of the merchant.

Duties on Wines.—On all wines consumed in taverns, wine houses, canteens or other public houses, per gallon, 4*d.*; gauging do. do. 0½*d.*; total per gallon, 4½*d.*

Spirits, Strong Waters and Cordials, intended for consumption in the Garrison.—For every gallon of such spirits, strong waters or cordials, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, 2*s.* 2*d.*; gauging fee per gallon, 0½*d.*; total per gallon, 2*s.* 2½*d.* A proportion of six gallons of spirits to each pipe of wine is allowed free of duty for the purpose of infusion, under the superintendence of an officer belonging to the revenue department.

Storage on Wines and Spirits.—On every botasso or large butt, 5 rs. or 1*s.* 10*d.*; on every pipe, 4 rs. or 1*s.* 5¼*d.*; do. hogshead, 2 rs. or 8¾*d.*; do. quarter cask, 1 r. or 4½*d.*, do. 18 gallon barrel, 10 qts. or 2¾*d.*; do. Demijohn, 10 qts. or 2¾*d.*; do. hamper containing 54 bottles, 2 rs. or 8¾*d.*; do. case containing 12 do. 8 qts. or 2¼*d.*; do. do. 72 do. 2 rs. or 8¾*d.*

Auction Fees.—On all goods sold by auction, allowing ½ per cent. to the auctioner, 2½ per cent.

Weighing Fees.—On all spices per cwt. 4½*d.*; oil and other fine merchandize per do. 2¾*d.*; coarse goods per cwt. 1*d.*; grain, and articles of measurement per fanega, 0½*d.*

Duties and Fees on Licenses and other Police Matters.—Fees on Documents relating to Crown property and issued from the Crown Land Office.—Original grant of ground under seal on paper, 6*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; transfer or partition or confirmation of ditto, 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; approval of a deed of mortgage, 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; new lease, 6*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

Casual Police Fees.—Travelling passport, 4*s.* 4*d.*; bond, of whatever nature, 17*s.* 4*d.*; marriage license, 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

Duties and Fees on Licenses paid annually in advance.—Tobacconist license, 17*s.* 4*d.*; porter do. 4*s.* 4*d.*; hawker do. 1*l.* 6*s.*; broker do. 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; truck cart do. 1*l.* 6*s.*; box cart do. 17*s.* 4*d.*; eating houses, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Duties and Fees on Licenses paid quarterly in advance.—Tavern licenses per diem, 4*s.* 4*d.*; billiard table do. do. 4*s.* 4*d.*; retail wine and spirit store do. 6*s.* 6*d.*; wine house, 6*s.* 6*d.*

Shipping Duties.—These are now levied on ships and vessels arriving at, touching at, or having communication with the town, territory, shipping or anchorage of Gibraltar, and collected and received in pursuance of the order in Council before referred to, in lieu of the quarantine rates previously levied.

For every square-rigged ship, having three masts, 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; for every brig, 1*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; for every schooner, sloop, xebeque, mistico, galliot, or other the like kind of fore-and-aft rigged vessels, 1*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; and for every small coasting vessel, 17*s.* 4*d.* And, in addition to each of the foregoing rates, a further duty, when the ship or vessel is liable to quarantine, of 8*s.* 8*d.* For every day's attendance by a health guard, when embarked, 4*s.* 4*d.*; for every visit by a health guard to a vessel in quarantine, 2*s.* 2*d.*; for every day's attendance by a health guard, in superintending the discharge of a vessel in quarantine, 8*s.* 8*d.*; for every bill of health, 4*s.* 4*d.*; for every endorsement on a bill of health, 4*s.* 4*d.*

The Spanish authorities levy duties at the lines on all articles passing into Gibraltar, varying from 6 to 23 per cent. of the market prices. These duties amount to from 3000*l.* to 4000*l.* per annum, are leviable at the pleasure of the Governor of Algeciras into whose pocket they go. [B. B. 1836.]

Comparative Yearly Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of Gibraltar. [B. B. 1836.]

	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
REVENUE:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Duty and gauging fee on wines	3285	3657	3566	3335	3072	3042	
Ditto ditto on spirits	7850	8109	7203	6916	7079	7693	
Wharfage toll on wines, spirits, and tobacco	..	..	2082	2905	2943	3345	
Rent of tavern licenses	1462	1407	1264	1008	1107	1149	
Rent of wine-house licenses	2699	2638	2570	2583	2252	2153	
Licenses for retail spirit stores	366	575	832	819	788	609	
Auction fees	1395	1787	1912	1629	2098	2562	
Ground and house rents	3403	3077	3450	3396	3986	3776	
Rates and duties of the post department	4267	5645	5721	4519	4519	4850	
Miscellaneous	4867	5808	4382	3584	3515	3492	
Total Revenue £.	29594	32703	32982	30694	30694	32661	
EXPENDITURE:							
Government	5953	5177	5368	5087	4080	3481	
Civil secretary's department	1570	1875	1937	1927	1977	1991	
Judicial department	1652	2963	2435	2713	2580	2437	
Revenue department	3663	3094	2972	2767	3754	3608	
Port department	4306	6347	5561	4478	3804	3506	
Police department	3350	3500	3406	3352	3527	3773	
Ecclesiastical department	..	..	..	447	418	466	
Auditor of revenue accounts	..	..	..	373	424	497	
Allowance to Roman Catholic ministers	..	..	..	..	..	196	
Pensions in Gibraltar	210	957	750	702	702	702	
Miscellaneous services	4317	2702	4138	4364	4533	7469	
Remittances to colonial agent for pensions in England	2561	4368	4523	3111	4934	3782	
Expenses on revenue buildings	429	299	485	106	658	674	
Total Expenditure £.	28014	31284	31579	29430	31393	32586	

Gross revenue in 1821, 29,044*l.*; 1823, 32,410*l.*; 1825, 44,381*l.*; 1826, 45,786*l.*; 1827, 42,511*l.*; 1828, 39,862*l.*; 1829, 34,460*l.*; 1830, 30,841*l.* Expenditure in 1827, 42,511*l.*; 1828, 39,862*l.*; 1829, 32,395*l.*; 1830, 28,570*l.*

The local revenue was in 1836—2165*l.*; collected and expended for paving, cleansing and lighting the town of Gibraltar, 847*l.*; hospital fees expended on hospital. The salary of the Governor is 5000*l.* a-year with public quarters. There are 22 pensioners receiving 4392*l.* per annum [1836, B. B.]

Recapitulation of the Establishment.—[B. B. 1836.] Paid by the colony in sterling money, civil establishment, 15,570*l.*; contingent expenditure, 1,295*l.*; judicial establishment, 2,373*l.*; contingent expenditure, 64*l.*; ecclesiastical establishment, 453*l.*; contingent expenditure, 12*l.*; miscellaneous expenditure, 8,333*l.*; pensions, 4,484*l.*; total, 32,586*l.*

Paid by Great Britain.—[B. B. 1836.] Supplies of rations, provisions and forage, 22,003*l.*; fuel and light, 763*l.*; transport, 226*l.*; pay of extra staff, 3,387*l.*; military allowances, 32*l.*; special services, 3*l*; contingencies, 232*l.*; ordnance, 21,108*l.*; ordi-

naries, 37,294*l.*; commissariat pay, 1,568*l.*; advances 6940*l.*; consignments of specie, 20,841*l.*; hospital supplies, 465*l.*; total, 114,864*l.*

XII. The trade of Gibraltar has been of the utmost value to England during her wars, and it is still of considerable importance. Shortly after its capture in 1704, the settlement was wisely made a free port by Queen Anne, and it soon became a most valuable entrepôt for the distribution of British manufactures to the Barbary states, and to the different countries bordering on the Mediterranean. Progressively increasing, Gibraltar became at length the centre of commerce, which, considering the number of inhabitants, was perhaps without its equal in the world. An idea of the extent to which it was carried may be judged from the fact, that in one year the value of British manufactured goods imported into Gibraltar direct from England, and *exclusive* of colonial produce, was nearly 3,000,000*l.* sterling! And during the last war, it is important to add, that Gibraltar was the most abundant and never-failing source for the supply of the British army with cash. Various circumstances have occurred to diminish the trade of Gibraltar; among the most prominent are the creation of a free port at Cadiz, the establishment of manufactories in the eastern parts of Spain, and the various royal orders of the Spanish Government, which place Gibraltar almost in a state of commercial non-intercourse with Spain, under the plea of preventing smuggling into the provinces adjacent to the fortress. Gibraltar affords indeed a good illustration of the value of our transmarine possessions; for at first sight "the Rock" might be considered a useless appanage of the British Crown. It has no soil on which the enterprising emigrant may settle and by prosperity consume double or treble his heretofore supply of English manufactures (such as our N. American and Australasian colonies); and it possesses no tropical products (such as the E. and W. Indies), but by its commanding position it gives security to the whole of our trade with the Mediterranean and adjacent coasts of Spain and Africa equal to what twenty ships of war could afford; and it is the entrepot of a trade in itself valued at more than a million sterling a-year, and employing annually nearly half a mil[illegible] tons of shipping inwards and outwards. In 18[illegible] value of produce of the United Kingdom impor[illegible] was 988,234*l.*, and of Colonial produce 129,3[illegible]; total, 1,117,614*l.*

IMPORTS OF GIBRALTAR. [B. B. 1836.]

Years.	Gt. Britain. No.	Gt. Britain. Tons.	W. Indies. No.	W. Indies. Tons.	Unit. States. No.	Unit. States. Tons.	For. States. No.	For. States. Tons.	Total. No.	Total. Tons.	Men.
1833	215	27989	85	11763	100	30310	2070	179247	2470	239309	21854
1834	170	24412	46	7979	67	14154	1963	146326	2246	192871	20308
1835	204	28243	59	8133	84	15553	2460	178083	2807	230012	24869
1836	225	27837	31	3875	70	14406	2611	172334	2937	218452	28419

EXPORTS OF GIBRALTAR.

Years.	Gt. Britain. No.	Gt. Britain. Tons.	W. Indies. No.	W. Indies. Tons.	Unit. States. No.	Unit. States. Tons.	For. States. No.	For. States. Tons.	Total. No.	Total. Tons.	Men.
1833	240	32770	105	17752	77	16590	2057	180481	2479	247593	22408
1834	165	21923	63	9429	73	15533	1884	153031	2185	100916	19862
1835	217	29657	60	7317	103	22786	2327	168464	2707	228224	23948
1836	239	35263	52	6072	93	20292	2387	165322	2771	226949	26867

No return in the Blue Book prior to 1833.

The following table will convey some idea of the trade of the port as a depot for the sale of British manufactures:

Cotton and Woollen Goods, &c. exported from the United Kingdom to Gibraltar, 1820 to 1831.

Years.	Cottons White or Plain.	Printed or Dressed.	Hosiery and Small Wares, Declared Value.	Twist and Yarn.	Total Value of Cottons.	Woollen Manufactures Declared Value.	Grand total of Cotton and Woollen Manufactures.	Declared Value of all other Articles.	Tons of Shipping from Great Britain. British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Yards.	Yards.	£.	lbs.	£.	£.	£.				
1820	6670756	7849076	21476	61182	848940	98913	947853	No Returns.	29775	5551	35326
1821	5657362	7012146	24025	31762	716028	127131	843159		16884	389	17273
1822	9257810	12564351	24340	42580	1090376	193911	1284287		22468	259	22727
1823	5162335	8841514	21328	64467	636834	138071	774905		23036	2071	25107
1824	10372024	10359280	19542	131635	961761	160259	1122020		19557	1539	21096
1825	6604138	7536984	14118	78830	564964	90781	655745		17813	3896	21709
1826	6873599	6379692	14039	119762	516709	60975	577684		16962	1817	18779
1827	9221816	7981075	19223	105262	621230	72844	694074		18973	1702	20675
1828	9763381	8744550	22038	53832	666232	71863	738095		19394	628	20022
1829	6242358	3999731	10062	21873	322969	39885	362654		10191	235	10426
1830	3008355	1750307	5772	14835	146448	20730	167178		10677	968	11645
1831	6076611	3832398	6158	39196	248068	15459	263527		14349	723	15072

Imports of Gibraltar.—1833, 3035 hhds. 12449¼ cwt. of Tobacco; 1834, 5056 do. 27½ do. do. 1835, 7684 do. 2¼ do. do. 1836, 9496¼ do. 3¾ do. do. 1833, (686 pipes, 134 hhds. 56 qr. casks, 3087 gallons

of spirits; 1834, 115713 gallons of wine; 1835, 78551 do.; 1836, 121485 do. 1833, 4096 pipes, 579 hhds., 1629 qr. casks, 20 octaves, 3658 gallons of wine. 1834, 861,471 gallons of wine; 1835, 645,884 do. do. 1836, 626,265 do. do.

Exports of Gibraltar.—1833, 8000 cwt. of Tobacco; 1834, 1138 hhds., 3 cwt. of Tobacco; 1835, 2303 do. 9 do.; 1836, 3468 do. 6 do.; 1833, 138 pipes, 57 hhds., 6 qr. casks, 174 barrels, 2502 gallons of spirits; 1834, 38740 gallons of spirits; 1835, 19800 do.; 1836, 48818 do.; 1833, and 481 pipes, 186 hhds., 5165 qr. casks, 1787 barrels, 1500 gallons of wine. 1834, 387864 gallons of wine; 1835, 259555 do. 1836, 144562 do.

XIII. Spanish currency is still much used.

Gold Coins, 1836.—A Doubloon is sixteen dollars = 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; half do. = 1*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; quarter do. = 17*s.* 4*d.*; eighth do. = 8*s.* 8*d.*; sixteenth do. = 4*s.* 4*d.*;—*Silver Coins.* Dollar piece 4*s.* 4*d.*, half do. 2*s.* 2*d.*; quarter do. 1*s.* 1*d.*; peseta 9¾*d.*; eighth of a dollar 6½*d.*; half peseta 5*d.*: sixteenth of a dollar 3¼*d.*; quarter peseta 2½*d.* Also a small quantity of British silver coin.—*Copper Coin.* Five quarterpiece = ½*d.*; one do. = ¼*d*; chovy = ⅛*d.* Also a quantity of British copper coin. The dollar fixed at 4*s.* 4*d.* in virtue of the order of His Majesty's council, dated 23rd, March 1825.

No paper currency. Quantity of coin unknown.

Course of exchange.— 1836 October; London at 90 days date 51½*d.* to 51¾*d.* Cadiz-8 days sight ½ to 5-8 per cent. dis.; Malaga do. 3-8 to ½ p. c. prem. Madrid do. 1¾ to 2 p. c. dis.; Seville do. 7-8 to 1 p. c. dis.; Marseilles 90 days date 5 *r.* 44 *c.* to 5 *r.* 45 *c.*; Paris do. 5 *r.* 44 *c.* to 5 *r.* 45 *c.*; Genoa do. 5 *r.* 43*c.* to 5 *r.* 44 *c.* Premium on Spanish pillared dollars 1¾ to 2 per cent.

Weights and measures.— Arrobe, twenty-six lbs. English = 3½ gallons. Five fanegas (strake measure of wheat) or eight Winchester bushels, or two heaped fanegas of Indian corn = 4½ bushels. Pipe, 117 gallons = 126 gallons English wine measure. The Spanish quintal of 100 lb. = 101¾ lbs. English.

XIV. Gibraltar is not the barren rock that has been supposed; Colonel James mentions the names of 310 different trees and plants growing on the promontory. Several kinds of fruits are cultivated, and the vine and fig flourish in exuberance; after rains vegetation is richly luxuriant. The olive, almond, orange, lemon, and indeed every tree planted in a proper spot, thrive on Gibraltar; in the naval garden in the south are some noble date trees; the prickly pear runs wild, the aloe abounds, and the palmetto was formerly plentiful. Geraniums of almost every species grow in the utmost profusion, and a great variety of wild and uncultivated plants and herbs are found in every part of the mountain. Among the *native* fruits brought to market are seven or eight kinds of grapes, figs, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, almonds, apples, peaches, plums, apricots, (vulgo "*Kill Johns*") cherries, strawberries, &c., and potatoes, cabbages, onions, cucumbers, artichokes, tomatas, peas, kidney beans, spinage, lettuces, radishes, &c. &c., are produced in abundance. During the latter part of the last siege, the quantity of vegetables grown was sufficient for the supply of the garrison, and the quantity of garden ground is now augmented. Different kinds of fishes are brought to market, in former times the bay was so celebrated for its fishing of *tunny* and salmonettas that coins were struck in which these fish are represented. [See *Colonial Library* for a specific description of all the fish usually taken.]

Manufactures, &c. [BB. 1836].—The garrison is indebted to Messrs. Duguid and Co., for the erection of a steam mill, for grinding wheat, sufficient for the consumption of the troops and inhabitants.

"The engine is of 14 horse power, on the latest and most approved principles, it is calculated to work 6 pair of stones of 4 feet diameter, and can with ease deliver ground, cleaned and dressed from 35 to 40 quarters of wheat in 24 hours; more might be produced in cases of emergency, but the quantity mentioned exceeds what the persons concerned in the mill expect to sell for the supply of the place, to which their attention is almost entirely confined.

The soft wheat hitherto ground by the mill, has been the produce of the Baltic ports, Weismar and Danzig, and this class is preferred by the military and British inhabitants. The hard wheat, ground, has been the produce of Tagauroe, Volo, Sicily and Morocco, and this class is much preferred by the Italians, Spaniards, Hebrews, and most of the foreign inhabitants. The labour and consequent expense is considerably more in grinding the hard wheat than the soft. The prices at which the mill flour has been sold, since the commencement of the establishment have varied from 5 to 6½ dol. per barrel of 196 lbs. net weight, wholesale and retail; the mill not selling a smaller quantity than 14 lbs. United States flour could not now be imported of a quality equal to that made at the mill to sell under 10½ dol. to 12 per barrel, the last year however has been one of great scarcity in that country, but I may say for many years past, flour could not be imported to sell under 7½ to 8 dol. in Gibraltar. The quality of the mill flour depends of course upon the quality of the wheat, as it is now perfectly demonstrated, that the machinery works admirably, and experience is daily benefitting this quite original undertaking in Gibraltar, from the cleaning and separating the grain to the final dressing of the flour; the pastry cooks and bakers, consider, and pronounce its quality to be quite unexceptionable, and as the supply is constant of fresh ground, and at unexampled moderate prices, the proprietors flatter themselves, the enterprize will prove a great public benefit, without their being individual sufferers. It is not undeserving of remark that the benefit is fully verified to the garrison by the ample supply of bran, for the cattle, which formerly was entirely imported from Spain, and is now as part of the produce of the mill, abundant, at less than half its former price.

Market Prices of Provisions in January 1835, in Gibraltar, Malta and Corfu.

Articles.	Gibraltar.		Malta.		Corfu.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef, per lb.	0	6½	0	4	0	3
Mutton, ditto	0	7	0	4½	0	3½
Veal, ditto	0	9	0	6	0	6
Turkey	5	0	6	0	6	0
Fowl	1	6	1	5	1	8
Eggs, the dozen	0	7½	0	4	0	6
Bread, 1st quality, per lb.	0	2¼	0	1¾	0	1½
Ditto 2d ditto	0	2	0	1¼	0	1
Wine, common, per pint	0	2	0	1⅛	0	1½
Oil, ditto	0	4¾	0	6¼	0	5
Firewood, the 1,000 lbs.	6	6	9	7	6	0
Expense of washing a dozen pieces	3	3	1	0	1	6

Average prices of various Produce and Merchandize.

[B. B.]—Horned cattle, 8*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. each; horses 15*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*.; (there are are no cattle, horse, sheep or swine reared within the garrison; the cattle consumed here are exported from Barbary and Spain; the horses, sheep, goats and swine are from Spain, and all the other articles enumerated, are from England and foreign countries;) sheep, 19*s*. 6*d*.; goats, 1*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*.; swine, 1*l*. 19*s*.; milk, 6½*d*. per quart; salt butter, 1*s*. 1*d*. per lb.; cheese, 3*l*. 13*s*. 8*d*. per cwt.; wheaten bread, 2*d*. per lb.; beef, 5½*d*. per lb.; mutton, 4½*d*. per lb.; pork, 4½*d*. per lb.; rice, 17*s*. 4*d*. per cwt.; coffee, 2*l*. 14*s*. 2*d*. per cwt.; tea, 2*s*. 7½*d*. per lb.; sugar, 2*l*. 2*s*. 7½*d*. per cwt.; salt, 4½*d*. per cwt.; wine—Port, 34*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. per pipe; Madeira, 34*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. per pipe; Sherry, 34*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. per pipe; Common, 6*l*. 1*s*. 4*d*. per pipe; brandy, 17*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. per pipe; beer, 6*l*. 1*s*. 4*d*. per hghd.; tobacco, 2*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. per cwt.

Wages for labour.—Domestic, 26*s*. per month; Prædial, none; Trades, 6*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*. per month.

CHAPTER II.—MALTA AND GOZO.

I. *Malta*, and its adjacent island of Gozo, are situate between Sicily and the African coast, in the mouth of the great bay formed by Cape Bon and Cape Razat, in the parallel of (*i. e*. Valetta, the capital) 35.54. north, and the meridian of 14.34. east, the most southerly island in Europe.

II. This island was known eighteen hundred years ago under the name of Melite or Melita, Pliny and Strabo both mentioning it under this denomination, and there is no doubt that Melita, and not an islet on the Illyrian shore of the Adriatic, was the site of St. Paul's shipwreck. It appears to have been at one period a Carthaginian colony, when this singular people held such powerful sway in the Mediterranean; but whether it was the island mentioned under the appellation of Hyperia (by Homer in the Odyssey) and Ogygia, is doubtful.

The Phœnicians landed, it is said, on Malta about 1519 years before Christ, and the navigation of the Mediterranean belonging at this period to that commercial people, they formed a colony there which soon rose in trade and wealth. Whether Malta was inhabited previous to the landing of the Phœnicians is doubtful; according to the fabulous history, it was originally tenanted by the Phæacians (qu. Phœnicians), a race of giants. After being in possession of the island for upwards of seven centuries, the Greeks, 736 years B. C. drove out the Phœnicians settled on the island, and called it *Melitas*.

Both the Phœnicians and the Greeks, while in the possession of Malta, erected extensive buildings, and struck different coins, the relics of some of which are still extant.

About 528 years B. C. the Carthaginians disputed the dominion of Malta or Melita with the Greeks, and it was for some time divided between these two powerful nations; the latter were, however, finally compelled to abandon the island to the Carthaginians, under whose sway it grew into such magnitude and wealth as to excite the cupidity and enterprize of the Romans in the first Punic war, where it was plundered by Attilius Regulus, and seized upon by Cornelius. The Romans, however, were soon expelled from the island, and only recovered it after the naval victory gained by C. Lutatius Catulus, 242 years B. C., when a peace was granted to the Carthaginians on the hard condition of their giving up to the Romans all the islands in their possession between Africa and Italy. The Romans were justly proud of their acquisition of Melita; they took every precaution to gain the attachment of the resident Greek and mixed population, permitted them the continuation of their ancient customs, and made it a municipium, allowing the inhabitants to be governed by their own laws, under a pro-prætor dependent on the prætorship of Sicily.

The commerce and manufactures of the island were sedulously encouraged; the cotton and linen cloths of Melita were so famed for their fineness and the skill with which they were prepared, as to be regarded at Rome as an article of luxury. Great attention was paid to improving and beautifying the settlement, and the merchants and the sailors were then wont to repair to the temples to offer incense to the protecting gods of the island and its trade. On the division of the Roman empire, the island of Malta fell to Constantine, but the feuds of religious dissensions occupying all parties, the Romans in their colonies, as well as at home, felt the desolating inroads of barbarism. The Vandals seized upon Sicily in 454 A. D., and next took possession of Malta, whence they were driven ten years after by the Goths. Under the Goths and Vandals the commerce of Malta perished; it was, however, partially revived under the reign of Justinian, who sent Belisarius to wrest Africa from the Vandals. Belisarius landed in Malta A. D. 553, and reunited it to the remnant of the empire, but not being allowed the immunities previously granted by its former masters, the island never entirely recovered its ancient splendour.

Malta became now a prey to feuds and dissensions, and for three centuries from the reign of Justinian we are ignorant of the events which mark its history. About the year 870 A. D. the inhabitants called in the Arabs, but they were driven out the same year by the bravery of the Greeks, who from thence remained undisturbed masters for 34 years; but the Arabs again descended in great force, exterminated the Greeks, sold their wives and children for slaves, and established a government, dependent upon the Emir of Sicily. The name of Melitas was then by the Arabs corrupted into that of Malta. To supply the deficiency of taxes which the Arabs would not levy on the Maltese, the former fitted out piratical cruisers, fortified the city of Notabile, built a fortress on the site of the present castle of St. Angelo, and enriched Malta with the plunder acquired on the sea. The Arabs, in their turn, were also driven out of Malta by the Normans, A. D. 1090, under Count Roger, who established the popular council, which

was composed of clergy, nobles, and people freely elected. The island was afterwards given up to the Germans, on account of the marriage between Constance, heiress of Sicily, and Henry VI., son of the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa. Malta was erected into a county and marquisate, but its trade was now totally ruined, and for a considerable period it remained solely a fortified garrison.

Malta remained for 72 years subject to the emperors of Germany; and Charles of Anjou, brother of Louis IX., King of France, on becoming King of Sicily, made himself master of the island. On the change of sovereigns in Sicily, after the well known affair of the Sicilian vespers, Malta continued faithful to the French, but was soon conquered by the King of Arragon, who, as well as (his successors in the supremacy in 1414) the Kings of Castile, ceded it in title of fief to some favourite of the monarch or servant of the crown.

The Maltese at this time beheld themselves twice mortgaged for sums lent to their princes; they, therefore, always jealous of their liberty, made a noble effort to retrieve themselves from this thraldom, by twice paying 30,000 florins of gold (a large sum in those days), for which the island was pawned. King Alphonzo, therefore, A. D. 1428, declared and promised that in future Malta and Gozo should never be separated from the kingdom of Sicily. Alphonzo permitted, also, the inhabitants, in case of a breach of promise, to oppose him by force, without such conduct being deemed rebellious.

Charles V., with a view towards commanding the Mediterranean, and to secure the coast of Sicily, became master of Malta; and aware of its great advantages, and that he might be saved the expense of its garrison, while at the same time he might prevent his European enemies from making a descent on the possession, located the order of St. John of Jerusalem at Malta, who being driven from their principal place of residence, Rhodes, were glad to accept the aid of a powerful prince, who in 1530 A. D., granted Malta, Gozo and the city of Tripoli, in perpetual sovereignty to the knights.

For a history of the Knights of St. John and of Malta, during their occupation of the island from 1530 to 1798, when it was forcibly occupied by the French under Napoleon, see my "*History of the Colonies*" and "*Colonial Library*." It will suffice to mention here, that the Maltese rose *en masse* on the 2d Sept. 1798, against the French troops (6,000 men) then in Valetta. A small detachment of British troops aided the Maltese blockade of the garrison in the beginning of 1800, and on the 4th September 1800, the French capitulated to the combined Maltese and British troops.

Malta has ever since formed a portion of the British empire. Mr. Cameron was first appointed Civil Commissioner, and was succeeded by Sir Alexander Ball, who died in 1809; General Sir Hildebrand Oakes, was Chief until 1813, when Sir Thomas Maitland arrived; Sir Thomas died in 1824, and was succeeded by the Marquess of Hastings, his lordship died in 1826; and was succeeded by General Sir Frederick Ponsonby, who died in 1836; the present Governor is Major-General Bouverie.

III. The island was formerly placed by all geographers in Africa, but was declared to be in Europe, as regards the service of our soldiery, by a British Act of Parliament. It is the most southerly island in Europe, the parallel (Valetta Observatory) being in 35°. 53'. north, and the meridian 14° 30′ 35″ east of Greenwich. The shape is an irregular oval, which has been compared by some to a fish—its southern aspect resembling the back, the bay of Marsa Sirocco the mouth, the various indentations on the north aspect the ventral fins, and the deep indentation of the bay of Melleha, with a corresponding indentation at the back of the island, the tail; the island, in fact, stretches east and west, and is much indented with bays and inlets of the sea on the side which corresponds with the coast of Sicily, while that which looks towards the African coast is nearly a continual curve.

The extreme length of the island is stated by Dr. Hennen at 18 to 20 miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south 10 to 12 miles, and circumference 60 to 70; but a chart of the islands under the British crown, furnished me from the Colonial Office, makes the extreme length sixteen and three-quarter miles, extreme breadth nine, with an area of 95 square miles (another estimate will be found under the head of *agriculture*). The official document makes Gozo (the island adjacent to Malta, and under the same government) nine and three quarter miles extreme length, five and one-third breadth, with an area of 27 square miles. The following, according to Captain Smyth, are the bearings and distances between several points on the south coast of Sicily and Malta: from Cape Passaro to Valetta, south 33.41. west, 56 miles; Alicata to ditto, 21.55. east, 75½ miles: Terra Nova to ditto, 10.40., 70 miles; Girgenti to ditto, 30.03., 90 miles; Sciacca to ditto, 35.51., 118 miles; Cape Granitola to ditto, 42.32., miles; Maretimo to ditto, 42.45., 173 miles. Malta is distant from Cape Passaro, the nearest point of Sicily, north, 56 miles, and Cape Bon, the nearest point of the African continent, is almost 200 miles distant in a south-west direction. It is bounded on the east by the island of Candia, on the west by the islets of Pantelleria, Linosa, and Lampedusa, on the north by Sicily, and on the south by Tripoli. The sea dividing Malta from Sicily is only 80 fathoms deep in the middle or deepest part, very shallow in other places, and the bottom sandy: it is called the Canal of Malta, and is generally rough, with strong currents setting through it on the north-west side towards the east-south-east, and on the east-south-east side towards the east. Gozo Isle, originally known under the name of "*Gaulos*" by the Greeks, "*Gaulum*," by the Romans, and by corruption in the Arabic language "*Gaudese*," which in process of time was Italianized into Gozo (pronounced Godso), is situate on the westward of Malta, distant from thence in its nearest point about three miles, though some parts of the strait is five miles broad. In the channel lies the small islet of Comino, formerly called "Hephostia," of an oblong shape, and about five miles in circumference, with a still smaller islet or rock called *Cominetto*, off its north-west extremity. Malta, comparatively speaking, is low, the highest land being estimated at no more than 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, and cannot be discerned until the mariner approaches within 20 to 30 miles of the shore. The hill and dale surface is beautifully diversified, and the natural industry of the Maltese has converted an apparently barren rock into a very picturesque country. As a general feature, it may be observed, that the island is furrowed with vallies running from south-west to north east, parallel to each other, and becoming longer and deeper as they extend from the eastern and western extremity. One, termed Melleha, nearly divides Malta into two parts; the most fertile, however, is the vale, which forms at its lowest extremity the Port of Valetta.

A small range of hills and craggy rocks, called the Ben Jemma Hills, bearing a north-west direction from Valetta, stretch across the entire breadth of the island, and from these different spurs branch off, giving variety to the landscape. The southern shore consists of high or shelving rocks, without creeks or ports, or where a landing could be effected. To the east there is the port of Marsa (*Marsa*, in Arabic, signifies port or harbour) Scala, and towards the south-west that of Marsa Sirocco, capable of containing a great number of vessels. On the west there are two bays, called Antifaga and Magiarro.

The port of St. Paul is on the coast opposite Sicily, and is so called from a tradition that the vessel in which St. Paul was sent prisoner to Rome was driven in thither by a storm. St. George's Port, towards the north, is not far distant from that of St. Paul; St. Julian's Bay is on the same shore. [For the topography of the island, and a description of its forts, &c., see "*Colonial Library*, Vol. VII.]

Gozo (or *Gaudisch*, as the natives call it), as before observed, is separated from Malta by an arm of the sea, four to five miles wide; with an average length of eight miles, six broad, and 20 in circumference; although fertile and thickly inhabited, it contains no town, the inhabitants being scattered in six villages, protected by a strong fort, *Rabato*, in the centre of the island. The surface of the island is very agreeeably diversified with hill and dale, some of the more elevated parts in the north-west being nearly 2,000 feet above the sea. A chain of these elevations encircle the island, embracing a beautiful series of fertile vallies, separated by gently rising grounds; the summits of some of the mountains are flattened, and form truly table lands; others are rounded or mammillary; and there are four or five remarkably detached hills, perfectly conical in shape, and presenting the appearance of old volcanic productions. The interior of the island and its shores abound in caves and rocks, being of the same calcareous nature as those of Malta, but the country is much more rural and agreeable.

Fort Chambray, commenced in 1749, contains the principal accommodation for troops: it lies on the south-east side of the island, and is built upon an elevated promontory, forming one side of a little bay in which the Malta boats anchor; the shore all round is very bold especially to the south, where it rises into rugged and inaccessible cliffs, with huge masses of rock broken off from them and projecting into the sea; the road gradually winds from the sea to the fort (which is 500 feet above the shore) after a circuit of about 700 yards; the area on which this fortification is built being about 2,500 feet in circumference. The barracks accommodate 250 men, are admirably arranged, and there is a small but excellent hospital attached.

The oblong islet of Comino, two miles in length, lying between the larger islands, has a few inhabitants, employed in cultivating about 30 acres of land, and in preserving the numerous rabbits.

Besides Cominotto, which lies off the north-west end of Comino, there are four or five other islets, or rather rocks, belonging to Malta and Gozo. On the south coast of Malta is Filfosa, or Filfia, which contains, it is said, an ancient parish church; nearer the shore, and more to the eastward, is a rock called the Pietra Nera; and at the north-west end of the island, towards Gozo, is another rock, called the Scoglio Marfo. At the north end of St. Paul's Bay is the island of Salmonetta, but the best known of these appendages is the fungus rock of Gozo, or "*Hagira tal general*," celebrated for its production of *Corallina Officinalis* (Linnæus), or *fungus melitensis*, at one time esteemed as a sovereign panacea for all diseases.

IV. Malta is composed of limestone of different species and of unequal density, though generally speaking remarkably soft, and crumbling down even under the action of the weather with great facility. Calcareous freestone is more or less abundant, limestone generally lying on the freestone, and the latter incumbent ona bed of marl.

The hard stone used in architecture is a species of coarse marble of crystalline structure, of specific gravity 2.5,—not absorbent of moisture, and not liable to decompose or disintegrate on exposure to the atmosphere. It consists almost entirely of carbonate of lime. It is well adapted to all works requiring strength, and particularly well fitted for pavements and floors. It is found in many parts of the island, generally near the surface. (See "*Colonial Library*.")

V. The climate of Malta is decidedly warm, indeed, almost tropical. The *maximum* temperature for the year may be taken at 90. Fahrenheit, the *minimum* at 46., and the mean at 63. The barometer may be similarly quoted at 38. 8., 30. 2., and 30. 5. The hydrometer 87., 30., and 58½. The heat of the summer is doubtless increased by radiation of the solar rays from the rocks surrounding Valetta; but in the country around, and in Gozo in particular, the atmosphere is from 2. to 4. cooler.

The most prevalent winds are the south-east the Sirocco) and the north-west; the former characterized by its humidity, accompanied by an exhausting degree of temperature, producing a damp and suffocating smell to the sick; these Siroccos are most prevalent in August, September, and October. The north-east wind ("*gregale*") is brief and violent in its duration, frequently occasioning serious mischief in the harbour during the winter months.

Occasionally sudden and partial gusts of intensely heated air are felt in Malta, which are blown from the coast of Africa. Fortunately they seldom exceed half a minute in duration, for if longer continued, life would be extinguished, owing to the severity of the heat, which is remarkable for blowing in tracts, affecting the inhabitants of one house and not their neighbours. It is probably a portion of the "Samiel" or "Simoom" of Africa. When dry wind blows over the island, especially in summer, volumes of impalpable dust float about, which is precipitated in the shape of a shower of mud, on the recurrence of a damp wind, or when the fogs and dews are peculiarly long.

No regular sea and land breezes are felt in Malta, by which the heat would be moderated; and it is a remarkable fact that Captain Smyth found the temperature of the sea, round the adjacent shores of Sicily, at a depth of 10 to 20 fathoms, 73. to 76. Fahrenheit, which was 10 or 12 degrees warmer than the water outside of the Straits of Gibraltar. Snow only appears at Malta as a luxury imported from Etna, but in the winter months there are frequent hail showers. Rain falls with tropical violence in December, January, and part of February. About March the sky gets settled; an occasional shower may fall in April and May, but during June, July, and August not a cloud is to be seen. September and October are cooled with showers, the air is placid and invigorating, and termed "St. Martin's," or the "little summer."

Return of Deaths amongst the British Troops in the Command of Malta, during a period of Ten Years, viz.—from 1825 to 1834 inclusive. [Transmitted to me from Malta by the late Governor Sir F. Ponsonby.]

Diseases.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	Total.
Febris Quot. Interm.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
——— Remittens	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	10	14
——— Cont. Com.	5	6	3	5	1	5	7	2	1	4	39
——— Synochus	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Delirium Tremens	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	4
Phlegmon et Abscessus	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	3
Phrenitis	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Pneumonia	–	1	1	–	–	2	10	3	6	2	25
Peritonitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Enteritis	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Hepatites Acuta	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	4
——— Chronica	1	2	–	1	2	1	1	3	1	–	12
Rheumatismus Acutus	3	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	7
——— Chronicus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Variola	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
Scarlatina	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Erysipelas	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3
Hæmoptysis	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Hæmatemesis	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
Phthisis Pul. Tub.	4	6	5	3	9	5	8	4	10	12	66
Catarrhus Acutus	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	2	6
——— Chronicus	–	2	–	–	4	1	4	1	2	1	15
Dysenteria Acuta	3	3	3	4	5	11	5	4	2	3	43
——— Chronica	1	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	6
Apoplexia	1	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	1	1	8
Paralysis	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Dyspepsia	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Epilepsia	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Dyspnœa Cont.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3
Colica	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2
Cholera Morbus	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Diarrhœa	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	–	–	1	13
Amentia	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2
Mania	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Anasarca	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	4
Ascites	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
Scrophula	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Hydarthrus	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Icterus	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3
Dysuria	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Vulnus Incisum	–	2	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	6
Contusiæ	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	3
Fractura	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	1	6
Hæmorrhagia	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Total	25	30	19	27	32	43	47	23	34	47	327
Sudden Deaths, &c.											
Hæmoptysis	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Syncope	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Aneurisma	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Apoplexia	1	–	–	4	1	1	–	2	1	1	11
Hæmatemesis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Fractura	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Contusia	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
Vulnus Sclopitarium	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Suicides	1	–	1	1	2	4	–	1	2	2	14
Drowned	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
Suffocation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Suffered the penalty of the law	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Total	4	1	2	5	4	7	4	6	4	6	43
Average strength of command	2036	2610	1776	2667	2291	2406	2094	2118	2117	2364	

Numerical Return of Men sent home to be discharged the service, or for change of Climate, from the Ma[illegible] command, during ten years, viz from 1825 to 1834 inclusive.

Disease.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	T[illegible]
Febris Quot. Interm.	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
—— Cont. Com.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	[illegible]
Phlegmon et Abscessus	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	[illegible]
Cynanche Trachealis	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	1	1	1	..	4	3	1	..	1	[illegible]
Hepatitis Acuta	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	[illegible]
——— Chronica	7	7	4	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	[illegible]
Nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Itheumatismus Acutus	..	..	2	..	..	2	4	1	1	2	[illegible]
——— Chronicus	3	7	1	1	3	5	2	..	4	1	[illegible]
Hæmoptysis	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	[illegible]
Phthisis Pul. Tub.	5	4	1	1	1	2	6	6	3	3	[illegible]
Catarrhus Chronicus	1	9	19	3	1	12	4	9	8	8	[illegible]
Dysenteria Chronica	5	1	2	3	..	..	2	1	10	14	[illegible]
Paralysis	..	2	..	4	1	1	1	..	..	1	[illegible]
Dyspepsia	..	4	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	3	[illegible]
Epilepsia	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	[illegible]
Asthma period. Convul.	..	..	1	2	..	5	..	..	2	..	[illegible]
Dyspnea Cont.	5	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	[illegible]
Diarrhœa	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	[illegible]
Amentia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Mania	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	[illegible]
Anasarca	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Ascites	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
Physconia	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Scrophula	..	1	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	[illegible]
Syphilis Consecutiva	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scorbutus	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Icterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	[illegible]
Contractura	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
Eneuresis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Hernia Humoralis	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	[illegible]
Strictura Urethræ	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Sarcocele	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Obstipatio	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
Varia	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	5
Hernia	2	10	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	19
Aneurisma	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fistula in Ano	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
——— in Perinæo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Luxatio	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
Subluxatio	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Vulnus Sclopitarium	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	[illegible]
——— Incisum	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Contusio	2	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	9
Ambustio	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Ulcus	3	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	6	15
Fractura	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	[illegible]
Amputatio	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Caries of teeth	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Morbi Oculorum	18	9	4	..	10	5	6	4	6	1	63
—— Cutis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5
Total	57	74	53	29	31	64	46	28	50	61	493
Worn out, &c.	3	..	1	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	24
	60	74	54	48	31	65	46	28	50	61	517
Average strength of command	2036	2610	1776	2667	2291	2406	2094	2118	2117	2364	

Return of Deaths in the island of Malta, from 1st January to 31st December, 1834.

Diseases.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Abortus	17	9	10	10	10	4	15	16	8	10	7	10	126
Abscessus	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	1	9
Anasarca	8	17	13	10	14	6	5	8	7	8	11	10	117
Angina	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
Aneurisma	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5
Anthrax	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	3	–	1	–	8
Apoplexia	24	16	12	13	8	4	6	7	3	13	7	18	131
Ascitis	–	8	4	3	2	–	4	2	1	3	1	4	27
Asthma	4	1	8	1	5	–	2	–	3	6	3	5	38
Aphtæ	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4
Bronchitis	4	2	2	3	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	15
Cancer	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	8
Cangrena	1	4	3	2	3	4	–	1	1	3	2	4	28
Cardialgia	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
Carditis	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Catarrhus acutus	7	8	9	4	4	–	3	1	2	4	2	5	49
——— chronicus	2	2	3	–	2	2	–	–	1	–	2	4	19
Colica	2	1	1	–	–	–	4	2	3	1	6	–	21
Cephalgia	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Convulsio	2	3	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	2	1	12
Collisi causa pulveris	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
Concussio cerebri	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	3
Croup	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Combustio accidentalis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Debilitas senilis	5	11	11	8	4	4	2	8	3	–	3	3	66
——— infantilis	13	14	21	5	11	5	6	6	5	6	9	11	112
Diabetes	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4
Diarrhœa	17	15	30	16	10	31	25	34	27	20	25	25	275
Dentitio	11	11	9	8	9	18	25	25	29	20	15	5	186
Dyspepsia	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Dysenteria acuta	4	1	7	2	–	–	6	21	9	11	15	4	79
——— chronica	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	4	–	18
Eclampsia	27	28	25	26	17	6	12	17	11	9	8	18	204
Empyema	–	3	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	6
Encephalitis	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	4	1	1	11
Enteritis	3	6	4	6	3	3	7	2	9	11	6	6	66
Epilepsia	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5
Erysipelas phlegmonosa	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
Febris intermittens	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
—— remittens	–	–	5	7	1	2	–	5	1	2	2	4	29
—— putrida	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	4
—— nervosa	4	4	5	6	1	3	4	–	7	1	7	7	52
—— typhoida	8	6	18	7	14	5	5	10	5	5	4	3	80
—— lentis	6	13	9	6	4	8	9	6	5	3	6	5	80
—— communis synocha	8	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
—— vel sinochus	–	–	2	13	12	7	2	3	6	3	3	2	53
Flegmon	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Fractura	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Fungus hæmatodes	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Gastritis	1	–	2	2	1	–	2	–	–	1	2	1	12
Hæmatura	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Hæmopytisis	–	2	2	3	–	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	13
Hepatitis	2	–	1	1	2	–	1	3	–	1	2	1	14
Homicidium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Hernia	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	4
Hydrocephala	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	4
Hydrothorax	–	6	10	1	3	5	2	1	4	3	8	7	50
Icterus	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	3
Ischuria	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	3
Marasmus senilis	4	1	1	–	1	2	1	–	4	7	2	7	30
——— infantilis	24	13	16	9	10	30	32	20	15	14	15	9	207
Metritis	–	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	7
Morbili	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3

Continued over

Return of Deaths* &., *Continued.*

Diseases.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mortui in partu	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4
Mortui in utero matris	3	8	6	3	5	2	4	1	3	4	5	4	48
Nephritis	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	—	2
Neruosdis	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	—	2
Palpitatio	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	1
Peritonitus puerperalis	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	1
Pertussis	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	—	8
Phthisis pulmonalis	14	12	12	10	13	8	14	19	–	–	–	—	150
Phrenitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	—	1
Pleuritis	3	–	2	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	12
Podagra retropulsa	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	1
Pneumonitis	6	2	8	10	4	1	1	2	2	3	4	6	49
Pneumonia notha	1	1	1	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	—	7
Rheumatismus chronicus	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Scirrus	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	3
Scorbutus	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	2
Scrophula	3	1	2	4	4	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	24
Sphacelus	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	3	1	1	—	9
Suffocatio	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	—	1
———— in aqua	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1	–	1	1	11
Syphillis	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	3
Splenitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	—	—	1
Tetanus	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	9
Trachitis	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	1
Tussis infantilis	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	1
Ulcus	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	—	—	4
Vomitus	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	1
Volvolus	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	4
Ustio	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	2
Total	262	262	291	230	195	176	218	252	204	208	211	223	2732

* The greater number of deaths were in January, February, March, and August, and the principal fatal diseases, Diarrhœa, Marasmus, and other diseases arising from debility.

Mortality of infants received into the Foundling Hospital at Malta from 1833 to 1836:—Entered in 1833, 163; Died, 135; Survived, 28. 1834, E. 125; D. 112; S. 13. 1835, E. 149; D. 99; S. 50. 1836, E. 160; D. 132; S. 28. Total E. 597; D. 478; S. 119.

The endemic diseases are few; small pox has been unknown for some years; varicella and scarlatina, occasionally appear, and measles are not unusual. The most important endemic is the plague, which was first noticed in the Maltese annals in 1549, A. D.; in 1593 it again appeared:—in 1623, 40 persons died of it, and in 1663 it reappeared, when only 20 persons fell victims to it: but its advent in 1675 was dreadful, for 11,300 persons died of this terrible malady. For 130 years Malta was free from plague, when it broke out with fearful violence in 1813; for, from its commencement in April, 1813, to its termination in September the same year, 4,486 deaths took place in the island, of which 1,223 occurred in Valetta, the mortality being about 80 in the 100 attacked: the monthly progress is shewn by the deaths from April to November, viz.: April, three cases; May, 110; June, 800; July, 1,595; August, 1,042; September, 674; October, 211; November, 53; *maximum* of the thermometer during those months was, 71° 82° 84° 88° 86° 88° 83° 72° F. strong winds blew during part of the period, particularly in July. How the plague originated was never clearly ascertained: it was generally attributed to three vessels which arrived in Malta, 29th March, 1813, from Alexandria, where the plague was then raging; some of the crews of these vessels died on the passage, from pestilential diseases.

It is a remarkable fact, that some of the populous villages or casals in Malta totally escaped the disorder, and cases are on record where a woman held her dying husband in her arms, or the husband nursed his dying wife and children with perfect impunity; nay, even children sucked their dying mothers, and lay infolded in their arms without contracting the disease.

VI. When, or by whom Malta was first peopled is unknown; according to fabular tradition, the island was primarily tenanted by a race of giants. When in possession of the Phœnicians and Carthaginians it was probably thickly inhabited, owing to the extensive commerce carried on; but the earliest data I can obtain are those given by Boisgelin, who says, that in 1559, after the raising of the famous siege of Malta by the Turks, the island contained only 10,000 inhabitants: in 1632, without reckoning the knights, &c. of

the Order, and ecclesiastics and officers of the Holy Brotherhood, the number of inhabitants amounted to 51,750 men, women, and children.

According to the records the population of the two islands of Malta and Gozo was in 1590, mouths, 28,864; 1617, 43,798; 1670, 60,000; 1780, 100,000. In 1775 there were computed to be in Malta and Gozo, native Catholic inhabitants, 121,507; the regular militia, 16,000 (effective men). The loss during the siege of the French, in Valetta, from 1798 to 1800, amounted to 20,000, including women and children; independent of the troops Buonaparte forcibly took with him to Egypt.

The next document I can find gives the population of Malta and Gozo, as extracted from *L'Almanacco delle Isole di Malta e Gozo* for the year 1807:—

Catholic Natives of Malta.—The Capital Notabile (Citta Vecchia, or Medina), and its suburbs, 3,731; Valetta, and its suburb Floriana (city) 24,546; Cospicua (city), 9,224; Vittoriosa (city), 3,300; Senglea (city), 4,152; Birchircara (1st casal, or Burgh), 3,810; Naxaro (2nd do.) 3,020; Curmi (3rd do.) 3,186; Zurrico (4th do.) 3,016; Zeitun, (5th do.) 4,024; Gudia (6th do.) 890; Siggeri (7th do.) 2,715; Zebug (8th do.) 4,026; Attard (9th do.) 731; Musta, (10th do.) 3,003; Micabiba (11th do.) 703; Crendi (12th do.) 924; Hasciack (13th do.) 1,003; Zabbar (14th do.) 2,542; Dingli (15th do.) 180; Tarxien 16th do.) 910; Gargur (17th do.) 949; Safi (18th do.) 178; Chercop 19th do.) 300; Luca (20th do.) 836; Balzan (21st do.) 444; Lia (22nd do.) 882; total in Malta, 80,225.

From the registers of the parochial priests:—

Catholic Natives of Gozo.— Castello e Rabato, 5,100; Caccia (casal) 1,469; Garba (ditto) 1,459; Nadur (ditto) 1,800; Zendia (ditto) 1,364; Saimat (ditto) 869; Zebug (ditto) 768; total in Gozo, 12,829.

From the registers of the parochial priests:

In Malta, 80,225; in Gozo, 12,829; total native Catholics, 93,054. Other inhabitants and domesticated strangers, estimated, 22,100; absent, estimated by register, 7,650. Grand total, 122,804.

The number of foreigners residing in Malta during the six or seven years preceding the plague of 1813, was estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000. Many houses were fitted up like ships, with tiers of berths, and several large vessels were converted into floating hotels.

In 1824, the population of Malta alone was *estimated* by the deputy inspector of police as follows:—

Population of Malta, March, 1824.—La Valetta and Floriana, 25,546; the three cities on the other side of the harbour, 18,649; Notabile and Dingli, 5,166; Zebug, 4,776; Siggieni, 3,373; Crendi, 1,052; Micabiba, 814; Zurrico, 3,618; Safi, 227; Chircop, 315; Asciach, 1,136; Gudia, 1,040; Zeitun, 5,440; Zabbar, 3,537; Tarxien, 1,011; Luca, 1,268; Curm, 4,130; Birchircara, 5,253; Balzan, 633; Lia, 1,039; Attard, 907; Musta, 3,369; Nasciaro, 2,965; Gargur, 1,139; total, 96,404.

The estimate of the population of Valetta, Floriana, and the three cities on the other side of the harbour, is only to the end of the year 1823. The villages are to the month of March, 1824.

The following return of Malta alone, from 1824 to 1828, has been furnished me by Sir Frederick Ponsonby, together with the census of 1834:—

Return of the Population of Malta, during the following years.

Years.	Number of the Population.	Number of Deaths.	Under what Age died.					
			Infants under 8 years.	Children from 8 to 14.	Youths from 15 to 28.	Men from 29 to 50.	Old from 51 to 70.	Decrepit from 71 upwards.
1824	96404	2345	1125	80	158	231	372	379
1825	97627	2612	1276	82	179	293	398	384
1826	98739	2277	1090	62	152	330	370	373
1827	99549	2434	1180	60	160	260	385	389
1828	100949	2592	1260	79	178	291	390	394

During this period of five years, there died each year of apoplexy, about 120; of dropsy, 200; of marasmus, 200; of dentition, 550; of dysentery, 130; of diarrhœa, 280; of miscarriage, 120; still born, 30; of debility (infants who died soon after birth), 150; of phthisis pulmonalis, 100; of nervous and bilious fevers, 170. During this period, of those who died, no one had reached the age of 100; the oldest did not exceed 98 years; of this age about four or five in each year; about 30 individuals died annually of 90 and upwards.

The population of Valetta and Floriana, up to the 31st December, 1826, was . . . 26,100

Ditto	ditto	at Vittoriosa	4,482	19,706
Ditto	ditto	at Senglea	5,250	
Ditto	ditto	at Cospicua	9,974	
			Total	45,806

It is difficult to form any estimate of the number of Maltese who are residing in the Turkish dominions, or in other countries bordering the Mediterranean. For the last five years an account has been kept of the departures and arrivals, by which it appears that about 10,000 have departed in each of those years, and about 9,000 have returned.

The returns to the Colonial Office give the following as the number of inhabitants in both Malta and Gozo:—

Population of Malta and Gozo.

Years.	White and Free Coloured People.		Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
	Males.	Females.			
1823	112204		—	—	—
1824	114106		2204	857	2631
1825	115155		4075	736	3026
1826	116505		3973	706	2622
1827	116490		3760	633	2738
1828	59354	59296	3760	684	2964
1829	59239	60537	3722	720	2592
1830	59482	60480	4027	760	4133
1831	59762	61077	4115	775	2938
1832	60594	61669	3739	700	2753
1833	60493	61563	3824	830	3604
1834	60252	61674	3833	862	3090
1835					
1836	61028	62120	4091	918	3199

It is asserted that the natives of Malta are long lived; but it is to be regretted that we have not in the list of deaths the ages of the deceased. Abela states instances of persons living to 80, 90, 100, 105, 107, and 110 years. He notices one man, a native of Zabbar, who lived to near 120 years of age, and preserved his strength, his teeth, and in part the colour of his hair; and another, a resident in the civil hospital at Citta Vecchia, completed 120 years, retaining his memory and judgment. It is asserted by the same authority, that some of the ancient inhabitants lived to 130 years of age, owing to the purity of the air, and their temperate mode of living.

The annexed shews the population of Malta and Gozo in 1834 classified:—

Malta:	Males.	Females.	Totals. Males.	Totals. Females.	Population to the Square Mile.
Natives	47321	51606			
British residents.. ..	553	480			
Foreigners	1899	491			
King's troops*	2323	..			
Wives of ditto	..	262	52407	53152	1111
Children of ditto	245	258			
Persons connected with the troops, not soldiers	37	32			
Children of ditto	29	23			
Gozo:					
Natives	7837	8515	7845	8522	606
British residents	8	7			
			60257	61674	
			121926		

* Exclusive of the Malta Fencible Regiment, the men of which are returned with the native population.

Dr. Hennen constructed the following comparative Table of births and deaths among the inhabitants of Malta, from the year 1819 to the year 1823 inclusive.

Years.	Mortality. Throughout the Island.	Mortality. In the Hospitals.	Total Mortality.	Births.	Increase of Births.
1819	2029	367	2396	3687	1291
1820	2297	366	2693	3761	1098
1821	1912	354	2266	3468	1202
1822	2310	356	2666	3219	553
1823	2566	363	2929	3388	459
Total	11114	1806	12920	17523	4603

It would appear from the foregoing, that the population was then slowly increasing, the births preponderating over the deaths. The annexed table I was favoured with by Sir F. Ponsonby. His excellency did not inform me whether it included Gozo or otherwise. It will be seen that it differs from the preceding table; in some years the excess of births is very slight.

Years.	Total Number of Births.	Total Number of Deaths	Excess of Births.	Years.	Total Number of Births.	Total Number of Deaths	Excess of Births.
1819	3687	2029	1658	1828	3171	2538	761
1820	3761	2297	1464	1829	3288	2302	633
1821	3468	1912	1556	1830	3499	3407	92
1822	3219	2310	909	1831	3513	2582	931
1823	3388	2566	822	1832	3263	2468	795
1824	3568	2345	1223	1833	3329	3171	158
1825	3497	2612	885	1834	3312	2732	580
1826	3389	2284	1105	1835			
1827	3205	2444	761	1836	4091	3199	892

Population of Malta, and Births, Marriages, Deaths, &c. in 1836. [B. B.]

Malta:	Area in Square Miles.	Whites. Males.	Whites. Females.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Aliens and Resident Strangers.	Population to the Square Mile.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
Natives	95	..	..	47162	51796	..	1122	3529	786	2812
British residents		..	..	727	543	..		3	3	27
Foreigners		..	..	2445	671	3116		1	9	57
King's troops*		..	..	2218	..	..		..	..	..
Wives of ditto		..	..	..	365	..		..	..	..
Children of ditto		..	..	289	342	..		..	..	..
Persons connected with the troops		..	..	19	14	..		..	..	..
Children of ditto		..	..	11	12	..		..	..	..
Gozo:				52871	53743			3533	798	2896
Natives	27	8150	8372	8157	8377	..	612	..	..	..
British residents		7	5	..	..	..		558	120	303
				61028	62120			4091	918	3199
				123148						

* Exclusive of the Maltese serving in the Royal Malta Fencible Regiment, who are returned with the native population.

The Maltese are generally of middle stature, with robust frames, and small hands and feet; the hair black, and sometimes inclined to frizzle; lips frequently thick, and skin swarthy among the common people where exposed to the atmosphere; the eye dark and bright, and among the higher classes of females, remarkable for that fulness and languishing beauty which constitutes the great charm of oriental women. In some of the villages, such as the Casal of Zurrico, there are a remarkable number of blue-eyed persons to be met with. In general there is throughout the villages a good deal of the Spanish character displayed, but in the cities, and among the higher orders, a sort of French and Greek character is combined. The men are industrious, active, frugal; attached to their country, passive, but yet nowise deficient in courage, as they have often shewn, and they are considered the best seamen in the Mediterranean. Those in easy circumstances dress like other Europeans, but the lower orders are clothed in a loose cotton shirt, over which is a wide vest, or jacket, with silver, sometimes golden buttons, a long twisted scarf, wound several times round the body, with very often a sheathed knife placed therein; loose trowsers, leaving the legs bare from nearly the knees downwards, and very peculiar shoes called *korch*, which is a leathern sole, fastened with strings, or thongs, to the foot and leg, nearly like the old Roman sandal. The head in winter is covered with a woollen cap of different colours, having a hood attached, and falling down on the back; in summer, large straw hats are worn. The women are attached to their primitive dress, consisting of a short cotton shift, a petticoat (generally of a blue colour), an upper robe opening at the side, and a corset with sleeves. The hair, covered with pomatum and powder, is arranged in a high cone in front of the head, and the face is concealed by a large black silken veil called *faldetta*, which the wearer adroitly shifts when exposing her features to a side or full view. Many ladies of the upper class have recently adopted the English costume, except during the time of performing their religious duties, when they appear at church in their ancient costume.

The Maltese marry early; instances are not rare where girls have been mothers at thirteen years of age; they suffer little in childbirth; twins are a common occurrence, but no instance of triplets have ever been heard of in the island; and when we speak of such occurrences as not unfrequent in England, they shake their heads in emphatic silence. Deformity is exceedingly rare, and monstrosity still more so; in early infancy the children are swathed round from the shoulders to the toes, including the arms, which are laid close along the sides, so as to present a striking resemblance to an Egyptian mummy. Notwithstanding this apparently unnatural restraint, the use of the limbs is early acquired; a crippled or an impotent child is a rare sight; and the activity of the Maltese, especially as swimmers and divers, is very great. In the female hospital there are two preparations of monstrous twins; one pair joined by the backs, and the other by the bellies.

The upper class speak Italian; the language of the common people is a patois compounded of Arabic, German, Italian, and other languages. The Arabic, however, so far predominates, that the peasants of Malta and Barbary can without much difficulty understand each other. Captain Vella contends that the Maltese language, as it is generally spoken by the mass of the people, is still the original Punic, which has passed unaltered through the changes and revolutions of so many nations, which have successively occupied and oppressed the island of Malta. Some slight differences may be perceived, chiefly in the pronunciation, in various parts of the island, but without disparagement to the language itself, whose substance is in every place the same. There is no national alphabet, but according to the fancy of the writer those of other tongues are adopted. English is becoming generally understood throughout the island.

The Lord's Prayer in the Maltese language (according to Anderson), " Missierna li inti fis meuiet jitkaddes ismech, tigi saltnatech icun li trit int chif fis sema hegda flart. Hhobsna ta culium atina illum u Ahhfrilna dnubietna chif ahhna nahhfru lil min hhata ghalina u laddahhana fittigrif ta tentazzioni isda ehhlisna middeni. Amen."

VII. A scrupulous attention to the rites of their church is characteristic of the Maltese, whose established faith is that of Rome. The landed property belonging to the church is considerable; and there are about 1,000 secular and regular clergy in the two islands. By the calendar of 1742, it appears that there were then 2,000 priests and ecclesiastics in Malta and Gozo, exclusive of the members of the order.

Previous to the year 1827, many of the churches enjoyed the privilege of sanctuary, and ecclesiastics were not under the jurisdiction of the civil tribunals: but a law was passed in that year abolishing those privileges, and the bishop's court has now jurisdiction only in spiritual matters.

There is a Protestant clergyman, and the service is performed in a chapel in the governor's palace; it is not, however, large enough to contain half the Protestants who reside at Valetta, and it is a well founded subject of complaint that a church has not been built. A military chaplain performs service for the garrison, in a building not very suitable for the purpose; indeed the want of any suitable Protestant church must appear very striking to those who visit the island, when it is recollected that it has been a British possession 35 years. The church service is now performed in Valetta in one of the lower offices of the palace, formerly either the kitchen or wine cellar of the grand master; and the accommodation on the other side of the water, in the Borgo, is worse, consisting only of what was a sort of storehouse of small dimensions.

The following table shews the great attention paid by Roman Catholic communities to the religious instructions of the people. Every parish has its chapel, its *curé* and its festivals. The value of the livings it will be observed is very small, but voluntary offerings, &c. doubtless compensate for the deficiency in the fixed stipends of the priesthood (see remarks p. 580.) There is a Roman Catholic bishop at Malta and a very large establishment of ecclesiastical functionaries. The parishes are pretty equally divided. Some of the churches were extremely rich in gold, silver and paintings, until the French got possession of Valetta.

Churches, Livings, &c. of Malta, in 1836.—[B. B.]

Names of the Parishes, in what County or District, and extent in Square Miles.	Population of each Parish.	Value of Living.	Church, where situated, and Number it will contain.	Number of Persons generally Attending.	Chapel where situated, and Number it will contain.	Number of Persons generally Attending.
		£. s. d.				
City Valetta .	1270	380 0 0	..	..	Government Chapel in the Palace of Valetta, about 350.	..
			Roman Catholic.			
City Notabile, & its suburb about 10 square miles.	5414	50 0 0	The Cathedral within the city, 4000; St. Paul, in the suburb, 1000.	In the Cathed. few attend, in St. Paul all the population of the suburb.	There are in the city and suburb 12 churches, called Figliali, each will contain 150.	Most of the Population on Festivals and Holydays.
City of Valetta, divided into two parishes, one of St. Paul Shipwrecked, and the other of Porto Salvo, about 1½ sq. miles.	S. Paul, including Floriana, 12212, Porto Salvo, 14760.	58 0 0	Collegiate Church of St. Paul Shipwrecked, in Strado San Paolo, 2500; the Dominican Church of Porto Salvo, in Strada Mercanti, 2800; Church of St. Publio in Floriana, being the parochial church of St. Pauls', 600.	The most part of the population of Valetta and Floriana.	Ten in Valetta, and two in Floriana, each containing 100.	ditto.
City Vittoriosa, one square mile.	4735	5 0 0	Church of San Lorenzo, near the Marina of the City, 1500.	Most of the population on holidays.	Five in all the par. each will contain about 300.	ditto.
City of La Senglea, about half a square mile.	4722	2 1 8	Collegiate Church della Natività della Beata Virgine, in the principal street, 2500.	ditto.	Three in all the parish, 1 may contain about 400, and the other two 50 each.	ditto.
City of Cospicua, about one sq. m.	10424	7 10 0	Collegiate Church della Concezione della B. V., near the Marina, 2000.	ditto.	One as above, and may contain 100.	ditto.
Casal Zabbar, about two square miles.	3174	no living	Church di St. Maria Grazie, in the centre of the Casal, 1430.	ditto.	Seven as above, and each may contain 100.	ditto.
Casal Tarzen, 1½ square mile.	1063	31 15 0	Church del' Annunzione di M. V., in the square, 1770.	ditto.	Four as above, and each may contain 100.	ditto.
Casal Zeitun, 9 square miles.	6148	5 0 0	Church di S. Catarina Martire, in the Square, 2000.	ditto.	18 as above, some will contain 100, and some 50.	ditto.
Casal Aseiack, three sq. miles.	1001	2 16 8	Church del' Assunzione di M. V., in the square, 1640.	ditto.	One as above, which may contain about 100.	ditto.
Casal Luca, four square miles.	1533	1 17 6	Church of St. Andrea Apostolo, in the square, 450.	ditto.	Five as above, each may contain about 50.	ditto.
Casal Gudia, four square miles.	1016	6 9 8	Church dell' Assunzione di M. V, in the square, 450.	ditto.	Five as above, each may contain about 50.	ditto.
Casal Chircop, three and a half square miles.	391	9 7 6	Church St. Leonardo, in the centre, 325.	ditto.	Two as above, will contain 100.	ditto.
Casal Micabiba, one-half sq. m.	934	10 16 8	Church della Assunzione di M. V., in the square, 1050.	ditto.	Four as above, 2 of which contain 200 each, and the other two, 100 each.	ditto.
Casal Crendi, one square mile.	1045	no living.	Church della Assunzione di M. V., in the square, 1500.	ditto.	Six as above, two of which may contain 400, the other four 300 each.	ditto.

Churches, Livings, &c. of Malta—*continued.*

Names of the Parishes, in what County or District, and extent in Square Miles.	Population of each Parish.	Value of Living. £. s. d.	Church, where situate, and Number it will contain.	Number of Persons generally Attending.	Chapel, where situated, and Number it will contain.	Number of Persons generally Attending.
Casal Safi, one-half square mile.	238	7 10 0	Church of St. Paolo Apostolo, in the centre, 600.	Most of the population on holidays.	One in all the Parish may contain about 200.	Most of the Population on Festivals and Holidays.
Casal Zurrico, seven sq. miles.	3306	13 13 10	Church of St. Caterina V. e Martire, in the centre, 2200.	ditto.	11 as above, six of which contain 150 each, the other five 100 each.	ditto.
Casal Birchircara, twenty sq. miles.	5734	27 0 0	Collegiate Church of St. Elerna, in the square, 4000.	ditto.	13 as aboye, five may contain 200 each, the other 8 100 each.	ditto.
Casal Curmi, 4 square miles.	4525	8 11 8	Church of St. Giorgio, in the square, 2500.	ditto.	Five as above, two may contain 200 each, the others 50 each.	ditto.
Casel Balzun, one square mile.	651	12 10 0	Church della Annunzione di Maria Verg. in the centre, 150.	ditto.	Three as above, each of which contain about 150.	ditto.
Casal Lia, one-half square mile.	1274	25 0 0	Church del Santiss. Salvatore, in the square, 1500.	ditto.	Eight as above, each of which contain 150.	ditto.
Casal Attard, two sq. miles.	926	13 5 0	Church della Assunzione, di M. V., in the centre, 1200.	ditto.	Four as above, each of which contain 100.	ditto.
Casal Zebbug, 4 square miles.	4725	18 6 8	Church of St. Filippo d'Argilione, in the square, 2000.	ditto.	10 as above, each of which may contain 100.	ditto.
Casal Siggieni, two sq. miles.	3810	10 4 4	Church of St. Nichola Vescovo, in the square, 2000.	ditto.	11 as above, four of which may contain 250, and the others 150 each.	ditto.
Casal Naxaro, about two square miles.	3148	11 15 0	Church della Natività di M. V., in the square, 2700.	ditto.	11 as above, six of which may contain 150, the others 100 each.	ditto.
Casal Musta, about 3 sq. m.	3781	40 0 0	Church della Assunzione di M. V., in the centre, 700.	ditto.	Six as above, four may contain 150, the others 100 each	ditto.
Casal Gurgur, about 2 sq. m.	1226	19 13 4	Church of St. Bartolomeo, in the square, 700.	ditto.	Six as above, which may contain 200 each.	ditto.
Casal Dingle, about 1 sq. m.	536	17 10 0	Church della Assunzione di M. V., in the centre, 400.	ditto.	Two as above, which may contain 80 each.	ditto.
GOZO. In the Castle and its suburb, about 6 square miles.	5672	51 3 4	Church della Assunzione di M. V., in the castle, about 2000; Vice-parochial Ch. of San Giorgio Martire, in the suburb, 1600.	ditto.	In the castle two, will contain 50 each, and six others in the parish, three will contain each 100, 2 others each 80, and one built in 1836, 200.	ditto.
Casal Garbo, 4 square miles.	1628	9 11 8	Collegiate Church della Visit. di M. V., in the centre, 1000.	ditto.	Four in all the par. one will contain 400, and the others each 100.	ditto.

Churches, Livings, &c. of Malta and Gozo—*continued.*

Name of the Parishes, in what County or District, and extent in Square Miles.	Population of each Parish.	Value of Living.	Church, where situated, and Number it will contain.	Number of Persons generally Attending.	Chapel, where situated, and Number it will contain.	Number of Persons generally Attending.
		£. s. d.				
Casal Caccia, 9 square miles.	2029	16 10 0	Church della Nativ. di M. V., in the centre, 400.	Most of the population on holidays.	One in all the Par. may contain 70.	Most of the Population on festivals and holidays.
Casal Zebbug, 2 square miles.	869	17 5 0	Church della Assun. di M. V., in the centre, 800.	ditto.	One as above, may contain 300.	ditto.
Casal Nadur, 2 square miles.	3586	10 8 4	Church de St. Apostoli Pietro e Paolo, in the square, 2000.	ditto.	Three as above, each may contain about 200.	ditto.
Casal Sannat, 2 square miles.	1090	16 5 0	Church of St. Margarita, in the centre, 800.	ditto.	None.	..
Casal Xeuchia, 2 square miles.	1650	10 10 0	Church di St. Giovanni, in the centre, 1500.	ditto.	One, which may contain 60.	ditto.

Remarks.—The military have a Chaplain of Brigade, who performs divine service for the troops. The Governor's chapel is not large enough for the accommodation of the Protestant civil inhabitants, of which, however, it is calculated 250 attend the Dissenting places of worship.

Besides the several livings, the fixed annual value of which is stated in the returns, the Catholic clergy enjoy other emoluments, called "Tithes Primitive," and parochial dues; the maximum, however, of receipts of each, every thing included, is 50*l*., and the minimum, 20*l*. per annum.

The curate of the four cities receives about 66*l*. a year, liable to certain expenses.

The great church of St. John, at Valetta, is a Conventual Cathedral, with the Cathedral of St. Paul, at Notabile, to which canonries are attached, as is the case in respect to the collegiate churches.

There are no fixed rectors, but the Curé is exercised by removable vicar-curates, who receive each about 58*l*. a year, which is bonified to the religious establishment of which the curates may happen to be a member.

Independent of the parochial churches and chapels, there are the churches in which great part of the population attends on holidays in particular, belonging to, and supported by, the following religious establishments: the Dominicans; Minori Osservanti; Minori Conventuali; The Augustins; The Carmelites; The Nunneries of Saint Ursula and Presentazione in Valetta; the Capuchins at Floriana; The Barefooted Carmelites or Theresians, and Nunnery of St. Margerita at Cospicua; The Dominicans; The Minori Conventuali; The Carmelites; The Augustins and Nunnery of St. Benedetto, at Notabile; The Dominicans and Nunnery of St. Scolustrea and Vittoriosa, and The Capuchins.

The Augustin's Minori Conventuali, and The Capuchins at Gozo.

VIII. Education is well attended to in Malta. There is a college in Valetta, instituted by the grand master, Pinto, in 1771; it is held in the convent of the suppressed Jesuits, and has lately undergone complete reform. Degrees in divinity, law, and physic are conferred under certain regulations; and there is a preparatory school attached to it, in which all boys are received upon payment of a trifle. The support of the college devolves upon government, as on the expulsion of the Jesuits from Malta, their property, which now amounts to about 700*l*. a year, was allotted for the support of the university, and of a church which now costs the government 176*l*. per annum, the remainder being devoted to the university, in which there are 490 scholars; those in higher schools (unless specially exempted by the council) pay 4*s*. 2*d*. each month, from which is defrayed the salary of the secretary (1*l*. 15*s*. 4*d*. per month), and certain pensions to superannuated professors. To this fund the students in medicine, surgery, and anatomy, do not contribute, but pay 4*s*. 2*d*. each month to their respective professors.

There are two normal schools, at which more than 1,000 boys and girls are educated free of any expense. These schools, together with a small one at Gozo, are supported chiefly by government,—private subscriptions are however received. There was for a considerable time much jealousy on the part of the Catholic clergy on the subject of education, as it was feared that it might be made use of as the means of conversion. This feeling has subsided; and in one of the normal schools lately established, a canon of the church is the principal director.

The children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the rudiments of Italian grammar, and in some instances, English and Latin; the females are taught needle-work, spinning, and weaving.

Of private schools there are 82 in Malta: viz. 24 in Valetta and Floriana; 25 in Vittorioso, Senglea, and Cospicua; and the remainder in the different casals, or villages. In Gozo there are six private seminaries; and a public free school in Rabato, with 35 scholars.

Schools, &c., of Malta in 1836. [B. B.]

Name of the District.	Public or Free School, and where situated	Salary of Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress.	No. of Scholars. Male	Fm.	Totl.	Mode of Instruction.	How supported and amount of contributions. Govérnt.	V. Con.	Expenses of each School.
							£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
City of Valetta	University* & Lyceum, in convent of the suppressed Jesuits.	Salary of professor & assistant, 1,010*l.*	375	..	375	Old system of Catholic Universities.	Gov.†	..	1113 0 0
	Normal‡ Free school in part of the building adjoining the Grt. Prison, granted by governm.	Head master, 85*l.* English teacher, 50*l.*; Hd. mistress, 40*l.*; English mistress, 20*l.*	298	335	633	Lancastrian	250 0 0 annually.	36 3 4	309 5 4
Three Cities§ .	Normal Free sch. at Senglea.	Four assistants, at 15*l.* per ann. each.	304	..	304	Do. modified	100 0 0 annually.	5 4 4	102 17 6
City Notabile‖	The Bishop's Seminary nr. the cathedral church.	Professor of Theology, 12*l.* 10*s.*; Rhetc. 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Latin, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Ital., 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Gregorian singing, 2*l.* 10*s.*	45	..	45	Ecclesiastical.	4 3 4	..	657 0 0
	Public Free ¶ school.	3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*	24	..	24	..	8 6 8	None.	8 6 8
Casal Zeitem**	Normal Free school in a house built on purpose by voluntary contribution.	10*l.*	50	25	75	Lancastrian	..	None.	Uncertain.
Island of Gozo††	Public Free school in Rubato.	45*l.*	47	..	47	..	50 0 0	None.	50 0 0
			1143	360	1503				

* The university was instituted by the grand master, Pinto, in 1771, under statutes, which have been modified from time to time. A new arrangement of the university and lyceum was carried into effect from 1st January, 1834, having been submitted to and approved of by His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the affairs of the Colony.

† On the expulsion of the Jesuits from Malta, their property, which now amounts to 700*l.* a year, was allotted by the grand master for the support of the university and the keeping up of the church. The government supports the university, having appropriated to itself the whole of the said property.

‡ These schools were established 18 years ago, during which period there have been admitted 2,304 males and 1,651 females. The children generally are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, the English and Italian languages. The females are taught all sorts of needle-work.

§ This school was established 1st July, 1834.

‖ In the seminary, the pupils are divided into two classes—the first, called Almuri, pay 5*l.* per annum; and the second, called Convittori, pay 12*l.* 10*s.* per annum. They, as well as the professors, &c., live in and are fed by the Establishment. The seminary, independent of the contributions of the pupils, has an annual revenue derived from landed property of about 310*l.*

¶ The children are taught reading and writing and the rudiments of the Italian grammar.

** These schools were first opened in January, 1820, since which period there have been admitted 730 males and 527 females. Reading, writing, and arithmetic taught the children. The females are also taught needle-work, spinning, and weaving. There are also 26 private schools in Valetta; 2 in Floriana; 17 in the Three Cities, Vittoriosa, Senglea, and Cospicua; 1 in Notabile, and the rest in the different casals or villages.

†† Intended for 50 boys, belonging to Rubato and the different casals or villages, in proportion to the population of each; of this number 35 are educated gratis, and 15 on payment of a small gratuity to the master. Reading, writing, arithmetic and the rudiments of the English, Italian, and Latin languages are taught. There are also six private schools in this island.

Libraries.—In the year 1761, the Baile De Tencen founded the public library at Malta, which was increased by many gifts from distinguished private individuals, princes and kings. The King of France contributed a select set of books to it; and it was privileged to receive copies of all works published at the royal press at Paris. The library formed at the general hospital was transferred to it, and a regulation was established, by which the books of all the deceased knights became its property; it also had an annuity of 300 crowns left in perpetuity to it, and derived some additional income by the sale of duplicates, insomuch that in 1798 the number of books, if we are to credit Boisgelin, amounted to upwards of 60,000. This library was, since the capture of the island from the French, removed to a large building adjoining the palace, formerly called the Conservatoria. It is a very respectable foundation, and contains a number of excellent and some very valuable works. This library is open to the public at certain hours of the day, but no books are lent out.

The garrison have a subscription library, both for reference and lending out; it was formed in 1806. The books are distributed under the five following heads, and the number of volumes as they stood in the library catalogue and supplement to February, 1824, is thus:—

	vols.
Divinity, Ethics, Arts and Sciences	426
History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Military Publications	835
Polite Literature, Poetry and Dramatic .. Works	644
Novels and Romances	356
Periodicals, Miscellaneous, &c.	273

There are also books on medicine, surgery, and the accessory sciences.

In the general hospital there is also a good library founded by the medical officers of the garrison.

The university of Malta grants degrees in medicine and chirurgery; and the Maltese physicians and surgeons are now principally educated in the island, many of them being possessed of considerable professional talents, to dispense which they are required to produce certificates to the government.

IX. Prisoners of Malta throughout the year. [B. B.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Total.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl	
1828	359	11	370	5	..	5	65	4	69	242	6	248	310	10	320	49	1	50	2
1829	343	10	353	7	..	7	50	3	53	231	5	236	276	8	284	67	2	69	6
1830	285	11	296	5	..	5	59	5	64	207	5	212	261	10	271	24	1	25	6
1831	317	20	337	11	..	11	221	12	233	56	5	61	273	17	290	46	1	47	none
1832	293	16	309	6	..	6	200	9	209	73	5	78	268	14	282	25	2	27	7
1833	320	19	339	10	..	10	202	1	203	106	..	106	306	19	325	14	..	14	7
1834	331	24	355	15	..	15	170	11	181	145	12	157	316	24	340	15	..	15	2
1835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1836	2034	298	2332	10	..	10	135	14	149	144	9	153	266	20	286	16	3	19	none

The following returns shew the state of the prison and the number of indictments and death sentences in the island.

Number of Prisoners who have been in confinement in the Great Prison of Valetta, on the first day of each of the undermentioned years.*

Dates.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	Total.
1st January, 1827	46	58	84	71	—	—	259
1828	48	52	79	96	—	—	275
1829	46	51	71	114	—	—	282
1830	53	46	72	91	—	—	262
1831	51	44	62	98	—	—	255
1832	46	34	57	61	35	8	241
1833	45	35	68	50	31	14	243
1834	42	31	69	72	38	11	263
1835	39	32	71	73	31	14	260
1836							

* Previous to July, 1831, the prisoners were divided into only four Classes, and the female prisoners were included in the fourth Class, but by the new classification, they are no longer included in the Reports of the Great Prison.

Schedule of Indictments presented and determined in His Majesty's Courts, during the undermentioned years.

Years	Number of Indictments	Number of Persons indicted.	Deaths.	Imprisonment with Hard Labour in Irons for Life.	20 years.	10 years.	7 years.	5 years.	3 years.	Inferior punishments	Total.
1827	..	..	..	4	..	5	4	5	..	156	174
1828	221	251	2	5	..	7	..	10	..	166	190
1829	167	216	..	4	..	2	2	9	..	142	159
1830	150	208	4	4	6	8	4	..	..	124	150
1831	125	153	..	2	..	5	1	12	5	86	111
1832	136	158	..	3	1	9	1	18	10	149	191
1833	83	107	2	2	1	..	..	5	10	156	176
1834	94	116	..	..	..	5	1	11	7	191	215

X. Malta is ruled by a governor and a council of seven members, four of which must hold office within the island, namely, the senior officer in command for the time being (not in the administration of the government); the chief justice; the bishop; and the chief secretary to government. The three unofficial members of the council are selected by the governor; two from out of the chief landed proprietors and merchants, being his majesty's native (Maltese) born

subjects; and the third from among the principal merchants of the island, being a British born subject, and who shall have actually resided in the island for a period of not less than two years.

The supreme court consists of a chief justice or president, and four members; and there are minor courts, viz. that of special commission, an inferior or magistrates' court; a court of piratical offences; a commercial court, &c.

The past state of Malta has almost annihilated any thing like a code or *lex scripta*. A commission has been appointed by the Crown to examine into the state of the law in Malta, and to prepare a criminal, civil, and commercial code.

The law, as it is now administered in Malta, is expensive and tedious. A modified system of trial by jury has been introduced for certain criminal cases. The judges, who were formerly paid by fees, are now independent with fixed salaries, and not removeable by any authority except by an order of the king in council. The language of the courts of law is Italian.

In the criminal court it does not appear that there is much business of a very serious nature. The common offence is stealing and pilfering; but there is a remarkable absence of all crimes of a very aggravated nature.

The island is protected by a naval squadron, Malta being the head quarters of our Mediterranean fleet; and by a garrison of British troops, and a regiment of Maltese fencibles, consisting of 25 officers, 41 non-commissioned do., and 468 rank and file, which the Maltese themselves pay for.

Numbers and distribution of the Effective Force, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File, of the British Army, Artillery and Engineers, including the Maltese Fencibles, in each year since 1815.

Years.	Officers present or on detached duty at the station.											Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Pay-masters.	Adjutants.	Quarter-masters.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.			
1816*	..	6	4	30	66	20	3	4	5	5	7	260	86	5870
1817	..	3	3	24	44	15	3	4	3	3	4	159	78	2441
1818	..	4	3	27	35	22	2	3	3	4	5	141	56	2697
1819	..	3	3	16	26	16	1	1	2	2	3	84	14	1596
1820	..	3	3	15	24	15	2	2	2	3	1	71	44	1457
1821	..	1	5	21	26	18	2	2	1	2	3	80	46	1620
1822	..	2	7	19	26	19	2	3	2	3	3	87	39	1921
1823	..	3	6	16	26	17	3	3	3	2	3	89	37	1914
1824	..	2	4	17	22	13	3	3	3	1	4	83	36	1778
1825	.	4	4	15	22	13	3	3	3	3	2	77	35	1679
1826	2	2	4	20	24	17	4	4	4	5	3	119	40	2032
1827	3	3	2	18	26	14	3	4	4	4	4	123	43	2041
1828	3	2	2	24	34	18	3	4	4	4	3	123	47	2214
1829	4	3	4	27	38	18	5	4	5	6	4	149	52	2616
1830	3	3	3	26	36	17	5	5	5	5	5	151	50	2644
1831†	2	3	4	23	31	13	5	5	5	4	5	153	52	2520
1832	..	2	2	23	32	13	4	4	4	3	5	121	13	1951
1833	1	4	4	24	38	8	5	4	5	4	6	154	55	2392

* 5th January. † 1st January.

XI. The revenue of Malta averages 100,000*l*. per annum, arising from the following sources:—

Rent of property of the crown in lands and houses in the island of Malta and Gozo, 28,000*l*.; tax on the importation of foreign corn, 30,000*l*.; customs and port dues, 14,000*l*.; excise, 16,000*l*.; quarantine dues, 5,000*l*.; judicial fees, 4,000*l*.; minor taxes, 3,000*l*.

Comparative yearly statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of Malta. [B. B. 1836.]

REVENUE.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836
	£	£	£	£
Rents and dues of the landed property of the Crown	22006	23230	22948	23397
Transfer duty on real property	1315	790	794	799
Miscellaneous taxes and dues	2369	2377	2078	2010
Customs	24360	26450	24414	22269
Duties collected by the grain department	37313	37897	32174	34558
Tonnage dues on shipping	3029	3634	3357	3007
Magazine dues on gunpowder	86	43	81	35
Quarantine dues	4212	3718	3765	2895
Fees of the chief secretary's office	714	836	659	612
Postage of letters	586	519	495	473
Printing office and Government Gazette	554	514	683	625
Public registry of contracts	99	95	106	107
Auction duty	136	173	142	119
Fees of the Supreme Council of Justice	118	140	119	119
Do. Superior courts of law	1957	2068	1757	1973
Fees and incidents of the inferior courts, and the various branches of police	898	856	873	808
Dues on the charitable institutions	150	134	118	111
Fines and forfeitures	250	196	202	165
Interest of money advanced to the Government Grain Concern	656	1415	1403	1071
Miscellaneous	1224	..	30	545
Total Revenue £	102040	105080	96203	95724
EXPENDITURE.				
Salaries and contingent charges of the governor's establishment	6362	6352	6328	5788
Chief secretary's office	3314	3315	3351	3411
Post office	550	493	450	481
Printing office	799	788	818	840
Treasurer's office	1770	1782	1764	1787
Audit office	873	858	861	858
Customs	1127	1137	1624	1363
Quarantine department	4786	4727	5312	5118
Marine police	3378	3500	2874	2845
Land revenue	2552	2503	2642	2504
Public works and repairs	8822	8371	8282	8451
Judicial department	15114	15246	14894	15037
Markets	751	751	752	751
Grain department	1555	1540	1544	1561
Charitable institutions	13892	14767	15098	16362
University and Lyceum	632	1006	1008	1113
Public library	237	239	239	238
Government schooner	400	400	400	400
Pensions (civil)	6772	6630	6508	6005
Burthens on the Crown property	3640	3679	3591	3544
Maintenance and passage of distressed individuals	477	399	409	344
Stationary for the offices in general	572	494	543	597
Military pensions	1601	1435	1452	1451
Interest of the government loan	778	540	616	655
Colonial agent in London	2000	2500	2500	3800
Miscellaneous	1937	695	3429	5195
Total Expenditure £	84705	84077	87329	90509

Revenue in 1827, 108,245*l*.; 1828, 104,034*l*.; 1829, 103,072*l*.; 1830, 102,030*l*.; 1831, 103,086*l*.; 1832, 101,101*l*.;

Expenditure in 1827, 128,457*l*.; 1828, 102,053*l*.; 1829, 92,455*l*.; 1830, 87,870*l*.; 1831, 87,174*l*.; 1832, 86,044*l*.

Gross revenue and expenditure in sterling money, 1821 to 1836.

Years.	Revenue.	EXPENDITURE.		
		Civil.	Military.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1821	98878	85579	19361	101940
1822	102448	120844	16991	137835
1823	89465	90098	16402	106500
1824	92882	89416	16531	105947
1825	94678	87915	16140	104055
1826	93688	94617	16309	110926
1827	117094	107039	16938	123977
1828	96899	87880	11535	99415
1829	95485	87867	1799	89666
1830	94951	83231	1670	84901
1831	107296	92201	15295	107296

The revenue and expenditure is subject to the examination of an auditor who resides on the island, and whose duty it is to remark upon any thing not authenticated by the Secretary of State or the Treasury in England. The accounts are forwarded at a fixed period of the year to the auditor in England.

The following is a comparative yearly statement of the Revenue, &c.:—

Recapitulation of the Establishment.—[B. B. 1836.]—Civil establishment, 25,307*l.*; contingent expenditure, 35,482*l.*; judicial establishment, 12,553*l.*; contingent expenditure, 2,529*l.*; ecclesiastical establishment, 316*l.*; miscellaneous expenditure, 8,700*l.*; pensions, 7,456*l.* Grand total, 92,344*l.*

Pensions granted for Civil Services.—[B. B. 1836.]—No. 1. To persons connected with the order of St. John of Jerusalem, 2,130*l.*; No. 2. On reduction of office, 1,844*l.*; No. 3. On superannuation retirement, &c. 3,955*l.*; total, 7,929*l.* Pensions granted for military services, 1,432*l.* Grand total, 9,361*l.*

Commissariat Department. [B.B. 1836.]—Amount paid to British regiments, viz. 5th Fusileers, 9,250*l.*; 7th Royal ditto, 1,396*l.*; 53rd Regiment, 3,479*l.*; 59th Regiment, 4,511*l.*; 60th Royal Rifles, first battalion, 3,835*l.*; 70th Regiment, 3,215*l.*; 92nd Highlanders, 5,953*l.*; total, 31,641*l.*; deduct sums repaid by paymasters as overdrawn, 134*l.*; total, 31,506*l.* To Royal Malta Fencible regiment, 8,903*l.*; deduct as overdrawn, 11*l*; total, 8,892*l.* Pay of officers, drawn through agents in England, 15,714*l.*; to staff and extra staff, military and civil, 4,996*l.*; allowance in lieu of quarters, ordnance and commissariat, 83*l.*; value of rations, of provisions, forage and fuel, and oil for light issued, 19,200*l.*; deduct for ration stoppages, 151*l.*; total, 19,049*l.* Contingencies on the preceding, 300*l.*; transport, land and water, 245*l.*; rent of buildings, commissariat, 42*l.*; total, 587*l.* Grand total, 80,350*l.*

Ordnance Department. [B. B. 1836.]—Amount received from the military chest for the service of the ordnance, viz. subsistence of military corps, 6,510*l*; expenses in royal engineer department, 751*l.*; ditto in royal artillery ditto, 312*l.*; ditto in storekeeper's ditto, 1,316*l.*; ditto for military works, 1,804*l.*; ditto for barracks, 2,901*l.*; ditto for commissariat, 4*l.*; ditto for works not belonging to the ordnance service, 109*l.*; total, 13,709*l.* Deduct ration stoppages, 1,332*l.*; repayments into the military chest, for rent of canteens, barracks, damages, and works not belonging to the ordnance service, 1,898*l.*; total, 3,230*l*; balance, 10,479*l.* Pay of officers of the royal engineers and royal artillery, drawn in England, 2,235*l.*; total, 12,714*l.* Grand total, 93,545*l.*

The ordnance expenditure in Malta cannot be correctly stated, the respective officers not being in possession of any document showing the cost of stores and ammunition.

The amount of bills drawn by the Deputy Commissary-general on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's treasury, for the service of the year 1836, was 120,476*l.*; loss by exchange, 42*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*; produce of bills, 120,433*l.* 6*s.* 7½*d.*—[B. B. 1836.]

Details of the Expenditure incurred by the Colony on account of its Military Defence in 1836. [B. B.]—Military Posts and Works in the island of Malta and its Dependencies under the controul of the Ordnance Department. Fortresses: Valetta, Floriana, Isola, Vittoriosa, Citta Vecchia, Rubato in the Island of Gozo. Lines: Coltonera, Margarita, Nascaro.—Entrenchment on the coast. Forts: San Salvator, Ricasoli, St. Angelo, St. Elmo, Tigné, Manoel, Chambray in the Island of Gozo. Batteries and Towers: on the coast. The Colonial Government has only been at the expense of some trifling repairs to some of the towers on the coast used for colonial purposes.

Establishment, Pay and Allowances of the Royal Malta Fencible Regiment. [B. B.]—One colonel (including six warrant men), 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per day; 1 major, 10*s.* 3½*d.*; 6 captains, at 7*s.* each per day, 2*l.* 2*s.*; 6 lieutenants, at 5*s.* 1¾*d.* per day, 1*l.* 10*s.* 10½*d.*; 6 ensigns, at 4*s.* 1¾*d.* per day, 1*l.* 4*s.* 10½*d.*; 1 paymaster, 7*s.*; 1 surgeon, 7*s.*; 1 adjutant, 6*s.*; 1 assistant-surgeon, 4*s.* 3½*d.*; 1 quarter-master, 4*s.* 3½*d.*; 1 sergeant-major, 2*s.* 3½*d.*; 1 quarter-master sergeant, 2*s.*; 6 colour sergeants, at 1*s.* 5½*d.* each, 8*s.* 7½*d.*; 22 sergeants, including 4 staff sergeants, paymasters, clerk, drum-major, armourer, and schoolmaster, at 1*s.* 3½*d.* each, 1*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*; 24 corporals, at 1*s.* each, 1*l.* 4*s.*; 11 drummers, at 10½*d.* each, 9*s.* 4¾*d.*; 444 privates, at 8½*d.* each, 15*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Total per day, 27*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*—Allowance to colonels in lieu of off-reckoning for clothing, 1*l.* per day; ditto to officers commanding the regiment, 3*s.*; ditto to field officers and captains, instead of contingent allowance, 20*l.*; ditto for regimental stationery and postage, 20*l.*; ditto for paymaster's ditto, 20*l.*; ditto for regimental school ditto, 10*l.* Bounty money for seven years: for recruits, 2*l.* each; re-enlisted, 1*l.* each.

Pensions at Malta in 1836. [B. B.]—Pensions connected with the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, 2,130*l.* The existing knights of Malta receive of this sum 1363*l.*, and 25 persons connected with the Order of St. John, 765*l.*, granted during and subsequent to the siege of Valetta. Granted on reduction of offices, 1,844*l.*; on superannuation and retirement, 3,955*l.*; for military services, 1,432*l.*; total, 9,361*l.*

XII. The trade of Malta in former times, and even during the continental war, was very great; but the plague and the opening of foreign ports tended much to its diminution. It was impossible to deprive Barcelona, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Messina, Ancona, Trieste, Smyrna, Alexandria, and other places, of some share of a trade which local or other advantages would always command; but neither a temporary pestilential disease, nor a general peace, which ought to facilitate commerce, could deprive Malta of the advantages which it naturally possesses for trade under the protection of the British flag.

IMPORTS AND SHIPPING OF MALTA.

Years.	Great Britain.			British Colonies.			North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1823	242362	138	21230	51590	439	32665	..	..	..	..	..	..	363326	780	62126	657278	1357	116021	..
1824	176972	216	35898	42934	448	27771	..	..	..	..	..	..	353015	889	69443	572921	1553	130112	..
1825	144132	139	23099	24177	508	29861	..	..	..	..	..	..	301058	880	67657	469367	1527	120617	..
1826	162578	147	25539	38479	250	32125	..	..	..	..	..	..	311792	591	61924	512849	988	119586	..
1827	144302	230	40047	39142	254	33555	..	..	..	..	..	..	375186	708	87556	562630	1192	161168	..
1828	133118	204	33953	37914	257	35569	..	544	37978	15001	51	10396	414670	953	85726	600703	1742	168053	17521
1829	166877	393	31961	20554	290	41294	..	653	44462	5358	21	3807	348444	1034	82371	541233	1901	162621	19021
1830	157081	474	28728	25020	309	44662	..	597	47243	11397	33	6637	329126	988	70591	522624	1792	153199	16790
1831	139103	187	29661	15776	292	35665	..	580	38228	19872	32	6177	376381	1045	107143	551132	1844	181209	19608
1832	87641	103	16784	27260	..	..	..	25	4125	9908	10	1520	380287	1310	158596	506131	1448	181025	16359
1833	106621	90	13031	..	..	..	1024	38	5895	12296	13	2547	343688	813	123395	503444	954	144928	10592
1834	182982	106	16743	..	26	4437	2005	26	4437	9786	10	1849	369633	1581	131692	591666	1723	154921	17638
1835	128373	129	19105	23432	24	4052	4716	..	..	13358	21	4117	400503	977	159885	570382	1151	187159	12421
1836	158907	113	16139	..	..	..	12294	11	1614	13184	14	3418	342295	1825	178329	685531	1963	199500	19636

From elsewhere, 1828, 37,914*l.*; 1829. 20,554*l.*; 1830, 25,020*l.*; 1831, 15,776*l.*; 1832, 28,295*l.*; 1833, 39,815*l.*; 1834, 27,260*l.*; 1836, 28,655*l.*

EXPORTS AND SHIPPING OF MALTA.

Years.	Great Britain.			British Colonies.			North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			Total.			
	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Val. £	No.	Tons.	Men.
1823	..	138	22143	..	438	34055	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	772	62048	..	1348	118246	..
1824	..	210	34993	..	470	27487	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	891	70561	..	1571	183041	..
1825	..	133	22459	..	489	29479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	895	70573	..	1571	122511	..
1826	..	133	22927	..	241	32466	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	582	59219	..	956	114582	..
1827	..	229	40540	..	343	33173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	698	85864	..	1270	159577	..
1828	..	202	33685	..	279	38918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	735	91550	..	1216	164153	..
1829	..	186	39811	..	255	35013	..	610	37880	..	19	3754	..	1027	83212	393707	1842	155657	18379
1830	..	177	28833	..	261	36757	..	533	39189	..	34	6752	..	982	68368	428670	1726	143142	16073
1831	..	180	28572	..	268	30439	..	540	32842	..	31	6059	..	1014	101093	384120	1765	168566	18755
1832	..	16	2730	..	..	..	..	29	3694	..	4	464	..	1459	174143	319810	1508	181031	16552
1833	..	36	6780	..	..	..	..	47	8915	..	5	740	..	1517	152338	364377	1605	168773	16936
1834	..	44	7616	..	27	5107	..	27	5107	..	5	877	..	1664	155198	403377	1740	168798	18844
1835	..	47	7998	..	15	3225	..	..	..	..	6	1007	..	1164	185445	336612	1232	197673	13230
1836	..	58	10545	..	..	..	..	13	1985	..	5	1246	..	2007	202491	380942	2083	216267	20922

List of vessels of all Nations which have entered the Ports of Malta during the year 1834: Quarantine harbour, above 30 tons, English 249, Foreign 287; under 30 tons, English 16; tonnage 86,012. Great harbour, above 30 tons, English 186, Foreign 457; under 30 tons, English 377, Foreign 247; tonnage, 76,089; total number of vessels, 1,819.

Return of the number of vessels, &c. belonging to Malta and Gozo, in January, 1835: number of vessels belonging to Malta, 250 tons and upwards, 15; 100 to 250 tons, 67; 20 to 100 tons, 25; 20 tons and under, 40; total number of vessels, 147; total number of tons, 16,868; of which were built in Malta, 250 tons and upwards, 9; 100 to 250 tons, 42; 20 to 100 tons, 17; 20 tons and under, 40; total number of vessels, 108; total number of tons, 10,434; crews of the above, 1,522; number of boats of all descriptions, belonging to Malta, 906; number of boats, belonging to Gozo, 97; total, 1003: number of men employed, 2,817.

The value of the cottons manufactured in Malta is upwards of 118,000*l.* Black silk stuff is also made. Ship building is on the increase, the Maltese being good carpenters: the timber employed is chiefly from the Adriatic. About 50,000,000 of segars are annually made, and find a market in every port of the Mediterranean. Stone for paving and building, is quarried and exported in considerable quantities to Constantinople, the Black Sea, Egypt, &c. There are manufactories on a small scale of soap, leather, maccaroni, iron bedsteads, &c. The Maltese jewellers are remarkable for the elegance of their gold fillagree-work, neck chains, &c. Salt is prepared in large quantities by exposing sea-water in the cavities of the rocks to solar evaporation. As ship builders, the Maltese are highly prized. Large quantities of sofas, chairs, &c. are annually exported to the Ionian Isles, Greece, and other places.

XIII. *Coins.*—[B.B.1836.] Gold: none in circulation, Silver: British crown, half-crown, shilling and sixpenny pieces, Spanish pillared dollar, dollar of the South American States, Sicilian dollar and half-crown pieces, Maltese dollar, half-dollar, two scudi, one scudo, six, four, two, and one tari pieces. Copper: British penny, halfpenny, farthing and grain pieces, the latter of the value of one-third of a farthing.

The Spanish dollar was declared a legal tender at the rate of four shillings and fourpence sterling, by proclamation of the 11th October, 1825; issued in consequence of an order of the King in council bearing date the 23rd of March 1825. The dollar of Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, and Rio Plata, was made current at the rate of four shillings and four pence sterling, by proclamation of the 27th May, 1834, issued in consequence of instructions to that effect contained in a despatch from his Majesty's principal Secretary of State, dated 5th April, 1834. The Sicilian dollar which formerly passed current at the same rate as the Malta dollar, namely at two scudi and a half of Malta, continues to pass, since the introduction of the British silver money into these possessions, at a proportioned sterling rate. The scudo being equivalent to one shilling and eight pence sterling. The Sicilian dollar consequently passes for 4*s.* 2*d.* 12th of a penny; the Sicilian half dollar, 2*s.* 1*d.*; the Malta dollar, 4*s.* 2*d.*; half dollar, 2*s.* 1*d.*; two scudi piece, 3*s.* 4*d.*; one scudo, 1*s.* 8*d.*; six tari piece, 10*d.*; four do., 6½*d.*; two do., 3⅓*d.*; one do., 1⅔*d.*

The introduction of British money into these possessions has not hitherto produced, among the commercial body or inhabitants generally any alteration of keeping their accounts, and of making sales, con-

tracts, &c., which are continued as formerly in Maltese currency, namely, scudi, tari, and grains; 20 grains are equal to 1 tari, 12 tari to 1 scudi, equal to 1*s.* 8*d.* sterling. The government departments (since the 25th December, 1825) keep their accounts and conduct their cash transactions in sterling, in the same manner as in England.

Course of exchange.—[B. B. 1836.] The Committee of Merchants declare a rate of exchange with England twice a week founded on the actual transactions during the intervening days. The commissary in pursuance of his instructions from the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, grants bills on their Lordships, at the rate of 100*l.* in exchange for every 101*l.* 10*s.* tendered to him in British silver money, and advertises for supplies in other than British specie, when he has occasion so to do. The average rate of the commercial exchange during the last year has been 50 13-100th pence per dollar of exchange of 4*s.* 2*d.*

The following are the average rates of exchange with the principal ports of the Mediterranean; upon Sicily, 10*s.* 4*d.* sterling per ounce of 2½ dollar; Naples, 3*s.* 5*d.* st. per ducat of 100 grains; Leghorn, 4*s.* 2*d.* st. per gold dollar; Geneva, 8*d.* st. per lira mori banco, and 9½*d.* st. per lira nuova; Trieste, 2*s.* 1*d.* st. per florin; Marseilles, 9½*d.* st. per franc.

Amount of Coin in circulation.—[B.B. 1836.] Silver and copper, may be estimated at about 150,000*l.* sterling. Amount of paper currency in circulation; the only paper currency in circulation consists of the notes of two separate banks, (established en comundite) not amounting to 20,000*l.* sterling; they are not received by the government departments, and are issued more for the convenience of the commercial body, than with a view of profit. These banks are considered very solid, and are conducted in a safe and regular manner.

The Monte di Pietà of Malta was established in the year 1597, and like all institutions of the sort, in other parts of Europe, particularly at Rome, with the object of affording pecuniary relief to the distressed at reasonable interest, thereby preventing them from having recourse to usurious contracts. Any sum of money, however small, is advanced to the applicants on the security of property given in pawn, such as gold, silver, and other precious articles, or wearing apparel, whether worn or new. The period of the loan is for 3 years on pawns of the first description, and never more than two on those of the latter, renewable at the option of the parties, who are also at liberty to redeem their pawns, at any time within the period, on payment of interest in proportion. The rate of interest now charged is 6 per cent per annum. The unclaimed pawns at the expiration of the period, are sold by public auction and the residue of the proceeds, after deducting the same due to the institution, is payable to the person producing the respective ticket. Of the accommodation thus afforded by the "Monte" not unfrequently persons in better circumstances, have availed themselves for any momentary exigency, and in this way considerable sums have been advanced. Till the year 1787, the operations of this institution were conducted by means of money borrowed at a moderate rate of interest, and by funds acquired by donations, &c. But the grand master Rohan authorized the consolidation of the funds of the Monte di Pietà with those of the Monte de Redenzionè, another institution equally national, founded in the year 1607, by private donations and bequests, for the philanthropic object, of rescuing from slavery, any of the natives who might fall into the hands of Mahommedans, not having means of ransom. As this institution had larger funds (mostly in landed property) than it actually required to meet all demands, the act of consolidation proved of the greatest advantage to the "Monte di Pietà." Thus united the two institutions, with the new title of "Monte di Pietà e Redenzionè," conducted their separate duties, under the superintendance of a Board consisting of a president and eight commissioners, till the expulsion of the order of St. John from Malta, which happened in the year 1798. The French Republicans by whom the Island was then occupied, stripped the "Monte," of every article, whether in money or pawns, and the loss sustained by the institution on that unfortunate occasion amounted nearly to 35,000*l.* sterling including the share of the proprietors of pawns, in as much as the advance they received on that security, never exceeded one-half or two-thirds of the value of the articles pawned. It is needless to state that not a shilling of this sum, was repaid by the French government, after the restoration of their legitimate monarchs.

When the British forces took possession of La Vallette, in September, 1800, it was one of the first cares of the head of the government to see this useful institution resume its operations. Accordingly a new board was elected, and about 4,000*l.* advanced to them (without interest) from the local treasury. A loan was opened to which individuals did not hesitate to contribute, when they were assured that the institution considered itself bound to pay the old loan, though forming part of the amount carried away by the French; and that in the mean time interest would be paid on it. The Monte, possessing landed property to a much greater amount, could never refuse such an act of justice. Happily the cessation of slavery, having put an end to the old charge for ransoms, enabled the institution to devote its revenues to the payment of interest on the old loan, to the extinction of part of the capital, to the improvement of its property, and for the last 13 years to assign a subsidy of 500*l.* per annum to the House of Industry.

In 1836, 16,943*l.* was received on pawns, and 17,310*l.* lent on do.; 264*l.* was restored surplus on the sale of pawns.

There is another "Monte di Pietà" at Gozo, established by the late Sir Alexander Ball, about 33 years ago; but its operations are extremely limited, in as much as it possesses no funds of its own worth mentioning, and has no other capital at its disposal but 1,200 dollars, borrowed from the Monte di Pietà e Redenzionè of Malta, at the interest of 3 per cent. per annum.

Weights, 1.—For gold, silver, pearls, precious stones, &c.

									Cocci
Trapesa									18
Sedicesimo								2	36
Octavo							2	4	72
Quarta						2	4	8	144
Oncia					4	8	16	32	576
Libbra				12	48	96	192	384	6912
Rotolo*			2½	30	120	240	480	960	17280
Pesa		5	12½	150	600	1200	2400	4800	86400
Cantaro†	20	100	250	3000	12000	24000	48000	96000	1728000

* A rotolo is equal to 1¾ lbs. English.
† A cantaro is equal to 175 lbs. English.

Weights, 2.—For all descriptions of dry goods.

						Cocci
Quarta						144
Oncia					4	576
Rotolo				30	120	17280
Pesa			5	150	600	86400
Cantaro		20	100	3000	12000	1728000
Pesata or Quintale*	3	60	300	9000	36000	5184000

* Firewood is sold by the pesata of three cantaros.

Dry Measure.—For all grain and pulse, almonds, olives, salt, and various seeds, and charcoal.

						Lumini
					Half Misura	5
				Misura	2	10
			Mondello	10	20	100
		Tumolo	6	60	120	600
	Sacco	4	24	240	480	2400
Salma*	4	16	96	960	1920	9600

* One salma is equal to about 7 7-8th bushels imperial measure. Wheat and barley are sold by the stricked, and all others by the heaped measure.

Long Measure.—For cloth, linen, cotton, stone, &c.

				Punti
			Linea	12
		Police*	12	144
	Palmo	12	144	1728
Canna †	8	96	1152	13824

* 3½ palmi make an English yard, and 12 palmi in length and 1 in thickness make a tratta, by which ship timber and beams for houses are sold.

† 256 square canne are equal to 1 tumolo of land; 16 square tumoli are equal to 1 salma; the salma is equal to 4.44 English acres.

Liquid Measure, 1.—For all liquors; oil, milk, and honey excepted.

									Mezza Pinta
								Pinta	2
							Terzo	2	4
						Mezzo	2	4	8
					Quartino	2	4	8	16
				Mezza Quartara	9½	19	38	76	152
			Barrile*	2	19	38	76	152	304
		Pipa	2	4	38	76	152	304	608
Botte	11	22	44	418	836	1672	3344	6688	
2	22	44	88	836	1672	3344	6688	13376	

* The barrile is about equal to 9.37 imperial gallons.

Liquid Measure, 2.—For oil and milk.

								Quartini
							Misura	4
						Terzo	2½	10
					Mezza	2	5	20
				Quarturiso	2	4	10	40
			Quarta	4	8	16	40	160
		Half Capso	2	8	16	32	80	320
	Capso*	2	4	16	32	64	160	640
Barrile	2	7	8	32	64	128	320	1280

* A capso is equal to about 4.38 imperial gallons.

XIV. The principal objects of agriculture are cotton, grain, and sulla; and it is to these that the farmers principally direct their attention; they, however, extensively cultivate beans, peas, a species of wild pea (called cucciarda), carrots, melons, potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, and other articles of that description: these are principally cultivated as intermediate crops between cotton and corn. [See "*Colonial Library*" for details.]

Quantity of Produce and Prices thereof in Malta and Gozo, since 1828.

Years.	Nature and Quantity of Produce.									Average Prices of each description thereof.							
	Wheat.	Meschiato.	Barley.	Beans.	Cotton.	Vegetables, Fruit, &c.	Green Peas.	Cumin Seed.	Forage.	Wheat, per bushel.	Meschiato, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Beans, per bushel.	Cotton, per lb.	Cumin Seed, per lb.	Sesamum, per lb.	Forage, per serna.‡
	bushl.	bushl.	bushl.	bhls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	sernas.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1828	146787	184005	115623	22408	3135825	8227699	533575	10150	65867	5 3	3 9	2 5	1 0	0 2½	0 2	0 5	1 3
1829	123020	163887	102815	80134	4263498	20599210	196192	40950	100583	4 2 6 9	3 1 4 2	2 1 3 4	2 3 3 7	0 1 0 ¼	0 1 0 3	0 1 0 4	1 1 2 1
1830	132711	161469	96044	53755	4937604	25295301	145035	134162	128613	5 0 5 1	3 4 3 9	2 6 2 9	2 6	0 1½	0 1	0 4	0 8 1 8
1831	46319	121612	82521	46849	4124150	25447581	88249	107284	366226	3 2 6 4	2 10 4 5	2 1 3 4	2 3 3 4	0 1	0 1 0 2	0 1	1 0
1832	77789	218640	157672	57091	3445211	27556875	102211	209128	164831	3 9 5 6	2 3 4 2	1 10 2 6	1 10 3 4	0 1	0 1 0 2	0 ½ 0 1	0 11 2 1
1833	78981	96188	54142	54285	3642429	88026228	*	975140	123850	3 9 5 8	2 6 4 2	1 10 3 3	1 10 2 9	0 1 0 2	6 2	8 5 9 8†	0 6 2 1
Malta.. 1834	116046	120036	115998	35213	234794;	40562185	..	5654031	111710	4 7 6 1	2 6 4 2	1 10 2 11	2 1 2 3	0 2 0 3	0 2	6 11 10 †0	1 4 2 1
Gozo .. 1834	7780	81514	1860	12733	1392125	1626690	..	..	25860								
Cumino 1834	271	110	228	..	..	1750	..	..	500								
Total	143853	201660	118186	47946	3740072	42186575	..	5654031	138070								
Malta.. 1835	95332	102225	110782	23500	4252416	35623504	:	408464	132898								
Gozo .. 1835	9363	73080	2130	2057	2913904	2739744	..	..	38864	4 4½	2 11	2 7	2 5	0 2½	0 3	0 0	1 5
Cumino 1835	104	..	252	..	..	1680	..	..	344								
Total	104799	175805	113164	25557	7166320	38364928	..	408464	172106								
Malta.. 1836	103832	83938	119765	18285	30267	488317	..	2014	110071								
Gozo .. 1836	9442	84530	2591	5914	19200	22615	..	..	40806	4 5	3 0½	2 3	2 5	0 2¼	0 2	5 9	1 8½
Cumino 1836	71	..	472	..	..	..	..	..	500								
Total	112845	167568	122828	24199	49467	510932	..	2014	151377								

* Sesamum 813 bushels noted in this year. † Per bushel. ‡ Or load of 10 bushels.

State of Cultivation, and Number of Stock in Malta and Gozo since 1828.

Years.		Nature of Crops, and number of Acres in each Crop.												Number of Live Stock.				
		Wheat.	Meschiato.	Barley.	Beans and other Pulse.	Cotton.	Vegetables, Fruits, &c.	Forage.	Sesamum.	Cumin Seed.	Pasture.	Total No. of Acres in crop.	No. of Acres of Uncultivated Land.	Horses, Mules, and Asses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
1828		11857	9829	5808	11395	11754	3661	5448	122	44	3536	63469	50639	4043	5505	12373	3938	..
1829		10338	9133	5720	5404	9516	5684	7778	71	740	9185	63569	46909	5080	10814	13081	4227	..
1830		10836	9624	6344	4018	10489	5285	6589	60	374	2701	56320	46319	4905	6457	13948	4729	..
1831		10788	9432	7424	5205	12454	4894	7721	266	297	2950	61481	46510	5368	7193	14248	4454	..
1832		8499	10275	8110	4484	11236	6163	8445	159	474	3550	61395	46848	5574	6078	12473	4656	..
1833		8751	7197	5020	4837	11553	5121	7752	216	1028	2787	55062	46120	4602	5951	14785	4150	..
Malta..	1834	9090	4954	5937	3121	7364	3812	5120	234	1313	2031	42976	45996	3700	5773	8725	3234	3845
Gozo ..	1834	539	3245	85	579	2615	923	1140	19	..	617	9762	1767	1275	440	4723	1020	505
Cumino	1834	1	4	8	..	..	13	5	..	..	..	31	572	3	7	8	15	..
Total		9630	8203	6030	3700	9979	4748	6265	253	1313	2648	52769	48335	4978	6220	13457	4269	4350
Malta..	1835	8033	5096	5799	2693	10108	3601	5240	276	1083	6238	48167	46269	3651	5955	9092	3540	..
Gozo ..	1835	495	3572	127	444	3958	565	877	128	..	1078	11244	1301	1368	540	3421	3420	..
Cumino	1835	4	..	9	..	..	13	9	..	..	..	35	568	3	6	22	21	..
Total		8532	8668	5935	3137	14066	4179	6126	404	1083	7316	59446	48138	5022	6501	12535	6981	..
Malta..	1836	8211	4892	5381	2086	10207	4945	4730	184	549	2325	43910	50836	3339	5457	9636	3646	..
Gozo ..	1836	603	3294	93	529	3694	645	1060	2	..	2859	12779	1358	1490	615	6588	1256	..
Cumino	1836	4	..	16	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	35	..	3	6	40	10	..
Total		8818	8186	5490	2615	13901	5590	5705	186	549	5184	56724	52194	4832	6078	12264	4952	..

Return of the Produce, Stock, &c., of Malta, in 1836. [B. B.]

Division.	Nature of Crop, and number of Acres of Land in each crop.											
	Wheat.	Meschiato.	Barley.	Beans and other Pulse.	Cotton.	Gardens.	Forage.	Sesamum.	Cumin Seed.	Pasture.	Total No. of Acres in Crop.	No. of Acres of Uncultivated Land.
Notabile and Casal Dingli . .	755	870	213	84	843	400	355	..	..	178	3698	
Casal Fornaro	178	124	266	71	622	439	453	4	9	222	2388	
Birchircara	336	431	400	13	400	487	179	..	62	38	2346	
Zeitun	1865	315	1475	666	1643	1243	1112	13	53	200	8585	444
Zebbug	249	690	69	84	895	273	199	23	19	66	2567	37
Muster	1319	169	764	137	1132	608	741	..	40	133	5043	209
Zurrico	422	346	359	231	395	231	200	44	71	222	2521	5633
Zubbur	302	222	63	10	635	36	33	11	11	9	1332	66
Sup and Chercup . .	191	182	124	85	164	124	84	18	40	209	1221	..
Siggieui	466	577	67	53	1132	133	178	2	62	200	2870	510
Naxaro	573	169	533	62	750	84	440	..	3	13	2624	38095
Gudia	230	18	118	22	205	104	63	15	23	67	865	59
Attard	98	111	90	53	138	49	75	..	..	53	667	95
Lia	122	121	113	27	143	13	35	..	..	9	583	..
Micubiba	113	88	80	20	109	20	28	6	12	10	486	2682
Crendi	142	89	71	75	414	280	49	4	53	22	1199	253
Luca	222	89	80	58	44	222	235	40	44	444	1478	2226
Ascinch	136	32	87	53	135	73	54	..	19	51	640	122
Gurgur	284	140	188	223	495	80	91	..	20	99	1620	408
Balzun	58	58	26	53	58	15	39	..	2	..	309	..
Turxen	150	51	195	6	255	31	87	4	9	80	868	..
Malta . .	8211	4892	5381	2086	10207	4945	4730	184	549	2325	43910	50836
Gozo . . .	603	3294	93	529	3694	645	1060	2	..	2859	12779	1358
Cumino . .	4	..	16	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	35	..
Grand total .	8818	8186	5490	2615	13901	5590	5705	186	549	5184	56724	52194

Return of the Produce, Stock, &c., of Malta, in 1836 (*continued*).

Division.	Number of Stock.				Nature of Produce and quantity of each.								
	Horses, Mules, Asses.	Horned Cattle	Sheep.	Goats.	Wheat.	Meschiato.	Barley.	Beans.	Sesamum.	Cotton.	Garden Produce.	Cumin Seed.	Forage.
					bushls.	bushls.	bushls.	bushl.	bhls.	cwt.	cwts.	cwt.	tornas.
Notabile and Casal Dingli	292	311	1022	293	7560	11734	614	338	..	1406	22861	..	2893
Casal Fornaro	498	1167	482	396	3040	3808	9513	386	23	2274	70156	62	12932
Birchircara	296	501	485	448	5896	6174	13072	189	14	290	6041	965	9088
Zeitun	297	143	854	294	9025	1882	9753	3307	47	10312	18898	77	2753
Zebbug	222	424	346	89	4481	15514	1953	2387	80	2016	246030	98	1090
Muster	481	557	1754	359	23026	7450	20057	465	8	2909	13342	108	30523
Zurrico	122	290	646	98	5284	3623	6497	2441	47	1417	7621	97	3925
Zubbur	102	132	321	326	2922	858	4292	331	21	792	15086	67	1910
Sup & Chercup	38	108	229	24	2126	2520	4331	984	24	625	46879	109	6080
Siggieui	180	250	390	60	7481	1261	1496	1418	175	3125	62500	1	6090
Naxaro	295	324	796	198	8387	3670	15403	740	..	1268	2259	..	7020
Gudia	66	125	174	60	4382	827	5735	500	35	470	3694	37	3023
Attard	42	79	351	47	2079	2756	1276	1213	..	96	1203	..	1570
Lia	54	20	96	40	1845	3693	4985	142	..	384	109	..	3125
Micubiba	35	67	74	42	2496	4835	2205	376	7	223	406	1	789
Crendi	32	70	159	20	2701	2874	1819	1410	82	534	1184	187	584
Luca	25	90	200	133	1181	3307	1417	158	8	22	31	3	489
Ascinch	62	63	350	170	2366	790	3939	396	78	320	3451	79	849
Gurgur	69	186	532	232	3512	3199	5282	949	395	797	5898	61	4574
Balzun	45	51	60	23	949	1150	653	59	..	192	793	8	2055
Turxen	86	499	315	334	2599	1118	5473	102	32	795	1875	54	3600
Malta	3339	5457	9636	3686	103332	83038	119765	18285	1082	30267	488317	2014	110071
Gozo	1490	615	6588	1256	9442	84530	2591	5914	24	19200	22615	..	40806
Cumino	3	6	40	10	71	..	472	..	..	..	..	..	500
Grand total	4832	6078	12264	4952	112845	167568	122828	24199	1106	49467	510932	2014	151377

Nature of Produce and price of each in sterling money.—Wheat, per bushel, from 3*s.* 9½*d.* to 5*s.* 0¾*d.*; meschiato, from 2*s.* 3¾*d.* to 3*s.* 9½*d.*; barley, from 1*s.* 8¼*d.* to 2*s.* 9¾*d.*; beans, from 1*s.* 8¼*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*; sesamum, from 5*s.* 0¾*d.* to 6*s.* 5¾*d.*; cotton, per cwt., from 16*s.* 1*d.* to 1*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; cumin seed, from 8*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; vegetables, from 5*s.* 4½*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; forage, per serna, from 10*d.* to 2*s.* 7*d.*

Manufactures, Mines, Fisheries, &c. in 1836. [B. B.] —In private houses in the four cities and the various casals of Malta and Gozo.—Cotton sail cloth, value 28,000*l.*; nankeen, table cloths, counterpanes, blue and striped cloth for shirts, trousers, &c. 64,000*l.*; cotton yarn, spun by hand, 38,000*l.*; Malta stone, wrought into vases, flower pots, &c. 1,000*l.*; wrought gold and silver, 14,000*l.*; six ships built in the colony, 592 tons burthens, 2,083*l.*; total, 147,033*l.* There are stone quarries in every part of the island. The cotton used is the growth of the island. The cotton cloths are chiefly of a coarse quality, for the use of the inhabitants and for exportation. The stone for paving and building is exported in considerable quantities to Constantinople, the Black Sea, Egypt, &c. The intrinsic value of the metals is included in the value of wrought gold and silver. The Maltese are good shipwrights, and ship-building is much increased of late years. The timber is chiefly from the Adriatic. At one season of the year (viz. from August to October) great quantities of a particular kind of fish are taken, something resembling the dolphin, called here lampankeay. There are no fish caught, except for the daily supply of the market, in which are employed 285 boats.

The following is a statement of all foreign wheat sold and delivered for the consumption of the public, from the year 1823 (exclusive of the supplies for the service of the army and navy), and a return of the native produce of wheat and meschiato (one-third wheat and two-thirds barley) from the year 1828.

Years.	Total Consumption of Foreign Wheat.	Native Crops, from 1828 to 1834, both inclusive.	
		Wheat.	Meschiato.
	Salms.	Salms.	Salms.
1823	59444		
1824	68327		
1825	59785		
1826	60641		
1827	67756		
1828	49854	19069	23948
1829	54960	15843	25040
1830	49904	17757	21195
1831	65459	5682	15538
1832	53612	9986	29914
1833	59588	9983	12787
1834	55150	15711	26539
	704480		

N.B. The native crop is estimated, upon the average, at 30,000 salms.

The average prices of wheat sold to the public in Malta, during the undermentioned periods, has been :

	Years. From	Years. To	Number of Years.	Wheat per Salm, sterling. s.	d.	Bread per lb. avoirdupois. s.	12ths of a penny
Government Monopoly.	1878	1790	10	40	3½	1	2
	1791	1800	10	46	3½	1	5
	1801	1814	14	62	8	1	10
	1815	..	1	66	8	1	11
	1816	..	1	64	2	1	10
	1817	..	1	66	8	1	11
	1818	..	1	66	8	1	11
	1819	..	1	55	5½	1	7
	1820	..	1	43	9¾	1	4
	1821	..	1	48	8½	1	6
	1822	..	1	40	10	1	2
Open Trade.	1823	..	1	33	4	1	1
	1824	..	1	31	2¼	1	0
	1825	..	1	36	10¾	1	2
	1826	..	1	37	4	1	1
	1827	..	0¾	39	8	1	1
	1828	..	1	44	11¾	1	6
	1829	..	1	44	6¾	1	5
	1830	..	1	40	5	1	2
	1831	..	1	43	7¾	1	5
	1832	..	1	43	3¼	1	3
	1833	..	1	41	5	1	2
	1834	..	1	42	0¼	1	3

Cumin seeds and anniseeds are successfully cultivated, and exported in considerable quantity to the surrounding countries in the Mediterranean, as well as to England and America; and the cumin seeds of Malta are as good as any, if not the best, in the world. The squills grown and dried in Malta are found to produce the best oxamel attainable from that bulb; and the quantity of oranges hitherto furnished by Malta to the tables of the luxurious in France and England, might be greatly increased. Indeed, the oranges of Malta are confessedly the finest of the Mediterranean, and its melons are superior to the best of the southern countries of Europe. There is a variety of other delicate fruits. Vegetation of aromatic plants and herbs of every sort, aided by rich pastures refreshed by the regular falling of nocturnal dews, enable the natives to rear considerable herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and goats, whose flesh, aromatized by excellent food, possesses an exquisite flavour. Poultry is plentiful and excellent. Quails, and a great diversity of other wild fowl, never fail to come in vast flights at the time of their annual migrations.

Much attention is bestowed on the management of bees: a great many hives are kept in several parts of the island, from which they yearly procure a large stock of deliciously-flavoured honey. Great pains are also bestowed on the breeds of asses and mules, and the qualities of these useful animals have been highly improved by the inhabitants. The asses, especially, are well known for their unparalleled strength and beauty, and always sell at a high price.

The annexed return of the number of cattle, &c. in the islands of Malta and Gozo, 1st January, 1835, has been furnished me by Sir Frederick Ponsonby.

	Bullocks.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
In Malta	4437	8501	3213	3845
In Gozo	447	4731	1035	405

Return of the number of carts and caleches in Malta and Gozo, which pay licenses, 1st January, 1835.

	Malta.	Gozo.	Totals.
Carts	1137	25	1162
Caleches ...	264	14	278
			1440

Carts employed solely on the farms are exempted from license. The number may be estimated, in the two islands, at about 800. The license on carts was taken off on the 1st April, 1835.

All the domesticated animals thrive in Malta. The Maltese dog, formerly so much celebrated, is now, I believe, extinct. The goats, are of a very fine breed, but the horned cattle are small, and principally imported from Sicily, Barbary, and the adjacent coasts. Snakes are to be found, but they are not poisonous. Birds of various kinds migrate to the island at different periods, and the hawks of Malta were formerly much celebrated; the bees were also renowned, and indeed continue to yield such excellent aromatic honey, that it is conjectured the island was thence called "*Melita*" by the Greeks.

Fish of various kinds are plentiful. The dory, rock-cod, and a species of whiting, popularly called the "lupo," are excellent. The cray-fish also, found on the rocks in the island of Gozo, are enormous in size, and of very fine flavour. One of the most remarkable fish is the "pholis dactylus," which abounds in the harbour, forming for itself a complete "habitat" in the soft rock, which is perforated as regularly by these creatures as if the perforation had been effected with an augur, while they approach each other so closely and so regularly, that several portions of the rock appear like the wood-work of a cartridge box.

The price of the best land is from 500 to 600 scudi the tumolo (50*l*. sterling). Land of moderate quality sells from 200 to 400 scudi, and the lowest from 200 to 100 scudi, and even less (16*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. to 33*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.) The best land rents for about 15 scudi (1*l*. 5*s*.); the second quality for about 10 scudi, and the inferior from 5 to 2 scudi (8*s*. 4*d*. to 3*s*. 4*d*.)

A man farming ten salms is obliged to maintain constantly two labourers, who generally receive from 100 to 120 scudi a-year (8*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. to 10*l*.) each, and the farmer generally feeds them in whole or in part. His other labourers he pays as he wants them, by the day. The price of labour was in 1816 as high as seven and eight, and even ten tari (11½*d*., 1*s*. 1½*d*., and 1*s*. 4½*d*.) per diem, in the summer time. In 1820 it was reduced to six and five tari (10*d*. and 8½*d*.) At present the price is about four tari (6¾*d*.) per diem, and for this the labourers are obliged to furnish their own tools. Sometimes they are paid in money, at others in meschiato (that is a mixture of wheat and barley). When they are paid according to the latter mode, they receive two tumoli each a week; and this is the method which is generally preferred both by the labourers and the farmers.

A catalogue of plants which grow in Malta and Gozo, and of the fish found on its coast, with various other particulars, will be found in vol. v. of my "History of the British Colonies."

CHAPTER III.—IONIAN ISLANDS.

SECTION I. The septinsular union of the Ionian isles are situate in the Ionian Sea, between the parallels of 36.0 and 40.0 south, and the meridian of 20.0 and 23.0 east of Greenwich, extending from the Albanian Coast to the southern extremity of the Morean peninsula.

II. The early history of these islands, called by the Greeks Frank isles (*Φραγκονησια*) is so intertwined with the mythology of the Greeks and Romans, that it is difficult for sober truth to find a starting point. The islands would appear to have been early colonized, remained for many years as separate states, were partly in the possession of Corinth, next in alliance with the Greeks, then with Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, during his invasions of Italy; subsequently Rome gave law to all the little Grecian republics; and on the fall of the Eastern Empire, the Venetian republic afforded protection to, and claimed the sovereignty of the islands.

In 1737–38, the Turks, who had commenced their efforts for the expulsion of the Venetians from the Morea and other provinces in European Turkey, besieged Corfu, which, notwithstanding repeated assaults, remained the chief of the Ionian Isles under the republic of Venice, the fall of which, beneath the aggrandizing conquests of the Gallic republic, immediately affected the islands, which the French took possession of, but evacuated them on the breaking out of the war in 1798–99, when they were taken under the joint protection of Russia and Turkey; the former becoming, however, the sole protector.

A constitution was organized at St. Petersburgh, and afterwards promulgated in due form at Corfu, but which the septinsulars were far from being satisfied with; and by a secret agreement between Alexander and Napoleon, who had then his eyes on Turkey, the islands passed under the dominion of the latter. During the continental war, England took possession of several of the islands, and at the peace of 1815, the septinsular union was placed under the protection of Great Britain, with whom they have since remained. For ample details of the Ionian Isles, see [*History of the British Colonies* vol. v., and *Colonial Library* vol. vii.]

III. The seat of Government of the septinsular union is situate at Corfu, in the parallel of 39.30 north latitude, and the meridian of 19.50 east longitude, is situate a little to the eastward of the mouth of the Adriatic; the capital being distant from Otranto about 30 leagues, and 200 from Venice. It stretches from north to south in the form of a semicircle. On the north and west it is bounded by the Mediterranean, and on the north and east by the channel which separates it from Albania, or the ancient Epirus. This channel, which runs nearly south-east and north-west, is about twenty-one Geographical miles in length; at its narrowest or northerly entrance, at Cape Karagol, it is not two miles across: at the southerly, between Cape Bianco and Gomenizza, it is about seven miles broad; and at its widest part, in the neighbourhood of the town of Corfu, it does not much exceed ten miles in breadth. The depth of the water in the deepest parts, varies from 40 to 50 fathoms.

The length of the island of Corfu, is about thirty-five geographical miles; its breadth, at the north-eastern extremity, about twelve: from whence it gradually lessens until it terminates in its most southerly point or Cape Bianco.

IV. The mountains of Corfu are composed chiefly of a compact limestone, destitute of any organic remains, but with occasional strata of flint, precisely similar to the Albanian mountains. In some places carbonate of lime alternates with strata of vegetable earth; and it is often met with, tinged with the oxide of iron, and presenting on its surface, when fractured, beautiful arborescences. Fibrous, crystallized, and granular gypsum abounds principally, disseminated in argillaceous deposits: breccia in immense masses, either purely calcareous or with a mixture of silex, is to be met in various parts of the island; in some spots carbonate of lime is mixed with nodules of sulphur, or with coarse jasper: and Dr. Benza, in one spot, found the rare mineral, dolomite. There is a quarry of white marble under the western peak of St. Salvador, of a very fine grain, and well adapted to statuary; and variegated marble is found in small masses widely scattered. The substance known on the Continent as alabaster of Corfu, is a fine gypsum. The lesser hills consist mostly of an argillaceous soil, mixed with lime: the substratum to all the low and cultivated lands in the island is principally a stiff tenacious clay, very retentive of moisture, and extremely productive.

The island is not apparently of volcanic production, but would appear to have been separated from the main land by some violent convulsion of nature. Earthquakes, however, are not uncommon at Corfu, and are supposed to originate in the island itself, and not to be shocks in relation to other earthquakes; they generally run from north-west to south-east, and are slight; but in 1745, one shock was so severe as to destroy the palace, bishop's house, and many other buildings. In May, 1819, a severe shock in the interior of the island stopped a copious spring, The great earthquake which not long since damaged Santa Maura and Zante, was not felt at Corfu.

V. The climate of Corfu is nearly tropical, and the animal sensations are influenced more by the winds than by the alternations of the mercury, in the thermometer. On an average of four years, the thermometer ranged from 44.0 to 91.0; the general annual average of rainy days for the four years being 96¾. It appears that there is not a month in the year in which rain does not fall for a greater or less number of days, but November and December, February and March, are the most rainy.

Snow very seldom falls in the island, and when it does it soon melts. Sometimes the summit of St. Salvador is covered in patches, which continues for ten or twelve days. On the Albanian mountains the snow begins to fall, generally speaking, about the end of November, and continues till May.

Fevers, especially of the remittent and intermittent types, are of frequent occurrence, and form nearly two-fifths of the total admissions into the hospitals.

The total of all diseases admitted into the hospitals during seven years ending in 1821, was, 15,191, among which were:—common fevers, 3,299; typhus, 2; remittants, 1,400; quotidians, 342; tertians, 285; quartans, 17; unclassed intermittants, 376; total, 5,721. The mortality by fevers of all descriptions was 170, or about 1 in 33 2-thirds.

Dysentery is the next most important disease treated in the military hospitals of Corfu.

Diarrhœa is also of frequent occurrence; there were treated 605 cases, of which only two died, or 1 in 302½.

Phthisis and pulmonic inflammations, as they occurred at Malta, Gibraltar, and Minorca, bear a proportion of 1 to 2½ of all the other serious complaints. The other diseases do not require notice; the plague has several times appeared, and of twenty-eight cases treated in 1816, only three recovered.

The following return shewing the comparative health of the troops serving in the Ionian islands and other places, was furnished by J. W. Hay, Esq., (then under secretary of state for the colonies) to the Committee of the H. C., on Military Establishments, 9th July, 1834. It does not, however, afford a fair test of comparative healthiness of station, as it is well known a regiment may be very healthy in one year and not in another: residents afford a fairer test of climate than troops, continually shifting, and addicted to intemperance.

PERIOD.	Ionian Islands.		Ceylon.		Mauritius.		Jamaica.	
	Troops.	Sick.	Troops.	Sick.	Troops.	Sick.	Troops.	Sick.
June 1831 ..	3133	112	3979	116	1750	137	2[illegible]82	93
January 1832	3077	76	3940	120	1754	169	2659	118
June 1832 ..	3069	89	3827	98	1714	147	2797	114
January 1833	2983	85	3689	128	1794	165	2957	228
August 1833 ..	3023	120	3933	117	2243	182	*3397	225

* July 1833.

Cephalonia, although second in rank to Corfu, is the largest of the islands composing the septinsular union. It is situate in the parallel of 38.27. north lat., and the meridian of 20.32. east of Greenwich, having Santa Maura about six miles to the northward, Zante eight miles to the southward, and the west coast of the Morea 24 miles distant. The area is 348 square miles, the extreme length 32, extreme breadth 18, and the circumference following the coast 150 miles.

Cephalonia is extremely rugged and mountainous. The general direction of the mountains is from south to north. At the southern extremity of the range, or opposite the coast of Zante, is the highest mountain in the Ionian islands, the mountain Ænos of antiquity, the modern Black Mountain, or Montagna Negra, 3,625 feet above the level of the sea.

The harbour of Cephalonia runs inland for eight miles, rather difficult of ingress and egress, owing to its serpentine form, but offering a spacious and convenient shipping port. The entrance to the haven is extremely picturesque: on either side groves and plantations, relieved in the back-ground by majestic mountains, meet the eye in varied succession. To the left, on the western side of the harbour, three miles from its entrance, stands the town of Lixuri (olim Palis). In front of this town the harbour opens into a branch running to the south-east for three miles; and on the peninsula formed by this branch, and close to the sea, is Argostoli, the capital of the island.

Zante, Zacynthos, or Zacynthus, supposed to be so called from its being the burial-place of one of the Bœotian followers of Hercules, (Pliny states it was formerly called Hyria,) is situated in the parallel of 37.47. north, and the meridian of 20.54. east of Greenwich, ten miles distant from Cephalonia, and lying opposite the Gulf of Lepanto or Patras, towards the west angle of the Peloponnesian province of Elis, the nearest point of which, Cape Klarenza, is distant about 15 miles.

The area is 156 square miles; in its greatest length, which lies north-west and south-east, it measures 24 miles; in breadth 12; and its circumference, the same which was estimated by Strabo, viz. 70 miles.

From its exquisite beauty, this island is by common consent called "*Zante*, il fiore di Levante." In shape it is trapezoidacal, or rather irregularly oval, indented with a deep bay at its south-east extremity. The aspect is decidedly mountainous, and occupying three-fifths of the island, the elevation varying from 500 to 1,300 feet above the sea.

The city of Zante is very imposing in its external appearance, viewed from the sea. It is an open unwalled town, and stretches along a gently curved bay for about a mile and three quarters. At about half a mile from the northern extremity is the point of Crio Nero, jutting into the sea, from whence the town and shipping are supplied with water.

In breadth the town nowhere exceeds 300 yards, except where the houses stretch up the hill, upon which the castle is erected. In 1819, the city contained 3,730 private houses, 65 churches, five private chapels, two convents of monks, and two of nuns, and 27 public edifices of various descriptions, including two Jewish synagogues.

The soil is of three different kinds:—a strong clay in the plain, calcareous on the rising ground, and sandy near the shore.

Zante possesses petroleum and tar-springs, somewhat similar to those which I have described under Trinidad.

As the substance termed *asphalte* is coming into use, it may be stated here that according to a recent traveller, the valley containing the bitumen at Zante is the segment of a circle, surrounded on three sides by abrupt and rugged ridges of hills; and on the fourth, by rocks rising above the water, as if the sea had, at some period, burst in and destroyed the continuity. In the marsh within the circle are several wells or pits; one examined was about nine feet in diameter, and surrounded by a dwarf wall. The water was two feet below the edge, and one foot deep; the surface covered with a scum, which reflects various iridescent colours, the blue and green are very vivid. A dark, black substance continually forcing its way from the bottom, and boiling up in large globules, which, as they ascended, enlarged, till near the surface, and then burst, liberating a quantity of gas, which the peasantry say is highly inflammable. Sometimes the globules are transparent, and assume a singular brilliancy, rising to the top and bursting, while a coating of dark bituminous matter in which they were invested is thrown off. This dark substance is the petroleum, or rock-pitch, which, being specifically heavier than the water, remains below, covering the sides and part of the bottom. The brilliant globules disengaged from it are pure naphtha, or rock-oil, which forms a light oleaginous stratum above, reflecting various beautiful colours. The intervening water is sweet and fit for use, but strongly impregnated

with a taste like tar-water, and it is prescribed in various dispeptic complaints. The pitch is collected with large spoons into a pit adjoining the well, and thence thrown into barrels. The best time for gathering it is summer, when it is exuded in the greatest quantities; and they annually fill about 100 barrels, which is used for smearing the bottoms of ships and similar purposes.

There are many instances of longevity among the Zantiotes, and several inhabitants are known to be above 90 years of age, in the full possession of all their faculties.

Zante abounds in aromatic herbs, the odour of which is experienced some distance at sea; and the delicious flavour of the Zantiote honey is doubtless owing to the fragrance of the herbage. Currants, oil, wine, and flax are the principal vegetable products

Santa Maura Island (olim Neritos, then Leucadia, from λευκος, white, owing to its white rocks) formed by the artificial construction of a channel dividing it from the mainland of Acarnania, with Cephalonia 10 miles to the southward, and Corfu 35 to the north-west, is situate in 38.40. north lat., and 20.46 east of Greenwich, having an area of 180 square miles; in extreme length 23, in extreme breadth 10, and about 60 miles in circumference.

Santa Maura is a mass of mountains, of which St. Elias, the highest, rises to an elevation of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The figure of the island is somewhat triangular; the north-west coast, which forms the base line, runs straight and perpendicular, raising the land to a considerable height above the level of the sea; from this the surface inclines irregularly towards the eastern coast, giving the whole nearly an eastern aspect. A part, however, considerable in population and productiveness, although of small extent, owing to its narrowness, enjoys a fine western aspect.

Amaxichi, the chief town, about a mile in circumference, is situate on a very beautiful plain two miles long, one broad, and thickly covered with olives, and contains upwards of 6,000 inhabitants, the remaining being scattered among 32 villages, some of them situate on the very tops of the mountains.

Ithaca (called *Thiaki* by the natives, *Val de Compare* by the Venetians), in lat. 38.25. north, long. 20.40. east, is bounded on the south and east by Cephalonia, from which it is distant about eight miles; on the east and north-east by the channel of Zante, and a group of small islands, the ancient Echinades; on the north by a part of Santa Maura; and on the north-west, west and south-west by the channel which runs between Santa Maura and Cephalonia. It is distant from the main land of Acarnania about 15 miles at the nearest point, and somewhat more than 30 miles distant, in a south-east direction, lies the opening of the gulph of Lepanto. The shape is irregular, the extreme length from north to south being 18 miles, extreme breadth, five, but in some places not more than one mile and a half; its circumference about 30, and its area 44 square miles.

The appearance of Ithaca is unprepossessing, the whole island being a mass of mountains running in an irregular ridge east and west; or it may be considered a single mountain divided into rugged and mis-shapen rocks.

Vathi is little more than a single street, upwards of a mile long, containing from 3 to 4,000 inhabitants; the houses built of stone, and the town remarkable for its cleanliness and health.

Paxo, another of the Ionian islands, in lat. 39.12. south, long. 20.12. east, with an area of 27 square miles, and 12 in circumference, is of an oval shape, and composed of a single mountain, which probably at one period, formed part of Corfu, from the southernmost point of which it is only seven miles distant. Port Gai affords good anchorage for a few vessels; but there is an inner harbour formed by an island almost in contact with the other, having a circular battery commanding the town, which is scattered in an irregular manner on the beach.

Cerigo is the most southern island of the Septinsular Union, situate in lat. 36.6. north, long. 22.50. east, at the entrance of the Archipelago: to the north of Canee, and south of the Morea; five miles distant south from Servi, and 14 east-south-east of Cape Malio. The area is 116 square miles, the extreme length 20, the extreme breadth 12, and the circumference about 50. The island was anciently known (according to Pliny) by the name of Porphyris, from its possessing abundance of that beautiful marble. Ptolemy attributes the name of Cythera to Cytherus the son of Phœnix, who established himself in the island. According to some, Cerigo was first peopled by the Lacedomonians, who in the eighth year of the Peloponnesian war were expelled by the Athenians under the command of Nicias. At a subsequent period it passed under the dominion of the Spartan republic, and served as a retreat to Cleomenes, who on the approach of Antigonus, king of Macedon, took refuge in the island. Ptolemy, king of Egypt, was afterwards lord of Cerigo; the Romans next came in possession, then the Venetians, and it followed the fate of the other islands of the Union. The relics extant denote the former greatness of the place; "Pælo Castro" ruin, to the northward of the harbour, stands on the ancient town of Menelaus, whose faithless wife Helen caused the siege of Troy, and whose bath is still shewn. Six miles from the harbour of St. Nicholas, on the east, was situate the former city of Cythera; and a little further to the south are situate some ruins, supposed to belong to a temple dedicated to Venus Cytheræa.

The island is oval-shaped: at the north is Cape Sparti, having a chapel on its extremity: to the south is Cape Kapello, close to which is situate the harbour, and immediately above the chief town called Kapsali, and containing about 5,000 inhabitants, whose tenements offer a marked contrast to the other islanders', being mostly of wood, and ill constructed.

VI. We have no early censuses; according to the Colonial Office Returns, the following shews the—

Population of the Ionian Islands since 1824.

Years.	Population.			Persons Employed in			Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Agriculture.	Manufacture.	Commerce.			
1824			175902						
1827			180301						
1828	104625	90698	195323	40783	9508	4804	6159	1196	5332
1829	101611	88287	189898	37813	7574	4418	5606	1186	5018
1830	100447	87027	187474	34646	6111	3693	5861	1431	5498
1831	99854	88836	188690	38883	5793	3669	6127	1314	4673
1832	103394	89452	192846	33371	5329	4408	5776	1564	4306
1833	103579	90588	194167	39768	6092	..	5897	1400	5013
1834	103920	90475	194395	41042	5829	4363	6242	1424	4118
1836	110496	93746	204242	..	..	..	6348	1723	4385

Population of each Ionian Island in 1836.—[B. B. 1836.]

Islands.	Area in Square Miles.	Male.	Female.	Aliens and Resident Strangers.*	Population to the Square Mile.	Persons employed in			Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
						Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Commerce.			
Corfu ..	227	35221	29886	9806	287	15077	1621	1443	2208	473	1580
Cephalonia	348	34864	28333	936	182	12689	1471	835	1694	550	931
Zante ..	156	19675	15673	1127	226	7672	1947	421	1329	370	1115
Santa Maura	180	9077	8098	190	95	2458	132	470	521	119	370
Ithaca ..	44	4942	4702	108	219	1407	196	931	197	90	119
Cerigo ..	116	4156	4551	37	75	1522	264	198	283	89	157
Paxo ..	26	2561	2503	223	195	217	198	65	116	32	113
Total .	1097	110496	93746	12427	186	41042	5829	4363	6348	1723	4385

* Included in the total number of population.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that the present population of Corfu is upwards of 65,000, from which it would appear that the number of inhabitants within the present century is on the increase, as shewn by the following census, taken in November 1802 :—

Within the Town.

Men, Women and Children of the Greek persuasion, 4,700; do. do. Latin, 1,600; do. do. Jewish, 1,229; total within the town, 7,529; in the suburbs of St. Rocco, 508; do. Manduchio, do. do. 1,829; do. Potamo, do. do. 2,192; do. Castrades, 2,160; total in the town and suburbs, 14,218: population in the 24 midland villages, 7,706; do 44 northern, do. do. 12,660; do. 34 southern, do. do. 5,169; do. Island of Fano and Merlice, do. do. 773; total population, 44,926.

The classification of the inhabitants in the town was as follows, according to the same census :—

Section.	Proprietors.				Number of Proprietors.	Servants.	Indigent People.	Children.
	Rich.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Poor.				
First Section ..	12	45	165	392	614	51	54	230
Second do. ..	44	40	149	336	569	48	44	239
Third do. ..	26	59	231	441	757	78	106	295
Fourth do. ..	24	51	205	415	695	97	44	249
Fifth do. ..	5	19	54	147	225	24	49	86
Sixth do. ..	24	17	93	379	513	66	116	201
Seventh do. ..	22	48	84	358	512	65	75	198
Total number	157	279	981	2468	3885	429	486	1498
Of Jews ..	13	23	117	507	714	..	100	415
In all ..	170	302	1152	2975	4599	429	586	1913

A curious table of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the city of Corfu, for 51 years, viz. from 1770 to 1820, inclusive, was prepared by Dr. Benza, and the following is an abstract of a voluminous series of reports:—Years, 51; Born—males, 3,071; females, 2,750; total, 5,821. Dead—males, 5,109; females, 3,217; total, 8,326. Died more than 90 years old—males, 35; females, 36. Died more than 100 years old—males, 5; females, 3. Born twins and more, 44. Marriages, 2,235. So that the marriages were to children born nearly as 1 to 2½, and twins stand to mariages as 1 to 50, and to births as 1 to 132.

The deaths in this table bear no proportion to the marriages and births. They exceed the latter by 2,505.

The Ionians partake in some general features of the Greek physical configuration. The upper and front parts of the skull are well developed; the features are, in general, pleasing, and wear an air of intelligence. The complexion, in healthy persons, inclines towards olive; and in some of the females, who are not exposed to the sun, it is clear and white. The complexion of the peasantry is, of course, much affected by the sun. Those who reside in the Lefchimo district in particular, and in the neighbourhood of marshes, in general have a sickly leucophlegmatic cast. The eyes are almost universally brilliant and full, in both sexes, and generally dark-coloured; the teeth good; the hair generally brown or black, and bushy in the men; the beard copious; the figure of the middle standard—sometimes beyond it,—and, if not indicative of strength, promising activity. The constitution sanguineo-choleric; the gestures vivacious; the gait erect and elastic, and the enunciation voluble and emphatic. (See *Colonial Library*, vol. vii.)

The females, are, in general, well formed, many of them handsome, but they soon fall into years.

VII. The Greek Church is the predominant faith of the islanders, the followers of the Latin or Romish faith being few, probably not exceeding 3,000; of Jews there are about 5,000 in the island, all of whom are cordially hated by the Corfiots. The Romish Church was introduced into the island by the Venetians, and at first was only a bishoprick, but Pope Gregory, in 1600, elevated the see to an archbishoprick; the chief being generally a noble Venetian, chosen by the Senate, whose nomination was attended to by the Pope. The cathedral has a chapter composed of six canons, who elect a grand vicar. The clergy of the Latin Church were heretofore paid by government stipends, but excepting life interests, this system has been now discontinued.

The Greek Church has for its head a protopapa (archpriest), elected by ballot in an assembly of the clergy and nobles, and confirmed by the patriarch at Constantinople. [For a description of the rites

of the Greek Church, &c., see *Colonial Library*, vol, vii.]

Ecclesiastical Return of the Number of Churches and Chapels in the United States of the Ionian Islands, on the 31st December 1836.

Islands.	Established Greek Church.						Latin Church.	No. of English Chapels.
	Jus Publico.		Jus Confraternita.		Jus Patronata.			
	No. of Churches.	Annual Salary of Priests.	No. of Churches.	Annual Salary of Priests.	No. of Churches.	Annual Salary of Priests.		
		£.		£.		£.		
Corfu ..	46	1231	240	937	430	798	6	2
Cephalonia ..	7	842	247	939	125	419	1	1
Zante ..	7	544	226	614	265	147	5	
Santa Maura	55	619	116	189	146	218	1	
Ithaca ..	4	248	17	100	7	50		
Cerigo ..	3	272	5	6	220	94		
Paxo (Bishop)	..	337	57	87	4	3		
Total .	121	4094	908	2874	1197	1731	13	3

* Total expense of Latin Church, 1,010*l*. 15*s*. 2½*d*.

RECAPITULATION.		No. of Churches and Chapels.	No. of Priests.	Amount of Annual Salaries of Priests.
				£.
Established Greek Church.	"Jus Publico" (Public) ..	121	868	4094
	"Jus Confraternita" (Corporate Bodies)	908		2874
	"Jus Patronata" (Private)	1197		1731
Latin Church		13	27	1010
English Civil Chapel, Corfu		3	3	215
English Garrison Chapel, Corfu				
Ditto ditto Cephalonia				
Total		2242	898	£9926

In the Island of Corfu there is a dissenting preacher, of the Independent denomination.

VIII. At Corfu there is a public university, also an ecclesiastical seminary for the education of young men intended for the priesthood of the Greek Church; and in each of the islands of the state is a school entitled "secondary," maintained at the public expense, in which secondary schools the scholars are instructed in the Greek and Latin classics, in the modern Greek, English, and Italian languages, in arithmetic, and the elementary mathematics.

In the chief town of each island is a central school, likewise at the government expense, on the mutual instruction plan, for teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic; and in these schools the village schoolmasters are trained in the method of mutual instruction. Besides these schools entirely at the public expense, there are in each island district schools on the same plan as the central, and where similar instruction is given; one half of the salaries of teachers being paid by Government, and every other expense defrayed out of the subscriptions from the parents of the children.

The district and village schools are under the immediate superintendence of the head master of the central school in each island, and there is an inspector-general of all these schools.

Schools, &c. of the Ionian Islands. [B. B. 1836.]

Public or Free School, and where situated.	No. of Scholars.			Amount paid by Government.	Expenses of each Island.	No. of Pr. Schools.	No. of Scholars in Private Sch.		
	Males.	Females	Total.				Males.	Females	Total.
Corfu: 1 University. 1 Ecclesiastical seminary. 1 Central school. 1 Secondary do. 32 Primary ditto.	674	..	674	£. 4867	£. 4867	52	1311	240	1551
Cephalonia: 1 Central school. 1 Secondary do. 33 Primary do.	591	72	663	1285	1285	15	406	..	406
Zante: 1 Central school. 1 Secondary do. 21 Primary do.	354	..	354	629	629	29	614	300	914
St. Maura: 1 Central school. 1 Secondary do. 19 Primary do.	303	..	303	594	594	12	221	128	349
Ithaca: 1 Central school. 1 Secondary do. 7 Primary do.	346	..	346	589	589	10	334	36	370
Cerigo: 1 Central school. 1 Secondary do. 6 Primary do.	438	..	438	337	337	1	..	18	18
Paxo: 1 Central school. 1 Secondary do. 4 Primary do.	171	..	171	288	288	1	..	44	44
138	2877	72	2949	8591	8591	120	2886	766	3652

The whole of the establishment for education is under the general direction of the commission for public instruction, revised and improved by Lord Nugent. The number of public schools in the islands, in 1834, was 32, and of private 206; the expenditure of Government 6,171*l*. The male scholars in public schools, 1789; of females, 117. Ditto in private schools, males, 4,583; females, 826. Total in all, 7,315. For details see Hist. of the Colonies, vol. v.

Libraries.—A collection of books, originally founded at Messina, in 1810, by British officers, and transferred to Corfu by them, has, since that period, gradually increased into a very respectable library of several thousand volumes, containing many valuable and well-selected books, to which a very ready access is at all times afforded. All military and naval officers, officers of the civil departments, British residents, and respectable inhabitants, may become members at a moderate entrance, and a small annual or monthly subscription.

Besides this library, the medical officers of the garrison have a collection of English periodical publications and standard works.

A small library was founded by the Canon Carale, from voluntary subscriptions among the nobility, &c. The books were lodged in the Franciscan Convent of St. Giustina: to this the Ionian Academy added theirs; but on the arrival of the French, the most valuable of the books were abstracted by them. Some few remain at the convent.

A Bible Society was instituted in the summer of 1819, for the purpose of distributing the translations of the Scriptures into the Greek language, without note or comment, and there can be no doubt that much good will be derived from it by the islanders, for whose benefit it is intended.

IX. Number of Prisoners in the Gaols of the Ionian Islands throughout the Year. [B. B.]

Years.	No. of Prisoners.			No. of Debtors.			No. of Misdemeanours.			No. of Felons.			No. of tried Prisoners.			No. of untried Prisoners.			Deaths.
	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	Male	Fm.	Totl.	
1828	661	13	674	50	1	51	187	3	190	253	3	256	406	9	415	216	4	220	9
1829	643	16	659	50	..	50	147	7	153	284	4	288	480	10	490	163	6	169	3
1830	589	14	603	50	3	53	201	6	207	180	1	181	431	10	441	158	4	162	1
1831	592	27	619	24	2	26	253	20	273	315	5	320	489	17	506	103	10	113	4
1832	461	12	473	23	2	25	225	5	230	213	5	218	377	10	387	84	2	86	5
1833	437	14	451	33	..	33	172	12	184	232	2	234	340	9	349	97	5	102	4
1834	407	16	423	24	..	24	132	10	142	251	6	257	332	11	343	75	5	80	6
1835	496	18	514	12	..	12	166	6	172	318	12	330	394	14	408	102	4	106	1
1836	721	19	740	45	..	45	289	5	294	387	14	401	601	14	615	120	5	125	10

The goals seem to be well managed; wherever the localities will admit, the debtors are separated from the felons; the cost for each prisoner is about 5*d*. per diem; the average of hard labour is nine hours per diem, regulated according to the season. In Cephalonia those who work at the hand corn mills receive *half* of their earnings, the gaoler one quarter, and the remainder is paid into the police chest. The prisoners are supplied with coarse clothing.

X. The civil government is now composed of a legislative assembly; of a senate; and of a judicial authority. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of forty members, including the president: of the forty, eleven are integral members, and twenty-nine elected from the various islands in the following proportion: Corfu, seven; Cephalonia, seven; Zante, seven; Santa Maura, four; Ithaca, one; Cerigo, one; Paxo, one. Each of the three last in the rotation in which they stand (exclusive of that island whose regent becomes an integral member of the legislative assembly) elects a second. The members are elected (on a double list formed by a majority of the votes of the primary council) out of the body of the syndita of each island. [Chap. iii. Art. 8. Constitutional Charter, Appendix.]

The elections, and all civil appointments, are valid for five years; and the session of the parliament of the states is held every two years.

The votes are *vivâ voce*, and the sittings open; ten members, and the president, or vice president, constitute a legal meeting; and conferences with the senate, &c. are managed by the eleven integral members of the assembly, who form, with their president, the primary council. These eleven integral members in the case of parliament dying a natural death (that is, having run its full course of five years), consist of the president and five members of the old senate; the four regents of the great island during the late parliament; and of one of the regents of the smaller islands; but in case of a dissolution, instead of the regents, the lord high commissioner names five members of the late legislative assembly.

The *Senate*, which forms the executive power, is composed of six, viz. five, and a president, entitled "His Highness;" while the senators are styled the "Most Illustrious" (Prestantissima); the senators are elected out of the body of the legislative assembly in the following proportion, viz. Corfu, one; Cephalonia, one; Zante, one; Santa Maura, one; Ithaca, Cerigo and Paxo, one. The power of placing a member of the assembly in nomination for a senator rests with the president, on an application being made to him in writing, signed by four members of that body and himself, demanding such nomination; and the president shall place in nomination any person when eight members make a demand; the election takes place three days at furthest after the meeting of the assembly, and is decided by the majority of votes, the president casting in case of an equality. The sanction of the lord high commissioner is necessary to the validity of the election. The vacancies thus caused by the election of five members of the assembly to the senatorship are filled up by the transmissiom of double lists of names from the primary council to the syndita of each island. The senate remain in office five years; his highness, the president, half that period, eligible however to be re-appointed by the lord high commissioner. The senate names its own ministerial officers, with several exceptions, and it has the power of nominating to all situations under the *general* government; the regents to the different local governments; the judges in all the islands; and generally to all situations, except merely municipal ones, with certain renovations. During the recess of parliament the senate has the power of making regulations which have pro tempore the force of laws; it has the power of originating laws, as well as disallowing any passed by the legislative assembly.

The lord high commissioner is appointed by the colonial office, and is generally a military officer; His Excellency appoints in each island a resident, or representative, of the lord high commissioner, who is a field officer of the regiments on duty in the islands. The regent, advocate, fiscal, secretary, and archivist of each island, are appointed by the senate, subject to the approbation of the lord high commissioner. The municipal administration of each island consists of five members, independent of the president (who is the regent), appointed by the syndita of each island; out of the body of the said syndita, from "lists" of names sent in to the regent by the syndita from these "lists;" and from these ten, five are selected by the Regent to form the municipal body. (See Ch. iv. Art. 9, Constitutional Charter.)

The qualifications of the syndita, or "noble electors," I have not been able to ascertain with any accuracy; I understand that some votes are hereditary, but that pursuing any trade or business is a disqualification.

To form a legal meeting one half of the syndita of each island must be present. For the other details of

this unique form of government, I refer to the Charter. For the respective powers of the assembly and senate, [See Constitutional Charter in the Appendix.]

The judicial authority in each island consists of three tribunals.—a civil, a criminal, and a commercial; and there is a court of appeal in each island: the judges being appointed by the senate, subject to the approval of the lord high commissioner. Independent of these courts, there are in each island tribunals for the trial of minor criminal offences, and for the adjudication of small civil suits; these are presided over by justices of the peace for the island, appointed by the regent of the same.

At the seat of government there is, in addition to the foregoing courts, a superior or high court of appeal denominated "the Supreme Council of Justice," and consisting of four ordinary members (judges)—two English and two Greek, and two extraordinary members, viz. the lord high commissioner, and his highness the president of the senate. For the power of the courts, see the Constitutional Charter. Trial by jury does not exist; nor are there any assessors to aid the judges. No crimes but those of murder and high treason are punishable with death,—which infliction is now rarely suffered.

The laws were partly Venetian, partly Greek;—a code has now been digested for the islands, and is much needed, particularly as regards the law of entail now abolished, and that singular enactment by which a purchaser was compelled to restore a property to a seller several years after the bargain, for the same price at which it was vended, if the vender tender the original sum; a measure that of course struck a blow at all improvement.

Military Establishment. — Article 1. The military defence of the United States of the Ionian Islands being placed in the hands of the protecting sovereign, the sole regular military establishment shall consist of the forces of His Majesty.

Article 2. Independent of the regular troops of His Majesty the protecting sovereign, there shall be established in each island a corps of militia.

Article 3. The organization of the militia of the United States of the Ionian Islands shall be left to the Commander-in-chief of the forces of the protecting sovereign within the same, subject to the approbation of the Senate, and of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the protecting sovereign.

Article 4. The general charge of preserving the tranquillity of the country being immediately and directly connected with the military establishment, the high police of the United States of the Ionian Islands shall be placed under the direct management of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the protecting sovereign and His Majesty's Commander-in-chief.

Article 5. No officer can be appointed to any corps of the militia of the Ionian Islands who is not a native-born subject of the same.

Article 6. His Majesty the protecting sovereign shall appoint inspectors and sub-inspectors of the militia of the Ionian Islands, who shall be either British or Ionian officers.

Article 7. The corps of the militia of each island shall be placed under the control of the inspectors or sub-inspectors of the militia appointed by His Majesty the protecting sovereign.

Article 8. The regular forces of His Majesty the protecting sovereign shall, in all instances of civil suit, be amenable to the laws of the land within the United States of the Ionian Islands.

Article 9. The regular forces of the protecting sovereign in these states shall, in respect to criminal jurisdiction, be alone subject to the martial law of His Majesty.

Article 10. The militia within these states is of course subject to the laws of the land; but when it shall have been duly organized and called out, it shall be amenable to the martial law of the protecting power, and liable by it alone, to be tried for criminal offences.

Article 11. The regular established number of His Majesty's troops for the garrison of these islands shall be considered as consisting of 3,000 men; but it shall be competent to increase or diminish that number, as H. M.'s Commander-in-chief may deem fitting.

Article 12. All expenses of quartering the regular forces of His Majesty the protecting sovereign, and, generally speaking, all military expenses of any kind to be incurred by these states, (as far as relates to the 3,000 men above named), shall be paid out of the general treasury of the same.

Articles 5 *and* 6 *between Great Britain and Russia, &c., respecting the Ionian Islands, signed at Paris 5th November* 1818:—

In order to ensure without restriction to the inhabitants of the United States of the Ionian Islands the advantages resulting from the high protection under which these states are placed, as well as for the exercise of the rights inherent in the said protection, His Britannic Majesty shall have the right to occupy the fortresses and places of those states, and to maintain garrisons in the same. The military force of the said United States shall also be under the orders of the Commander-in-chief of the troops of His Britannic Majesty.

His Britannic Majesty consents, that a particular Convention with the Government of the said United States shall regulate, according to the revenues of these states, every thing which may relate to the maintenance of the fortress already existing, as well as to the subsistence and payment of the British garrisons, and to the number of men of which they shall be composed in time of peace. The same Convention shall likewise fix the relations which are to exist between the said armed force and the Ionian Government.

The military force of the British army in the islands is about 3,300 men.

There are six barracks for the garrison at Corfu, viz. one in the citadel, one at Fort Raymond, one at Fort Neuf, and another for a small detachment at Vido Island. The barrack in the citadel is a very good stone building of four stories, including the basement story, situated at the foot of the rock on which the citadel is built, and open to the north.

Distribution of the troops in the Ionian Islands:— Corfu, Royal Artillery, rank and file, 127; do. Engineers, 3; 10th regt., 85; 11th do., 22; 51st do., 414; 88th do., 447; 95th do., 24; 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade, 452; total, 1,524. Vido, Royal Engineers, 54; 10th regt., 440; 51st do., 14; 88th do., 1; 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade, 13 do.; total, 522. Paxo, Royal Engineers, 1; 10th regt., 1; 95th do., 20; 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade, 1; total, 23. Santa Maura, Royal Artillery, 19; 11th regt., 106; total, 125. Cefalonia, Royal Artillery, 13; 11th regt., 1; 95th do., 353; total, 367. Zante, Royal Artillery, 26; 11th regt., 278; total, 304. Ithaca and Calamos, Royal Artillery, 5; 11th regt., 45; total, 50. Cerigo, Royal Artillery, 4; 95th regt., 63; total, 67. Grand total, 2,982.

XI. Comparative yearly statement of the Revenue* and Expenditure of the Ionian Islands. [B.B.]

Revenue:	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	30937	36692	35219	38783	
Transit duty	501	690	505	554	
Exports.					
Duty on oil	37154	62901	20154	36565	
Do. on currants	37000	33678	54306	34719	
Imports.					
Do. on wines and spirits	4575	2993	3104	3881	
Do. on tobacco	4332	2060	3684	3240	
Do. on cattle	2195	2174	2007	2522	
Stamp duties	..	..	4676	15509	
Port duties	2367	756	1145	2369	
Municipal.					
Public monopolies	1481	1493	4776	3922	
Rents of public property	8647	7326	9564	18924	
Local rates for roads &c.	10861	18086	11752	11989	
All other receipts including licenses	5115	4264	4766	4486	
Surplus receipts for sanita and post office tariffs	..	5260	7091	3769	
Idem police idem.	4699	12373	804	..	
Signorage on new small currency	..	..	626	232	
Bonding and warehousing duties	1314	42	1538	1423	
Incidental	14335	.	693	1078	
Total .. £.	165519	190791	166417	184068	
Expenditure:					
Civil establishment	58350	58389	53794	50477	
Judicial establishment	18449	20229	25384	26306	
Ecclesiastical establishment	3746	3145	2407	2416	
Education	6441	6172	7720	8591	
Rents of public offices and civil quarters	5650	5603	1485	9010	
Public works	26713	19907	4809	7007	
Flotilla	10082	12336	6342	15673	
Contingencies of executive police and courts of justice	..	..	..	7647	
Contingencies of collection of the revenue, including purchase of stock for monopolies, and paper for stamps	2757	3500	2958	3643	
Contingencies of general local Government	..	..	9024	9380	
Municipal.					
Public buildings and salines	..	5362	2493	5027	
Roads, moles &c.	..	..	10423	13036	
Salaries	..	..	6192	6387	
Contingencies including hospitals and charities	9795	12006	8683	10859	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	
Military protection	16994	9865	32353	45082	
Total .. £.	158980	156517	174070	219544	

Revenue in 1827, 138,094*l.*; 1828, 180,670*l.*; 1829, 149,502*l.*; 1830, 158,091*l.*; 1831, 141,846*l.*; 1832, 165,519*l.*;

Expenditure in 1827, 177,763*l.*; 1828, 171,970*l.*; 1829, 157,911*l.*; 1830, 157,924*l.*; 1831, 147,470*l.*; 1832, 152,687*l.*

* Canteen rents for the financial year ending 31st Jan. 1837. Corfu 4,079*l.*; Cephalonia, 421*l.*; Zante, 524*l.*; Sta. Maura, 247*l.*; Ithaca, 57*l.*; Cerigo, 57*l.*; Paxo, 11*l.*; proceeds of wine confiscated, 2*l.*; total, 5,399*l.* Wine allowance to the army in aid of the expense of the regimental messes, at 25*l.* per company: Royal Artillery, 75*l.*; do. Engineers, 37*l.*; medical department, 5*l.*; 10th regt. of foot, 150*l.*; 11th do., 150*l.*; 42d do., 75*l.*; 53d do., 72*l.*; 60th do., 66*l.*; 73d do., 112*l.*; 88th do., 87*l.*; Rifle Brigade, 150*l*; superintendant of canteens, 26*l.*; paid into the treasury for account aqueduct in repayment of balance of loan of 10,000*l.* formerly advanced from the grant for fortifications, and replaced to that account in the year 1834, 1,110*l.*; balance paid into the treasury on deposit for repairs of aqueduct in progress, 3,283*l.*; total, 5,399*l.*

Recapitulation of the Establishment in 1836. [B.B.] Civil establishment, 49,530*l.*; contingent expenditure, 837*l.*; judicial establishment, 26,306*l.*; contingent expenditure, 7,647*l.*; ecclesiastical establishment, 2,416*l.*; contingent expenditure, 8*l.*; miscellaneous expenditure, 8,534*l.*; pensions, 957*l.*; total, 96,226*l.*

Expenditure of the different departments of Government in 1836.

		Ordinary and Fixed expense of the Departments of Government.	Contingent & Accidental Expenses.	Total Expenditure.
		£	£	£
General Government		25566	6243	31809
Local Governments.	Corfu	15116	1151	16267
	Cephalonia	12774	744	13518
	Zante	11288	851	12139
	Santa Maura	5990	104	6094
	Ithaca	2922	31	2953
	Cerigo	2821	63	2884
	Paxo	2722	189	2911
Contingencies of Executive Police and Courts of Justice		..	7646	7646
Total		79199	17026	96226

Commissariat Department. [B.B. 1836.]—Supplies of provisions, forage, fuel and light, 24,459*l.*; ordinaries, 50,225*l.*; ordnance department, 6,949*l.*; imprests to public departments, 6,336*l.*; pay of extra staff, 1,230*l.*; commissariat pay, staff pay, pensions &c., 569*l.*; army contingencies, 88*l.*; miscellaneous purchases, 1,579*l.*; total, 92,437*l.* Deduct received for stoppages for rations, staff and ordnance, 2,349*l.*; receipts for services payable in England, 871*l.*; imprests repayable in England, 6,336*l.*; total, 9,557*l.*; leaving a total of 82,880*l.*

The proceeds of bills drawn by the Commissariat on His Majesty's treasury, for the pay and allowances of the troops during the year 1836, amounted to 59,492*l.*

Civil Pension Fund established by Act 34 of the third Parliament, dated 25th May, 1830, providing for retirement pensions to be granted to public civil functionaries:—

Receipts.—Balance on 31st January 1836, including credits for loans, 35,023*l.*; per centage on salaries, stoppages of first month salaries of new appointments and of one third of salaries during leave of absence, salaries in abeyance, and interest of loans made during the year, 5,408*l.*; total, 40,431*l.*

Payments.—Gratuities to persons performing duty for absentees, pensions and restitution of over-exactions during the year, 1,156*l.*; balance on 31st Jan. 1837, including credit for loans, 39,274*l.*; total, 40,431*l.*

Public works under the control of the Ordnance Department.—Estimated expense: new works of defence in the island of Vido (constructing), 58,000*l.*; fortifications of Corfu (under repair), 52,050*l.*; new redoubt on Salvador Heights (not yet commenced), 25,000*l.*; casemated barracks for 1,000 men (not yet commenced), 30,000*l.*; bomb proof hospital, citadel

(completed for 17,053*l.*), 12,000*l.*; expense, magazines (constructing), 5,000*l.*; total, 182,050*l.*, of which amount there has been already expended 180,784*l.* In 1836 45,032*l.* paid by Colony.

By stipulation the Ionian Government contribute to the military chest 35,000*l.* per annum, in fulfilment of the obligations imposed by the treaty of Paris for military protection.

XII. IMPORTS OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS (Tonnage and Value in Pounds Sterling). [B. B.]

Years.	Ionian.	British.	Austrian.	Russian.	French.	Neapolitan.	Papal.	Sardinian.	Turkish.	Greek.	All others.	Total.	Total Value.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£.
1828	154215	28038	75129	3742	9126	26907	9710	13134	2459	13546	3746	339752	864810
1829	133550	25531	40127	1195	3389	30798	6621	12118	1168	13182	3299	275978	651430
1830	109723	24673	37122	7736	2321	14719	6307	3632	2741	15218	2048	226240	590913
1831	98594	22101	28351	12027	884	6863	3442	2903	2119	16635	958	194877	510753
1832	125873	21004	39094	10875	1353	6164	2129	5058	2780	24212	2174	240716	558908
1833	130797	25941	40463	6886	546	6764	2313	932	2988	35570	1709	254909	563611
1834	146734	29275	50283	5069	4873	15817	1278	8035	4597	31380	1703	299044	609977
1835	122770	28522	37703	6351	579	21117	2163	1633	3430	33609	2536	260413	630422
1836	136040	22606	30923½	10814	845½	11961	1244	5330	3565½	48063½	2460	273853	763873

EXPORTS OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS (Tonnage and Value in Pounds Sterling). [B. B.]

Years.	Ionian.	British.	Austrian.	Russian.	French.	Neapolitan.	Papal.	Sardinian.	Turkish.	Greek.	All others.	Total.	Total Value.
1828	151799	26934	77003	3738	8208	26709	9950	13114	2611	12089	3661	335816	434108
1829	148487	23244	44857	1195	2951	30069	6943	11997	1194	12683	3736	287356	270569
1830	114463	22537	36851	7219	2514	15505	5973	4073	2629	17022	2458	231244	318717
1831	100838	23081	30361	12073	880	6784	3369	3036	2196	16160	1097	199875	248058
1832	128511	21889	38640	12833	1359	5969	2568	5039	1853	24610	1277	244548	312488
1833	137013	24449	39678	6059	451	5419	1975	1483	3060	34083	2162	255832	250669
1834	148856	29028	49265	4841	4962	14584	1360	7908	4492	29592	1498	296386	565651
1835	124657	27070	38946	6161	772	20113	2102	1871	3467	34484	2461	262102	449483
1836	135261½	23475½	30714½	9472	845½	12437½	1238	5452	3138½	47880	2500	272415	447970

XIII. *Amount of Coin in Circulation.*—[B. B. 1836.]—The only coinage in the States is a small currency to the amount of 11,000*l.* sterling; viz.—Silver quarter-shillings, 1,000*l.*; copper quarter-pence, 6,000*l.*; copper one-tenth pence, 4,000*l.*

The general circulating medium is in dollars, Spanish, South American and Austrian, in which description of coins mostly, the States receive for staple produce, exported to the amount of about 275,000*l.* sterling annually, exclusive of returns from a considerable capital employed by ship-owners in the Levant trade; remittances received for the subsistence of the troops, &c., and in Spanish dollars pay for the article bread corn alone, imported into the States from the Black Sea and in Italy, to the amount of about 170,000*l.* st. per annum. The quantity of bread corn grown in the islands being equal to one-fourth only of the consumption.

Since June 1825, British silver to the amount of 95,000*l.* sterling, has been received from England and thrown into circulation; but judging for the necessity of public duties and rents, and recent state of balances in the respective treasuries, the total amount of British silver now remaining in the States, does not exceed 20,000*l.* sterling; and there has been withdrawn from circulation of this description of money 75,000*l.* sterling for remittances to Malta, &c. by regiments returning to England, for payment of articles imported by British trading vessels, and occasionally for payments of produce of the Morea.

Coins.—[B. B. 1836.]—Gold, Spanish doubloons, subdivision of coins in circulation, ½, ¼, ⅛; Gross weight in grains troy, 416½; rate established per tariff, 3*l.* 6*s.* British currency, alloy per cent. 6 2-3ds. Spanish pillared dollars, ½, ¼, ⅛, 1-16th; Gross weight in grains troy, 416½; alloy per cent. 9¾; rate established per tariff, 4*s.* 4*d.* Mexican, Bolivian, Peruvian, Chilian, and Rio de la Plata dollars, rate established per tariff, 4*s.* 4*d.* Imperial Austrian dollars, subdivision of coins in circulation, ½; rate established per tariff, 4*s.* 2*d.* Venetian, St. Mark dollars, subdivision of coins in circulation, ½, ¼, ⅛; gross weight in grains troy, 432; alloy per cent. 16½; rate established per tariff, 4*s.* 2*d.* Ionian currency, pieces of (rate established per tariff), 3*d.* Copper Ionian currency, pieces of (rate established per tariff), 1-10th. There was no paper money in 1836.

The following rates of exchange may be quoted as nearly stationary for some months past at Corfu:—London, 51 1-4th per dollar, at 4*s.* 4*d.*; Trieste, 2 1-8th florins, 4*s.* 4*d.*; Venice, 6 1-6th lire of Austria, 4*s.* 4*d.*; Ancona, 1 scudo, 4*s.* 4*d.*; Naples, 128 grains, 4*s.* 4*d.* Government bills if paid for in British currency, at the rate of 100*l.* for 101*l.* 10*s.* currency, when negociated for dollars at ( ) per dollar.

Weights as established by Act of Parliament, dated 24th May 1828.—[B. B. 1836.] The British imperial troy pound of 5,760 grains, to be the only standard of weight; 24 of such grains to be a "calco;" 20 "Caldic," an ounce; and 12 ounces a "Libbra sottile," or pound light weight for precious metals and drugs; and 7,000 of such grains a "Libbra Grossa" or "Pound great weight," equal to the English pound avoirdupois, with the parts and multiple of 16 drams an ounce, 16 ounces a pound, and 100 lbs. a Talanto.

Measures, as established by Act of Parliament, dated 24th May, 1828.—The British imperial standard yard to be the only standard measure of extension; one-

third of the said yard, a foot; one-twelfth of the said foot, an inch; five and a half such yards, a carnaco; 220 such yards, a stadio; and 1,760 such yards, a mile.

The British imperial gallon to be the only standard measure of capacity; the Chilo measure for grain to contain 8 of such gallons, or 64 dicotoli; and the Ionian barrel to contain 16 gallons, or 128 dicotoli.

Public Works of the Ionian Islands, Undertaken or in Progress during 1836.

Nature of Work, where Situated, and whether Constructing, or under Repair.	Estimated expense.	Whether finished, or unfinished.	If finished, actual amount of Expend.	If unfinished amount of expenditure up to 1836.
Corfu.	£.		£.	£.
Latin Cemetery, constructing*	531	finished	531	..
Pedestal for the statue of Sir F. Adair, ditto.	980	unfinished	..	814
Municipal and Ecclesiastical Buildings, constructing and repairing.	..	finished	1648	..
Prisons, Tribunals, Public Offices not municipal, repairs.	..	ditto.	931	..
Roads, ditto .	..	ditto.	4346	..
Cephalonia.				
Mole at Lixuri, constructing†	2721	unfinished	..	3542
Municipal and Ecclesiastical Buildings, repairs.	..	finished.	1178	..
All other Public Buildings, ditto	..	ditto.	186	..
Roads, ditto . .	..	ditto.	5311	..
Zante.				
Municipal and Ecclesiastical Buildings, repairs.	..	ditto.	119	..
All other Public Buildings, ditto	..	ditto.	732	..
Roads, ditto . .	..	ditto.	1640	..
Santa Maura.				
Salines, repairs .	..	ditto.	2285	..
Municipal and Ecclesiastical Buildings, ditto.	..	ditto.	225	..
All other Public Buildings, ditto	..	ditto.	128	..
Roads, ditto .	..	ditto.	550	..
Ithaca.				
Public Buildings, repairs .	..	ditto.	164	..
Roads, ditto . .	..	ditto.	465	..
Cerigo.				
Public Buildings, repairs .	..	ditto.	12	..
Roads, ditto . .	..	ditto.	45	..
Paxo.				
Cisterns, constructing and repairing.	1174	unfinished	..	323
Lazzaretto, constructing .	482	ditto.	..	437
Public Buildings, &c. repairs	..	finished	43	..
Roads, ditto . .	..	ditto.	401	..

* All these were executed under the authority of the Ionian Governors.
† Excess supplied by voluntary contributions.

XIV. Produce, Stock, &c. of the Ionian Islands in 1836. [B. B.]

ISLAND.	Nature of Produce, and Quantity of each.										Price of Produce.										
	Wheat, bushels.	Indian Corn, Barley, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Currants, lbs.	Oil, barrels.	Wine, barrels.	Cotton, lbs.	Flax, lbs.	Pulse, bushels.	Salt, bushels.	Wheat, per bushel.	Indian Corn, Barley, per bush.	Oats, per bushel.	Currants, per 1000 lbs.	Oil, per barrel.	Wine, per barrel.	Cotton, per lb.	Flax, per lb.	Pulse, per bush.	Salt, per bushel.
											s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.
Corfu	19064	31741	12063	..	85246	55042	5927	26523	5342	..	3 6	2 2	1 8	..	43 0	14 7	0 10	4	4 3	..
Cephalonia	4654	41655	3584	9740000	2729	44100	17180	13150	7340	..	4 4	2 0	2 0	13 0 8	36 4	13 0	1 1	7½	3 0	..
Zante	30510	1025	1050	7835000	9520	48770	4395	5610	1160	40000	4 2	2 6	1 8	11 1 8	43 4	8 4	0 9	7	4 2	..
St. Maura ..	16781	38681	4884	8100	1347	35412	5935	15085	5473	130350	4 2	2 2	2 0	14 11 8	39 0	8 0	0 10	5	5 0	0½
Ithaca......	2507	16808	434	400000	1280	6196	530	11405	2268	..	3 0	2 0	1 0½	13 0 0	41 6	13 0	..	5	2 6	..
Cerigo	2460	35750	..	..	195	28010	3300	3070	1855	..	4 4	3 4	..	..	47 11	10 0	0 6	4½	3 4	..
Paxo	170	..	..	..	12907	586	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44 2	12 0	..	..	..	..
Total ..	76326	185000	22015	17080100	113210	210147	37567	74033	23378	170350										

Produce, Stock, &c. of the Ionian Islands in 1836—*continued.*

ISLAND.	Nature of Crop, and No. of Acres of Land in each Crop.												No. of Stock.			
	Wheat.	Indian Corn, Barley Calambochio, & Barley & Wheat.	Oats.	Currants.	Olive Oil.	Wine.	Cotton.	Flax.	Pulse.	Pasture.	Total No. of Acres in Crop.	No. of Acres of Uncultivated Land.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
Corfu	6133	17833	3910	..	185600	86795	98	647	1392	30775	302648	30806	4106	2351	21708	16324
Cephalonia	538	5854	530	9102	3985	11834	432	255	856	450	33380	180786	2220	1378	20002	14088
Zante	7182	966	492	6440	16706	13000	327	134	64	1474	45071	53860	3330	1220	13156	8875
St. Maura ..	1724	3978	547	8	1203	4216	101	99	555	5350	12426	97430	2462	2141	12906	20072
Ithaca......	73	340	13	190	212	756	2	71	68	1626	1725	3137	765	120	4134	6554
Cerigo	453	8460	..	..	513	1365	54	109	1595	5285	12555	61685	1010	3140	16900	2910
Paxo	34	..	..	..	11000	406	..	..	..	..	..	5200	296	16	1084	23
Total ..	16127	37437	5492	15740	219339	119152	1014	1310	4530	44060	420151	442009	14189	10366	95950	68826

Nature of Crop, and Number of Acres in each Crop, in all the Ionian Islands, since 1828.

Years.	Wheat.	Indian Corn, Barley, &c.	Oats.	Currants.	Olive Oil.	Wine.	Cotton.	Flax.	Pulse.	Pasture.	Total Number of Acres in Crop.	Number of Acres of Uncultivated Land.
1828..	11162	24782	1475	13006	104523	49066	678	995	2723	7770	207810	292753
1829..	10976	25128	2323	13821	99660	45782	940	803	3307	10306	202740	499340
1830..	10462	24829	2708	13104	111576	49608	1434	927	2921	11516	217569	484511
1831..	3362	32596	9938	12874	109728	46968	1689	5050	3765	18378	235882	466198
1832..	14382	38702	9935	12867	116828	44451	996	2023	3983	30254	244167	457913
1833..	14002	36932	4659	12870	116722	46402	981	1623	3955	23676	238146	463934
1834..	13605	33415	4475	12880	116657	46386	1035	1609	5962	31941	234024	444793
1835..	15825	31807	5450	12877	116657	46109	1073	1738	4872	41274	296808	442016
1836..	16137	37437	5492	15740	219339	119152	1014	1310	4530	44960	420151	442009

Description and Quantity of Produce and Stock in the Ionian Islands, since 1828.—[B. B.]

Years.	Produce.										No. of Live Stock.			
	Wheat, bushels.	Indian Corn, Barley, bushels.	Oats, bushels	Currants, lbs.	Olive Oil, barrels of 18 gallons.	Wine, barrels of 18 gallons.	Cotton, lbs.	Flax, lbs.	Pulse, bushels.	Salt, bushels.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
1828..	43056	182151	11589	15135570	190366	240028	21804	93671	14225	1247	19074	12602	106699	81683
1829..	44134	167944	20605	17470800	24013	267338	35005	60209	15719	48338	17605	10918	93728	74803
1830..	45380	198228	22260	18003138	135547	289420	26310	91820	16031	107450	16079	10790	103160	60708
1831..	45138	192507	87591	20490567	..	286790	32094	132050	24028	..	16356	10006	100741	73447
1832..	59969	161843	92385	22776530	179727	319462	34172	115650	21028	..	16607	12132	117040	82358
1833..	56702	195160	22357	18832899	09682	270154	30424	107591	30149	..	14673	10460	95449	75041
1834.	234727	177065	23944	15071400	253923	306822	45145	94522	19826	114193	15275	9660	92002	87627
1835..	77721	195440	27267	25489050	70452	207988	45256	109066	24766	100000	14038	10521	102499	88210
1836..	76326	185660	22915	17980100	113219	210147	37567	74933	23378	170350	14189	10360	95950	68826

In the islands of Corfu and Zante, soap to the value of about 12,000*l.* sterling is made and exported annually; also considerable quantities of common earthenware. The other manufactures of the states are silk shawls, coarse linens, coarse woollen blankets, and goat-hair carpets and sacking.

Agriculture is yet extremely rude, and the instruments of tillage as primitive probably as in the time of Ulysses. The olive is the principal product.

The vine is generally planted in the plains and vallies, and corn on the declivities of the hills. The export duties are on oil and currants 18 per cent. *ad val.*; and 1½ per cent. *ad val.* for repair of roads, &c.; on wine, 6 do.; on soap, 8 do.; all other articles are free.

[There is a Regent at each island with 300 to 400*l.* per an. each, and styled "Most Excellent;" and 4 or 5 municipal magistrates with salaries of about 100*l.* per an. each. The president is styled "His Highness," and has a salary of 1500*l.* and a house: there are 5 senators styled "Most Excellent," with 765*l. per an.* each: the Legislative Assembly of 37 members have each 108*l.* per an., and the President of the Assembly 600*l.* per an.]

CHAPTER IV.—HELIGOLAND.

Section I.—The island of Heligoland, in the North Sea, is situated in 54. 11. N. latitude and 7. 51. E. longitude of Greenwich, and is from 24 to 26 English miles distant from the mouths of the Elbe, the Eyder, the Weser and the Jahde. It is of considerable importance to vessels bound to these rivers, not only because its church and lighthouse are an admirable beacon, but also because ships may here be supplied with experienced and licensed pilots.

II. In August 1714, the island was conquered from the Duke of Sleswick by the crown of Denmark, which retained possession of it till the 5th September, 1807, when it was occupied by the English, and in 1814 was formally ceded to Great Britain, under whose government it still continues.

III. The island, which is in the form of an acute angled triangle, is now only about one English mile in length from N. to S., one-third in breadth from E. to W., and two miles and one-third in circumference. It is certain that it was anciently of much greater extent, but there are no authentic records to determine how far it may have stretched into the sea and approached the continent.

The island consists of the upper part, called the Oberland, and the lower, or Unterland, which lies in a south-easterly direction. The height of the Oberland, at its most elevated point on the western side, is 200 feet above the level of the sea, the eastern side being lower. The island is visible at a distance of 16 and 20 miles; its first appearance is very striking,

and it increases in interest on a nearer approach. [For Geology, &c., see "*Colonial Library*," Vol. V.]

IV. The climate is mild, and resembles that of the midland counties of England, the heat and cold being tempered by the sea breezes; the air is pure and very salubrious, whence Heligoland has been much frequented by visitors from all parts of Germany, Prussia, Poland and Russia, since the erection of the baths in 1826; they are considered by physicians as the most efficacious in the North sea.

V. The number of inhabitants is 2,200; namely, 1,000 males, 1,200 females. In 1836—births, 52; marriages, 23; and deaths, 32. The population, which is increasing, is considerable for so small a spot, especially as many families have emigrated within the last 20 years from the want of employment at home. They are chiefly engaged in the fishery or navigation, and many also are brought up as pilots. There is a brewery and a distillery, and the number of mechanics and shopkeepers is commensurate to the wants of this small colony. The number of houses is 470. The Heligolanders are of Frisian origin, and speak a dialect of that language, but at church and in the school the High German alone is used. They are a tall and strong people, with handsome features and florid complexions; their habits are very simple, and their inactivity and fearfulness on shore as remarkable as their industry and daring courage at sea.

VI. There is one church, St. Nicholas, built in 1685, situated in the Upper Town, capable of containing from 700 to 800 persons; about 250 generally attend. The clergyman receives 74*l*. per annum, and has likewise a house found him, together with two pieces of ground, one 48 fathoms long and 27 broad, and the other 140 fathoms long and 13 feet broad. There is no chapel.

The junior clergyman instructs the upper class in the school; the other two classes being taught by two schoolmasters. The total number of children in the schools is about 350.

VII. There is one school, which is public, situated in the Upper Town, and contains 158 male and 162 female children. It is conducted by three masters; the head master receiving 74*l*. per annum; the second master, 30*l*. per annum; and the third master, 20*l*. per annum. The school is supported by voluntary contributions, and a fixed sum of 5*s*. 4*d*. per annum for each child, which meets the expenses.

VIII. There is a building used as a prison, situated near the top of the steps in the Upper Town, which contains four cells, but there have been no prisoners of any description this year. [B. B. 1836.]

IX. By virtue of the capitulation concluded with Admiral Russel, in 1807, the inhabitants were permitted to retain their ancient constitutions and the Danish laws, an agreement which has been strictly adhered to. The affairs of the island are administered by a governor (at present Colonel Sir Henry King, Knight of the Guelphic Order), and under him is a court composed of six municipal councillors, who are chosen from among the inhabitants. The finances and police are superintended by 16 elders, and 8 adjuncts, who with the municipal councillors constitute the government.

X. The local revenues of this island, taking one year with another, are about 160*l*. per annum. The amount so raised is principally by granting licenses to shopkeepers, pilots, and other persons following any trade or business to enable them to carry on their respective occupations; rating each person in proportion to the extent of his business.

The expenditure of the island is about 160*l*. per annum. Its disbursements are principally for the payment of the interest of the island debt, for the erection and repairs of bulwarks, and for keeping in repair other buildings the property of the island.

Estimate of the sum which will be required to defray the expense of the Civil Establishment of Heligoland, for the period from the 1st day of April, 1838, to the 31st day of March, 1839:—

Lieut.-Governor, 500*l*.; Clerk to Lieut.-Governor, 136*l*.; two Clergymen, at 50*l*., 100*l*.; Town Clerk, 60*l*.; Signal Man, 60*l*.; Buoy Keeper, 33*l*.; Mail Carrier, 69*l*.; Keeper of Blockhouse, 3*l*.; total, 963*l*. This estimate is for the same amount as that for the preceding year.

XI. There are eight or nine vessels of 50 or 60 tons each, which perform voyages to England, France, Norway, and the Baltic Sea; and about 60 open fishing boats of three or four tons, and small boats for the lobster fishing.

XII. Prices of produce in 1836; Beef, 3*d*. per lb.; mutton, 3*d*. per lb.; Potatoes, 1*s*. per bushel; coffee, from 6*d*. to 1*s*. per lb.; tea, from 1*s*. to 5*s*. per lb.; lump sugar, from 5*d*. to 8*d*. per lb.; moist sugar, from 3*d*. to 4*d*. per lb.; coals, 1*s*. 6*d*. per bushel.

There are no manufactories, mills or works, &c. of any kind. There has been one ship built in the colony of 50 tons burthen. There are about 60 boats employed fishing for haddocks and lobsters; between 70,000 and 80,000 of the former and about 27,000 of the latter are caught annually, the whole of which are sent to Hamburgh and Bremen, with the exception of 7000 or 8000 lobsters annually sent to England; value of haddocks, 3,333*l*.; value of lobsters, 675*l*.; total, 4,008*l*. There are no horses and only 6 horned cattle, 150 sheep, and 4 goats in the island.

During the system of the continental exclusion from 1807 to 1814, the possession of Heligoland was of the utmost importance to the English Government, as it enabled them to watch all the motions of the enemy in the countries lying on the coast; and gave them the command of the mouths of the rivers which permitted them to protect the commerce of British subjects with the neighbouring states, while the island at the same time served as a depot for their goods, which were offered for sale, or sent to different parts of the Continent. At present Heligoland is of great service to navigation from its conspicuous lighthouse, from the able pilots who may always be obtained there, and from the anchorage it affords to shipping. This anchorage might be converted into an excellent harbour, which would afford shelter to merchantmen and the government steam-boats which touch at this island during the winter season to deliver the mails, which at the breaking up of the ice, are always forwarded by vessels of small draught.

[A tract of about 5000 square miles on the North coast of the island of Borneo, the island of Fernando Po, Aden in the Red Sea, and Socotra island off Cape Gardafiui, have not been included in the Work.]

THE END.

APPENDIX

OF

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

RELATIVE TO THE

COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, SOCIAL STATE &c.

OF THE

COLONIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

BOOK I.—WEST INDIES.

A.—Total amount of the trade between the United Kingdom and the British West India Colonies since 1814.

Years.	OFFICIAL VALUE.				Declared value of British & Irish produce and manufactures exported to the British W. Indies
	Imports from the Brit. W. Indies.	Exports to the Brit. W. I. — British & Irish produce and manufac.	Exports to the Brit. W. I. — Foreign and Col. Merchandize.	Total of Eports.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1814	9022309	6282226	339912	6622138	7019938
1815	8903260	6742451	453630	7196081	7218057
1816	7847895	4584509	268719	4853228	4537056
1817	8326926	6632708	382883	7015591	5890199
1818	8608790	5717216	272491	5989707	6021627
1819	8188539	4395215	297199	4692414	4841253
1820	8353706	4246783	314567	4561350	4197761
1821	8367477	4940609	370738	5311347	4320581
1822	8019765	4127052	243126	4370178	3439818
1823	8425276	4621589	285247	4906836	3676780
1824	9065546	4843556	324375	5167931	3827489
1825	7932829	4702249	295021	4997270	3866834
1826	8420454	3792453	255241	4047694	3199265
1827	8380833	4685789	331586	5017375	3683222
1828	9496950	4134744	326298	4461042	3289704
1829	9087923	5162197	359059	5521256	3612085
1830	8599100	3749799	290878	4040677	2838448
1831	8447760	3729522	258764	3988286	2581948
1832	8138669	3813821	286605	4100426	2439808
1833	8008248	4401991	302189	4704180	2597592
1834	8411115	4494660	323986	4818646	2680023
1835	7341010	5575004	379298	5954302	3187540
1836	8072048	5792875	501580	6294455	3786455
1837					

B.—An account of the declared value of the following articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufacture, exported from the United Kingdom to the British West Indies, in each year, since 1814.

Years.	Cottons.	Linens.	Woollens.	Hardwares, Machinery, &c.	Grain, provisions, fish, &c.	Clothing of all sorts made up.	Lumber; viz. hoops, staves, and headings.	Total of the specified articles.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1814	2228970	929707	301966	511014	1153864	473737	184152	5782410
1815	2609232	968586	307712	614289	826007	486134	95788	5907748
1816	1206457	575517	177533	507333	633684	355106	70314	3525944
1817	2147042	598272	278014	528763	770104	396881	67295	4786371
1818	1899165	596964	284450	592778	867894	496610	76784	4814645
1819	1086945	523735	250461	582620	775912	422861	81508	3724042
1820	1078931	562924	172598	414975	598567	376041	77838	3281874
1821	1320063	576897	177471	357818	564962	355392	69950	3422553
1822	872596	559392	177673	308713	444464	334814	48801	2746453
1823	1036674	552163	157022	316367	446555	370166	62906	2941853
1824	1108386	552427	151572	324797	497174	344149	61946	3040451
1825	1209350	527714	139122	348998	501296	348110	60542	3135132
1826	781412	401198	105515	363077	447401	319254	64775	2482632
1827	942846	479152	137001	340740	473828	340676	69276	2783519
1828	730850	412734	126262	395238	417808	330726	77180	2490798
1829	1050475	385303	119792	444139	445057	327063	60479	2832308
1830	646466	325623	99888	361450	394610	279662	58727	2166426
1831	639326	350578	75969	240821	331893	259651	59293	1957531
1832	659445	307558	92908	193801	323142	255564	66521	1898939
1833	705096	323578	102105	205052	347112	283267	62048	2028258
1834	769795	334995	102308	228416	344184	269939	56970	2106607
1835	1037861	370144	114288	290428	337435	317402	53979	2521537
1836	1060780	405046	140052	394386	441447	407196	53721	2902628

C.—An account of the value of all Exports to the British Colonies in the West Indies, and to the Mauritius for ten years, ending 5th of January, 1837, distinguishing the years and the colonies.

Names of the Colonies.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Antigua	124397	137135	139966	100515	113186	95623	118259	118558	140563	146455
Barbadoes	306681	335641	317634	293292	303255	275335	290530	291063	347762	437066
Dominica	39811	33760	27301	16233	29697	22200	29334	28437	26282	57233
Grenada	90883	118917	96345	80036	73722	69066	71720	75301	68894	88313
Jamaica	1778294	1538769	1825409	1353359	1240438	1324675	1184856	1281239	1718768	1756503
Montserrat	9061	10240	8045	8647	7954	7571	3455	7075	8049	4290
Nevis	15827	23673	22909	16404	12433	10245	12351	9661	22379	20688
St. Christopher	76518	88748	76183	56593	40499	38748	43343	56173	59353	63728
St. Lucia	36331	48079	40873	25020	17586	12127	14937	21064	32154	45951
St. Vincent	107404	103703	98074	80423	69559	66653	67484	87661	80457	111847
Tobago	51664	58225	54633	44398	40737	41469	42303	43125	42898	61969
Tortola	5487	6518	4989	3560	2085	1101	4335	1588	4420	6873
Trinidad	346212	306504	295392	164070	183645	183876	248604	207246	251901	381486
Bahamas	43931	33450	41861	43210	18891	25730	44250	49189	35227	55430
Bermudas	35877	39761	27942	57576	41515	33258	30424	30784	34251	50576
Demerara	534805	479531	541710	458194	387634	337263	337482	410764	439773	601781
Berbice	69425	63228	56316	76326	45518	50936	54038	52687	71588	96214
Honduras	242200	189919	295562	251470	212329	130538	302076	232394	182120	301630
Total of the Brit. W. Indies.	3914808	3616001	3971144	3129326	2840713	2726414	2899781	3004009	3566839	4288033
Mauritius	210209	199295	230007	180437	160460	187779	98235	192213	225149	315936

D.—Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of Sugar *(in cwts.)*, **and of the Revenue collected thereon, in each [illegible] since 1814, with the annual average prices and rates of duty for the same period; stated for the United King[illegible]**

Years.	IMPORTS. British Plantation.	Mauritius.	East India.	Foreign Plantation.	Total of Imports.	EXPORTS. RAW SUGAR. British Plantation.	Mauritius.	East India.	Foreign Plantation.	Total of Raw Sugar.	British Refined Sugar, (reduced to its equivalent quantity of Raw Sugar.)	Total Export of Sugar, Raw and Refined.	Quantity retained [illegible]
1814	3581516	Considered as E. I. sugar in these years.	49849	581421	4212786	430817	Considered as E. I. sugar in these years.	41083	459990	931890	897347	1829237	[illegible]
1815	3642807		125639	365889	4134335	385761		67665	311378	764804	994025	1758829	[illegible]
1816	3560317		127052	192780	3880149	234996		101581	190190	526767	953314	1450081	[illegible]
1817	3679352		125893	105916	3911161	142571		95218	132937	370726	1141724	1512450	[illegible]
1818	3775379		162395	138032	4075806	98512		109952	108687	317151	1157082	1474233	[illegible]
1819	3907151		205527	85837	4198515	58913		87587	102710	249210	847798	1097008	[illegible]
1820	3769458		277228	162990	4209676	77057		185068	138298	400423	1098616	1499039	[illegible]
1821	3906967		269162	197037	4373166	9851		144332	186314	340497	1022731	1363228	[illegible]
1822	3435061		226371	112954	3774386	10657		98277	137707	246641	561206	807847	[illegible]
1823	3773528		219580	208598	4201706	11231		104796	176717	292744	677593	970327	[illegible]
1824	3935052		271848	205750	4412650	8836		146358	213980	369174	640054	1009228	[illegible]
1825	3501281	93723	150347	162784	3908135	11529	21593	36625	173075	242822	549782	792604	[illegible]
1826	4002426	186782	164822	65065	4419095	102297	45534	46669	105801	300301	586172	886473	[illegible]
1827	3550918	204344	175846	178910	4110018	40931	46480	64079	103965	255455	695402	950857	[illegible]
1828	4313430	361325	156266	136999	4968020	50586	117985	42546	160329	371446	776624	1148070	[illegible]
1829	4152815	297958	206052	199568	4856393	16467	52321	56174	172950	297912	808435	1106347	[illegible]
1830	3913268	485710	293769	223257	4916004	13355	48383	83413	166310	311461	1032886	1344347	[illegible]
1831	4103746	517553	237416	507547	5360262	10800	11174	111102	287644	420720	989120	1409840	[illegible]
1832	3784245	541770	175252	366482	4867749	5398	10147	92050	260501	368096	774939	1143035	[illegible]
1833	3655611	529352	208301	346028	4739292	7850	3327	111550	243823	366550	417687	784237	[illegible]
1834	2844243	555861	141280	202030	4743414	12313	4850	80867	500714	598744	681775	1280519	[illegible]
1835	3523948	558237	213646	152436	4448267	11455	1750	157042	200983	371230	593930	965160	[illegible]
1836	3600517	497303	223695	327647	4649162	8774	2688	74675	191961	278098	422695	700793	[illegible]
1837	3305238	537961	374306	265073	4482578	9267	3065	81536	354513	448381	387272	835653	[illegible]

* Including Sugar used in Distilleries.

E.

Years.	REVENUE COLLECTED UPON SUGAR. £. GROSS RECEIPT OF DUTIES. £. British Plantation.	Mauritius.	East India.	Foreign Plantation.*	Total of Gross Receipt.	Payments out of Gross Receipt.†	Net Produce of Duties.	Annual average Prices of British Muscovado Sugar, per Cwt.	RATES OF DUTY. British Plantation, (Brown or Muscovado.) per cwt. £. s. d.	Mauritius.	East India.
1814	4577956	Consid. as E. I. sugar in these yrs.	24299	353229	4955484	1187960	3767524	73*s*. 4*d*.	1 10 —	Charged as E. I. Sugar.	To 10 April, [illegible] & 1*l*. p' cent [illegible] 10 Apr. to 6 May, [illegible] 5 May to 5 Sept. [illegible] From 5 Sept. [illegible]
1815	4740781		73999	65579	4880359	1426026	3454333	61*s*. 10*d*.	1 10 —	....	To 5 May, [illegible] From 5 May, [illegible]
1816	4921034		64913	79349	5065296	1453103	3612193	48*s*. 7*d*.	To 5 Sept. 1*l*. 10. From 5 Sept. 1*l*. 7.	....	To 5 May, [illegible] 5 May to 5 Sept. [illegible] From 5 Sept. [illegible]
1817	5966545		50612	8034	6025191	1591265	4433926	49*s*. 8*d*.	1 7 —	....	1 17 —
1818	4313581		50114	2118	4365813	1614706	2751107	50*s*.	1 10 —	....	2 — —
1819	4984878		192014	924	5177816	1181273	3996543	41*s*. 4*d*.	To 5 May, 1*l*. 10. 5 May to 5 Sep. 1*l*. 8. From 5 Sept. 1*l*. 7.	....	To 5 May, [illegible] 5 May to 5 Sept. [illegible] From 5 Sept. [illegible]
1820	5288926		156968	1011	5446905	1521518	3925387	36*s*. 2*d*.	1 7 —	....	1 17 —
1821	5352130		222438	1075	5575643	1386685	4188958	33*s*. 2*d*.	1 7 —	....	1 17 —
1822	4611730		254335	1117	4867182	806738	4060444	31*s*.	1 7 —	....	1 17 —
1823	5135409		190783	750	5326942	919532	4407410	32*s*. 11*d*.	1 7 —	....	1 17 —
1824	5207132		282537	210	5489879	847975	4641904	31*s*. 6*d*.	1 7 —	....	1 17 —
1825	4651525	106205	198322	99	4956151	779496	4176655	38*s*. 6*d*.	1 7 —	To 5 July charged as E. I. Sugar; from 5 July charged as Sugar of the Brit. Plant.	1 17 —
1826	5273648	150356	265037	85	5689126	738128	4950998	30*s*. 7*d*.	1 7 —	Charged as Sugar of the Brit. Plant.	1 17 —
1827	5059208	230005	172406	30251	5491870	841678	4650192	35*s*. 9*d*.	1 7 —	....	1 17 —
1828	5415715	326448	180055	2658	5924876	922579	5002297	31*s*. 8*d*.	1 7 —	....	1 17 —
1829	5340258	324752	223002	8745	5896757	1000515	4896242	28*s*. 7*d*.	1 7 —	....	1 17 —
1830	5226966	558207	230185	47964	6063322	1295980	4767342	24*s*. 11*d*.	To 5 July, 1*l*. 7. From do. 1*l*. 4.	....	To 5 July, 1*l*. [illegible] From do. 1*l*. 12
1831	4936592	547855	189609	104358	5778414	1127824	4630590	23*s*. 8*d*.	1 4 —	....	1 12 —
1832	4595377	631600	127374	90	5354441	960102	4394339		1 4 —	....	1 12 —
1833	4167262	609352	157286	196	4934096	519794	4414302		1 4 —	....	1 12 —
1834	4496845	653335	194387	138	5344705	785313	4559392		1 4 —	....	1 12 —
1835	4529792	709788	157964	112	5397656	729756	4667900		1 4 —	....	1 12 —
1836	3956878	621596	176442	54	4754970	570805	4184165		1 4 —	....	To 5 July, 1*l*. 12*s*.
1837	4275298	626146	368603	89	5270136	509571	4760565		1 4 —	....	Since ditto:

* Including Sugar of Martinique and Guadaloupe, admitted for Home Consumption, under Act 53 Geo. 3. c. 62.
† Drawback and Bounty allowed on Exportation to Foreign Parts, and Repayments on Over Entries, &c.
‡ Rates of duty on E. I. sugar, viz. of any British Possession within the limits of the E. I. C. charter, into which the importation of foreign sugar may (by Act 6 & 7 William IV.) be prohibited and imported from thence, per cwt., 1*l*. 4*s*. Of any other British Possession within those limits and imported from thence, 1*l*. 12*s*.

Foreign Plantation, Brown or Muscovado, duty per cwt. 1814, 3*l.* 3*s.*; 1815, 3*l.* 3*s.*; 1816, To 5 Sept. 3*l.* 3*s.*; From 5 Sept. 3*l.*; 1817, 3*l.*; 1818, 3*l.* 3*s.*; 1819, To 5 May, 3*l.* 3*s.*; From 5 May to 5 Sept. 3*l.* 1*s.*; From 5 Sept. 3*l.*; 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 3*l.*; 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 3*l.* 3*s.*

N.B. Foreign Sugar was, during the under-mentioned periods, admitted to entry for the purpose of being refined, on payment of the following Rates of Duty:—From 1 June, 1827, 1*l.* 9*s.* per cwt.; From 28 July, 1828, to 5 July, 1830. If not of greater value than the average price of Sugar of the British Plantations in America, 1*l.* 7*s.* per cwt. And further in respect of every shilling by which it might exceed such average price, 9*d.* From 5 July, 1830, to 5 July, 1831. If not of greater value than the average price of Sugar of the British Plantations in America, 1*l.* 4*s.* per cwt. And further in respect of every shilling by which it might exceed such average price, 6*d.*

F.—Sugar (cwts.) imported into the United Kingdom from the British West India Possessions.

Years.	Jamaica.	British Guiana. Demerara.	British Guiana. Berbice.	Trinidad.	Tobago.	Grenada.	St. Vincents.	Barbadoes.	St. Lucia.	Dominica.	Antigua.	St. Kitts.	Nevis.	Montserrat.	Tortola.	Total.
1814	1448331	234393	9914	142435	120571	208230	225405	214492	79664	34274	157023	122067	54012	35067	14909	3100787
1815	1593217	322100	8318	153651	120891	231883	231815	196746	72320	44116	160655	141338	55224	24510	24103	3380887
1816	1389412	323444	15308	132893	139158	266056	263433	288623	69831	47035	197300	124758	71656	28981	51094	3408982
1817	1717260	377796	14159	128434	132388	196959	242413	239723	56401	31678	179371	125978	45852	31214	42932	3562558
1818	1653318	420186	17764	138154	112931	220959	254446	249077	42006	33820	228308	130218	82369	36920	43573	3664049
1819	1614347	480933	29967	166581	132544	204565	262034	282546	78720	42897	209395	141501	63154	37168	86422	3832774
1820	1769125	536561	37696	156043	109195	184552	216680	179951	50220	45933	162573	89502	36395	32815	15225	3622466
1821	1679721	492146	53258	162257	108244	216368	233418	211372	77971	38120	207548	128436	66023	33283	23460	3731625
1822	1413718	530948	55358	178491	120726	199178	261160	156682	92661	41650	102938	89682	31696	27071	22170	3304129
1823	1417747	607858	56000	186892	113015	247370	232575	314630	62148	39014	135466	76181	44214	24466	21583	3580159
1824	1451332	615991	64609	180094	123868	227014	246821	245829	73100	42330	222207	132585	40734	30649	20559	3717722
1825	1115366	650276	58274	188927	111350	209985	257800	278346	82363	38036	142901	78658	49770	19653	13670	3795375
1826	1500860	448487	46444	206638	121598	229459	271858	247720	85073	45654	244514	107832	73567	30482	21589	3681575
1827	1211075	711959	87972	239585	71339	197796	250834	203853	79046	41342	75631	92226	32330	19708	20761	3335457
1828	1363974	717165	85154	265703	123344	269879	288062	338855	83246	49956	176966	121206	46182	25091	13275	3958056
1829	1386392	778805	86814	292833	90633	218469	258285	270860	79925	56319	156658	127093	51848	27238	22211	3764383
1830	1379348	780286	110967	204987	93473	213160	261551	336881	86791	60063	158611	133452	54236	20646	17099	3941551
1831	1395893	735616	122088	240765	121249	185680	221662	322779	50234	50339	169032	101968	49923	26137	15559	3808924
1832	1431689	736536	137457	312265	100100	188231	186812	266464	47965	58270	143336	80602	39843	20855	14999	3773424
1833	1256991	754122	101736	286303	86527	204074	194889	384971	46548	47371	129519	80390	42287	15507	14969	3646204
1834	1256253	687282	90699	339615	79018	194543	213016	394527	63306	54876	257177	105355	59748	26630	21926	3843971
1835	1148760	760376	126485	289393	77260	170280	195057	344689	54744	25013	174818	87614	39637	16262	13821	3524209
1836	1054042	864134	213714	312141	117643	156311	186482	373428	38084	35213	135482	64418	24723	12152	13510	3601477
1837	904300	792852	150536	295367	90803	161922	201191	445713	51430	33724	62170	73270	24269	5695	13534	3306776

G.—Average Prices of Sugars.

Year.	Average Price. s.	d.	Weight of Cask. Cwt.	Duty. s.	d.	Gross. £.	s.	d.	Charges including Duty. £.	s.	d.	Profits. £.	s.	d.
1791	67	4	13	12	4	43	15	4	13	10	10	30	4	6
1792	69	4	–	—		45	1	4	13	10	10	31	10	6
1793	70	4	–	—		45	14	4	15	16	4	29	18	0
1794	54	0	–	15	0	35	2	0	17	11	0	17	11	0
1795	77	5	–	—		50	2	1	17	17	6	32	4	7
1796	77	0	–	—		50	1	0	17	17	6	32	3	6
1797	81	6	–	17	6	52	19	6	19	16	6	33	3	0
1798	86	0	–	19	4	55	18	0	21	0	4	34	17	8
1799	75	0	–	20	0	48	15	0	21	15	6	26	19	6
1800	74	0	–	—		48	2	0	21	15	6	26	6	6
1801	64	0	–	—		41	12	0	22	2	0	19	10	0
1802	54	0	–	—		35	7	5	22	2	0	13	5	5
1803	67	0	–	24	0	43	11	0	22	2	0	21	9	0
1804	80	0	–	26	6	52	2	0	26	6	6	25	15	6
1805	76	0	–	27	0	49	8	0	26	19	6	22	8	6
1806	68	0	–	—		43	14	0	27	6	0	16	8	0
1807	—		–	—			—			—			—	
1808	—		–	—			—			—			—	
1809	76	0	12½	—		47	3	3	25	9	9	21	13	6
1810	77	6	–	27	0	49	12	6	25	6	0	24	6	6
1811	67	0	–	—		45	5	0	28	2	11	17	2	1
1812	77	0	13	—		50	10	1	26	16	11	23	13	2
1813	92	0	–	—		60	19	2	29	10	10	31	8	4
1814	99	6	–	—		70	12	7	30	15	8	39	16	11
1815	99	0	14½	—		68	15	2	29	17	11	38	17	3
1816	81	0	–	—		58	5	8	27	15	6	30	10	2
1817	81	6	–	—		58	5	6	25	9	6	32	15	0
1818	84	9	–	—		60	1	11	27	1	4	33	0	7
1819	70	0	–	—		50	2	10	26	3	9	23	19	1
1820	67	6	–	—		47	9	11	25	8	11	22	1	0
1821	61	9	–	—		44	8	2	25	15	10	19	2	4
1822	59	6	–	—		43	6	8	25	15	7	17	11	1
1823	61	0	–	—		43	16	3	25	15	6	18	0	9
1824	59	0	–	—		41	17	11	25	0	7	16	17	4
1825	68	0	–	—		49	5	7	25	19	2	23	6	5
1826	—		–	—			—			—			—	
1827	—		–	—			—			—			—	
1828	—		–	—			—			—			—	
1829	53	0	–	27	0	37	17	7	26	3	1	11	14	6
1830														
1831														
1832														
1833														
1834														
1835														
1836														
1837														

Rates of Tares allowed on West India Sugar imported into Great Britain.—From Jamaica, Grenada, Tobago, St. Vincent, and St. Kitt's, hogsheads, from 8 to 12 cwt. 1 cwt. 7 lbs.; from 12 to 15, 1 cwt. 1 qrs. 12 lbs.; from 15 to 17, 1 cwt. 2 qrs.; from 17 and upwards, 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs.

From Dominica, Antigua, Nevis, Montserrat, and Trinidad, hogsheads, from 8 to 12 cwt., 1 cwt. 7 lbs.; from 12 to 15, 1 cwt. 1 qrs. 4 lbs.; from 15 to 17, 1 cwt. 1 qrs. 21 lbs.; from 17 and upwards, 1 cwt. 2 qrs.

H.—An Account of the Quantities of Sugar and other articles imported into the United Kingdom from the West Indies and the Mauritius, between the 5th January 1836 and 5th January 1837.

Colonies from which imported.	Sugar (unrefined.)	Rum.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Cocoa.	Ginger.	Pimento.	Arrow Root.	Tobacco (unmanufd.)
West Indies:	Cwts.	Proof gal.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Antigua	135482	7731	54370	1010	—	336	5	—	31586	–
Barbadoes	373428	738	47558	33523	121752	4	3241	—	138200	–
Dominica	35213	16147	3371	309284	—	279	–	—	9481	–
Grenada	156311	177720	10306	8590	117935	307236	–	—	5103	–
Jamaica	1054042	2116994	1000	14834836	37015	3047	6980	3230796	195914	5
Montserrat	12152	16256	2694	—	311	—	–	—	192	–
Nevis	24723	5499	314	—	10310	—	–	—	5895	–
St. Christopher	64418	26870	10492	—	—	—	–	—	7322	–
St. Lucia	38084	22	5253	33708	—	5036	–	—	77	–
St. Vincent	186482	112183	37967	—	71864	1350	–	—	79718	–
Tobago	117643	372965	11778	—	—	—	–	2	789	–
Tortola	13510	2980	1890	—	9068	—	–	—	527	–
Trinidad	312141	7456	75176	163539	108239	1292595	–	180	1393	–
Bahamas	314	—	160	51337	157118	825	–	—	466	–
Bermudas	—	19	—	157	—	—	–	—	61146	–
Demerara	864134	1879357	256920	1853063	818648	522	–	—	8629	–
Berbice	213714	125231	7286	1614379	262049	599	–	—	1380	–
Honduras	—	—	—	—	28	475	–	—	50	1
Mauritius	497302	2305	—	19185	—	—	–	—	294	–
Total	4099093	4870473	526535	18922611	1714337	1612304	10226	3230978	548162	6
Re-exported. West India	8851	1231193	1596	138260	19812	46854	37	2305525	16851	–
Re-exported. Mauritius	2685									

Colonies from which imported.	Tobacco (manufactured and Snuff.)	Indigo.	Succades.	Liqueurs (includ. Shrub.)	Cedar.	Dyewoods, &c. Logwood.	Nicaragua.	Fustic.	Brazilletto.	Mahogany.	Spars.	Bark (not for Tanning or Dyeing.)
West Indies:	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Gall.	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Gt.hds.qrs.no.	Lbs.
Antigua	12	—	1736	130	1	1	–	–	–	1	—	—
Barbadoes	74	—	10352	145	–	68	–	–	–	1	—	—
Dominica	99	—	1228	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
Grenada	—	—	2132	251	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
Jamaica	775	21035	33758	1228	608	5261	454	666	30	1884	368 1 22	—
Montserrat	—	—	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
Nevis	—	—	662	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
St. Christopher	7	—	991	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
St. Lucia	—	—	246	7	–	141	–	–	–	–	—	—
St. Vincent	—	—	2368	269	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
Tobago	—	—	1216	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
Tortola	2	—	325	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
Trinidad	52	—	1517	176	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
Bahamas	9	—	300	1	158	124	36	1388	113	3579	11 – 10	270
Bermudas	104	—	327	7	687	11	–	–	–	917	10 – 1	—
Demerara	13	—	4842	285	–	9	–	–	–	–	5 2 3	—
Berbice	6	—	533	164	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
Honduras	85	172937	68	–	61	990	–	–	–	19383	—	—
Mauritius	20	4682	519	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
Total	1258	198654	63140	2936	1516	6605	490	2054	143	25765	395 – 6	270
Proportion re-exported	328	76523	183	508	19	3349	45	55	–	978	– – 26	17811

I.—Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of Rum and Molasses, and of the Revenue collected thereon, in each year since 1814, with the Rates of Duty for the same period; stated for the United Kingdom.

Years.	RUM. Quantity Imported	Quantity Exported	Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	Net Produce of Duties.	Rates of Duty, Brit. Plantation Rum.		MOLASSES. Quantity Imported.	Quantity Exported.	Quantity entered for Home Consumption.	Net Produce of Duties.	Rates of Duty, Brit. Plantation Molasses.	
	Imp. gall. exclusive	Imp. gall. of overpr.	Imp. proof gallon.	£.	Per imp. gal. s.	d.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	m	per cwt. s.	d.
1814	7240537	3271206	3703835	2513578	13	10	141227	24692	58829	21279	7	6¼
1815	5736372	2975538	3365785	2240472	..		119381	34674	66407	24740	7	6¼
1816	3258598	2325935	2428950	1636386	..		1647	37876	50247	18465	7	6¼
1817	5332737	2640062	2408311	1619425	..		7921	5599	19464	7328	7	6¼
1818	4580420	2633891	2631583	1775714	..		31832	389	32618	12248	7	6¼
1819	5341494	1994974	2564883	1730446	13	11½	54919	2234	51187	21106	§10	0
1820	5878415	3108553	2489120	1684425	..		39990	6314	27895	13908	10	0
1821	5945738	2629620	2324315	1576377	..		58185	1795	57527	28549	10	0
1822	3544929	1542133	2246839	1516645	..		76298	749	78461	39278	10	0
1823	4069473	1550192	2349660	1590666	..		189968	868	161351	80622	10	0
1824	4015554	1630919	2551646	1600827	12	7½	239088	1750	239540	119739	10	0
1825	3286181	1241793	2095687	1278313	..		355592	883	332453	166254	10	0
1826	*4732093	1357870	4305316	1817108	8	6	290504	5488	279748	139958	10	0
1827	5646378	1564945	3288606	1386726	..		392444	928	412665	206331	10	0
1828	6323972	1799878	3277653	1382024	..		510708	441	381761	190852	10	0
1829	6938425	1644663	3375866	1434782	..		394432	2312	386143	193072	10	0
1830	6813873	1578581	3658958	1600331	†8 / ‡9	6 / 0	250648	4824	337587	159683	‖9	0
1831	7892722	2375527	3624597	1629881	9	0	332875	565	348631	156883	9	0
1832	4745665	2323335	3537809	1591109	..		565685	1120	566869	254651	9	0
1833	5146877	1834206	3492193	1570797	..		717934	1332	643886	289623	9	0
1834	5158489	1642282	3345177	1505140	..		678382	2078	507980	228621	9	0
1835	5540170	1678374	3416966	1537694	..		526321	4896	622479	279795	9	0
1836	4993942	1279845	3324749	1496156	..		528306	1600	657082	295645	9	0
1837	4613095	1174273	3184255	1432929	..		528283	1641	592019	266324	9	0

* From 1826 to 1837 are imperial proof gallons. † To June 15. ‡ From June 15. § From July 5. ‖ From July 5.

K.—Rum (gallons) Imported into the United Kingdom from the British West India Colonies.

Years.	Jamaica.	British Guiana. Demerara.	Berbice.	Trinidad.	Tobago.	Grenada.	St. Vincents.	Barbadoes.	St. Lucia.	Dominica.	Antigua.	St. Kitts.	Nevis.	Montserrat.	Tortola.	Total.
1808	3771892	132441	..	85312	467651	470030	205701	29170	12[illegible]82	34726	99367	232770	82109	79767	23366	5727304
1809	3470250	353374	20355	208677	525327	642309	243462	19774	21632	56993	143223	343075	52477	51132	16852	6168912
1810	3428452	98442	6193	87742	337433	546895	200795	7909	11416	39398	77092	320886	67010	48880	7711	5166254
1811	4604772	222612	1866	95123	335622	545236	205392	46689	6570	54406	210962	190040	70136	46848	6383	6648657
1812	3763281	532819	23139	39126	410220	496453	338407	3602	2628	61813	177374	181616	13178	62295	38867	6144818
1813	4047882	1041665	16420	194377	493425	614421	122184	10560	4035	65149	179782	312604	137163	108060	77040	6713767
1814	3818565	981768	44244	120285	581597	722086	550369	23957	8862	52862	246289	250922	107160	56128	59557	7604951
1815	4145321	794804	25275	58070	444700	579905	273658	8513	607	57005	84399	130187	74430	57377	7419	6741570
1816	2686851	515295	8997	6052	253714	257226	61374	2465	496	1654	27984	16852	8583	2691	10218	3860452
1817	3717895	992981	14298	28980	328662	552466	398085	2319	457	25646	88711	86538	5301	20365	23010	6285734
1818	3629325	835553	18896	4332	327651	417890	166738	1928	..	2473	49210	69390	17656	25907	2342	5469291
1819	3660918	981138	281[illegible]0	63743	442478	497695	313450	1051	3359	2537	129678	149228	16577	34857	3261	6328160
1820	3850225	1529088	27935	57427	484243	455549	225924	2330	13428	21696	104713	146043	36088	47768	281	7002738
1821	4451828	1297764	63536	20651	402486	371138	250646	742	4487	24523	65445	91498	34220	27651	1696	3108301
1822	2318137	1193556	32668	20390	310984	179746	40787	249	18	2268	57232	61263	10187	14935	220	4242610
1823	2961110	941195	74221	8586	309829	301866	80439	351	4807	14310	28242	42944	16584	42943	16158	4833585
1824	3003008	930132	44393	18162	312370	267079	56689	489	1978	27885	17543	68216	7006	19820	311	4775081
1825	2250943	778889	21243	2956	388680	294945	66534	1277	3389	14570	30491	31505	5197	23075	103	3936997
1826	2283784	837464	33367	17382	406778	170042	55313	2064	6390	7407	54447	73029	24185	17538	193	3989383
1827	2437274	1192399	110469	26068	283941	277497	233052	439	18659	9748	19831	105107	16586	36205	103	4667378
1828	3498992	1353786	143970	6057	494573	398647	108075	4302	19855	11250	70447	129636	10540	21453	110	7271693
1829	3516651	1682625	201362	15821	370733	394289	275373	1554	38113	31853	110434	176807	45971	39815	206	6901607
1830	3213503	1859710	234618	12941	428810	298933	173262	2357	12817	36321	155514	219706	51243	49075	..	6748810
1831	3505727	2319892	218389	62047	498717	328471	160211	20730	11923	63007	159241	256932	147750	40629	48	7793714
1832	2757053	1293255	129194	5556	281651	103654	29372	5740	6544	34599	29173	29951	11189	11504	108	4728543
1833	3219783	1202391	38986	225	232622	192378	89206	696	10774	30310	28523	42217	6312	11273	..	5105696
1834	2924067	1273693	61277	7714	272787	247049	93397	2170	4707	27764	71445	79080	23286	20480	3478	5112394
1835	2450272	1878245	115411	9586	299705	248524	189154	1798	10972	7308	67051	107101	39366	26492	5220	5453205
1836	2116994	1879357	125231	7456	372965	177720	112183	738	22	16147	7731	26870	5499	16256	2980	4868149
1837	2049461	1389980	92241	741	351779	199711	200025	914	7991	9544	11538	87380	4793	4804	7531	4418333

L.—Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of Coffee, and Revenue collected thereon since 1814, with the Rates of Duty for the same period; stated for the United Kingdom.

Years.	IMPORT. British Plant.	IMPORT. East India.	IMPORT. Foreign Plant.	IMPORT. Total.	EXPORT. British Plant.	EXPORT. East India.	EXPORT. Foreign Plant.	EXPORT. Total.	CONSUMPTION. British Plant.	CONSUMPTION. East India.	CONSUMPTION. Foreign Plant.	CONSUMPTION. Total.	Net Revenue collected upon Coffee.	RATES OF DUTY. British Plantation.	RATES OF DUTY. East India.	RATES OF DUTY. East India (From other Places).	RATES OF DUTY. Foreign Plantation.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	£.	per lb.	per lb.		per lb.
1814	51564592	9613052	54612860	115790504	67270050	9094557	57833827	134198434	5446248	286530	42903	5775681	222896	7½d.	11¼d.		2s. 4¾d.
1815	39281677	26602585	25367879	91252141	47883630	17512121	35022197	100417948	6151371	365135	25056	6541562	269260	7½d.	11¼d.		2s. 4¾d.
1816	29202820	18717458	8031475	55951753	41416360	18526749	21627406	81600515	7371095	482329	30907	7884331	299026	7½d.	11¼d.		2s. 4¾d.
1817	31943449	13654080	12904045	58501574	26802762	13647063	14066213	54516038	8739450	417876	112839	6270165	314615	7½d.	11¼d.		2s. 4¾d.
1818	32955775	2045504	12877785	47879064	27400073	7411861	16231217	51043151	7942050	384440	32614	8359104	261066	7½d.	11¼d.		2s. 4¾d.
1819	24086826	4129039	13451965	41667830	22076642	6165573	15343373	43585588	7342408	444354	4021	7790783	305997	to 5th July 7½d. from ditto, 1s.	to 5 July, 11¼d. from do. 1s. 6d.		to 5 July, 2s. 4¾d. from ditto, 2s. 6d.
1820	29939217	5497721	13404688	48841626	23996856	4307370	16136643	44440869	6816033	285945	1431	7103409	342828	1s.	1s. 6d.		2s. 6d.
1821	25515889	1904021	17817959	45237869	18839468	3526556	19269932	41635956	7386060	206177	764	7593001	384283	1s.	1s. 6d.		2s. 6d.
1822	30828366	4487859	8686899	44003124	22379541	3599814	9846180	35825535	7494218	171717	3416	7669351	387342	1s.	1s. 6d.		2s. 6d.
1823	30131038	4114282	10808046	45053373	17908962	2129111	9987618	30025691	8218342	235697	881	8454920	428613	1s.	1s. 6d.		2s. 6d.
1824	34987294	5760912	9926043	50674249	24824778	4718389	9974569	39517736	7947890	313513	1540	8262943	420988	1s	1s. 6d.		2s. 6d.
1825	25075835	4513290	23008393	52597518	11579359	2678930	13134100	27392389	10622376	457745	2849	11082970	315809	to 5 April, 1s. from ditto 6d.	to 5 April 1s. 6d. from ditto, of British Posses. 9d; of other places, 1s. 3d.		to 5 April, 2s. 6d. from ditto, 1s. 3d.
1826	24831824	5520354	11664925	42017103	14386921	5670077	11837280	31894278	12409000	791570	2753	13203323	336570	from Brit. Amer. 6d.; frm. Sierra Leone, 9d.	From British Possess. 9d.	From other Places. to 5 July 1s. 3d. from do. 1s.	1s. 3d.
1827	29189746	5872511	22875790	47938047	12442426	4655104	12378340	29475870	14676968	888198	1210	15566376	399690	ditto	9d.	1s.	1s. 0d.
1828	29840785	7380492	3818454	41069731	12689128	5084916	6011936	23785980	16151239	973410	2984	17127633	440245	ditto	9d.	1s.	1s. 3d.
1829	26862528	6335647	5873040	39071215	8093095	7474169	7456146	23023410	18495407	974576	6197	19476180	484975	ditto	9d.	1s.	1s. 3d.
1830	27429144	7066199	6456820	40952163	7231530	5187866	7668598	20087994	21697966	989585	3971	22691522	579363	ditto	9d.	1s.	1s. 3d.
1831	20116381	7686500	15204947	43007828	2139392	6525417	13820665	22485474	21501966	1234721	3940	22740627	583571	ditto	9d.	1s.	1s. 3d.
1832	24642890	10727026	14613023	49982939	735938	9715324	15268480	25719742	20961301	1970635	17591	22952527	598038	ditto	9d.	1s.	1s. 3d.
1833	18833830	6218299	9373980	34426109	191980	3996097	11158501	15349578	20941194	1799319	1471	22741984	591241	ditto	9d.	1s.	1s. 3d.
1834	22089123	9951141	9824847	41865111	768946	6303562	8177972	15250480	22224073	1558604	2418	23785095	614434	ditto	9d.	1s.	1s. 3d.
1835	14617046	7167914	6613533	28398493	200258	2616881	10529398	13346537	17696129	5596701	2126	23295046	652124	Br. Am. 6d. S. Leo. 6d.	9d.†	1s.	1s. 3d.
1836	18884433	9906710	5263694	34054837	108493	3622895	6950370	10681758	17532731	7419728	2234	24947690	691616	ditto*	9d.†	1s.	1s. 3d.
1837	15184413	9950005	11278096	36412514	329017	1820255	6411703	8060975	17138158	9205634	3169	26346961	696615	ditto	9d.†	1s.	1s. 3d.

* Also produce of Sierra Leone, 6d. per lb. from September 9, 1835.

† If certified as the produce of British India, 6d. per lb. from September 9, 1835.

M.—Coffee (lbs.) Imported into the United Kingdom from the British West India Possessions.

Years.	Jamaica.	Demerara.	Berbice.	Dominica.	Trinidad.	St. Lucia.	Bahamas.	Other B. W. I. Colonies.	Total.
1821	16720368	4473404	2081968	1711248	160844	208432	557984	60952	25975200
1822	18837616	7394128	2801456	1156096	268028	172704	243488	56448	30929964
1823	19009648	6064464	2076144	1919232	330736	375424	89152	73584	29938384
1824	24862656	5368160	1965488	2076144	113456	202608	158704	212567	34959783
1825	18097968	3074736	2032913	1359244	138208	152544	73816	48832	24978261
1826	17801223	4371222	805951	1385002	187300	114384	359594	31123	25165799
1827	21881991	3549091	2186185	1111686	118489	138377	4082	21904	29011805
1828	21800027	3822194	1793677	1769093	54437	138102	147818	74616	29599964
1829	18690654	4068118	2482898	942144	73667	303499	45806	259614	26866400
1830	19753715	3447426	2816909	1016641	54502	113517	227069	172762	27602541
1831	15456764	1938386	1585402	613360	1768	83007	82537	15734	20076956
1832	19405933	1200791	2291497	1350401	91532	84512	31036	218220	24673922
1833	11348506	4619067	1806702	891817	168170	62593	46842	64678	19008375
1834	18268883	1481980	1045668	893492	160915	96004	45579	88806	22081327
1835	11154307	1139054	2027037	112557	33060	53582	280156	66827	14866580
1836	14834836	1853063	1614379	309284	163539	33708	51337	43280	18903426
1837	9950679	2099941	3018701	248175	114865	8500	100581	36446	15575888
1838									

N.—An Account of the Quantities of Cocoa Imported into and Exported from the United Kingdom, the Quantities cleared for Consumption, the Rates of Duty and Net Revenue thereon in each Year, commencing 5th January, from 1820 to 1837, both inclusive.

Years.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.					QUANTITIES EXPORTED.				
	British Plantation.	Foreign.	All Sorts.	Husks and Shells.	Chocolate and Cocoa Paste.	British Plantation.	Foreign.	All Sorts.	Husks and Shells.	Chocolate and Cocoa Paste.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1820	1062091	1334992	2397083	461947	14	515653	1339378	1855031		
1821	784692	1565413	2350105	485933	33	432221	1067670	1499891		
1822	696571	1854805	2551376	320610	5	583930	2216532	2800462		
1823	225087	1208152	1435239	385621	116	23046	727137	750183	1444	
1824	1028063	1733566	2761629	295992	1866	90794	707263	798057	192	
1825	1089320	2185055	3274375	335693	1094	162201	1385537	1547738	....	277
1826	621828	1605561	2227563	519037	1807	368519	1373790	1742469	....	210
1827	549511	4066221	4615732	463145	2345	516624	2649465	3166089	....	1032
1828	459718	1177282	1637000	340716	1957	43869	1434668	1478537	....	106
1829	683098	2526835	3209933	237399	1782	82471	1592142	1674613	....	211
1830	742249	1322339	2065416	318636	1685	29537	1354357	1383894	5057	283
1831	1491947	1991171	3483118	282000	1316	36579	1494552	1531131	....	37
1832	624843	2346176	2971019	349504	1635	77600	1720664	1798264	91	361
1833	2144002	2464716	4608718	515688	2024	39669	2312208	2351877	....	117
1834	1365024	1619870	2984894	404039	3602	448643	1756673	2205316	....	1985
1835	439440	1679361	2118801	273401	2906	81233	2399900	2481133	1374	640
1836	1613273	1174951	2788224	425648	3928	46854	285733	332587	16800	1798
1837	1847125	1005875	2853000	511757	2398	88906	844370	933276	....	219

Years.	QUANTITIES CLEARED FOR CONSUMPTION.					RATES OF DUTY.					Net Revenue.
	British Plantation.	Foreign.	All Sorts.	Husks and Shells.	Chocolate and Cocoa Paste.	British Plant.	East India.	Foreign	Husks and Shells.	Chocolate and Cocoa Paste.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. s. d.	£.
1820	276277	44	276321	461947	14	1 0	1 6	2 6	..	Prohibited	14339
1821	283436	299	283735	485933	22	..	..	..	..	.. ..	15140
1822	267090	405	267495	320610	5	..	..	..	..	.. ..	14031
1823	286452	205	286657	329556	98	1 0	1 6	2 6	0 4	1 9	15521
1824	317342	1599	318941	307251	1114	..	..	..	..	.. ..	21077
										B.Pos. For.	
1825	346733	518	347251	367268	991	0 6	0 9	1 3	0 2	1 9 4 4	14295
1826	344056	694	344776	435776	1512	..	..	..	..	.. ..	12387
1827	385625	168	385793	413988	1995	..	..	..	..	.. ..	13237
1828	354098	309	354407	295996	1902	..	..	..	..	.. ..	11556
1829	382920	10927	393847	244139	1728	..	..	..	..	.. ..	11943
1830	422993	2379	425382	340088	1324	..	..	..	..	.. ..	13622
1831	494741	8065	502806	343781	1257	..	..	..	..	.. ..	13329
1832	1132296	17897	1150193	392878	1475	0 2	{ B.P. 2d. / F.P. 6d. }	0 6	0 1	{ *1 9 / †0 4 } 4 4	16902
1833	1232178	36109	1268287	449168	1930	..	..	..	..	‡0 4 4 4	12026
1834	1168671	5124	1173795	443786	1663	..	..	..	..	.. ..	11779
1835	1083730	440	1084170	368222	2037	..	..	..	..	.. ..	10692
1836	1128752	1416	1130168	364144	2160	..	..	..	..	.. ..	11165
1837	1412491	4122	1416613	481170	2009	..	..	..	..	.. ..	13922

East India.—Imported, 1826, 174lbs.; 1830, 828lbs. Exported, 1826, 160lbs. Cleared for consump., 1826, 26lbs.; 1830, 10lbs.
Husks and Shells prohibited in Great Britain, but admitted in Ireland at 20 per cent. ad valorem.
* Chocolate. † Paste. ‡ Both.

O.—Prices in England (exclusive of duty) of West India and Spanish Main Produce.

		1826.			1827.			1828.			1829.			1830.			1831.			1832.			1833.			Fall from 1826.	Rise from 1826.
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	p. c.	p. c.
Annatto, Flag	lb.	0	2	4	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	7	0	0	6	73	
Brazilletto	ton	10	3	4	7	3	4	6	3	4	6	3	4	6	17	0	6	17	0	6	17	0	13	17	0		[illegible]
Cochineal, Black	lb.	1	0	0	0	18	0	0	13	6	0	12	0	0	11	5	0	9	0	0	8	4	0	8	0	57	
Cocoa, West India	—	3	0	0	2	16	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	13	0	..			1	15	0	..			4	
Grenada, fine red	—	4	6	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	5	0	3	14	0	13	
Coffee, cwt.—																											
Ord. Dom. and St. Lucia		3	2	0	2	12	0	2	7	0	1	19	0	1	17	0	1	18	0	4	1	0	3	10	0	—	[illegible]
Good and fine middling		4	15	0	4	8	0	3	18	0	..			..			2	18	0	4	11	0	4	2	0	13	
Jamaica ord.		2	15	0	2	9	0	1	17	0	1	16	0	1	13	0	1	16	0	4	2	0	3	8	0	—	[illegible]
Good, fine, and middling		4	18	0	4	14	0	4	6	0	2	18	0	3	17	0	..			4	18	0	4	13	0	5	
Cotton, common, W. I.	lb.	0	0	9½	0	0	8½	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	6½	0	0	7½	0	0	6½	0	0	7¾	1[illegible]	
Arrow Root	—	0	1	11	0	1	11	0	2	5	0	2	3	0	1	9	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	1	3	34	
Cassia Fistula	cwt.				..			6	6	8	5	6	8	5	6	8	2	11	8	1	16	8	1	1	8	83	
Fustic	ton	10	17	0	9	4	6	10	15	6	10	5	6	8	15	6	9	4	6	7	16	6	9	0	6	17	
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	0	1	6	0	1	9	0	3	0	0	2	3	0	1	3	0	1	9	0	2	0	0	1	8	—	[illegible]
Vera Cruz	—	..			..			0	2	0	..			0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	8	66	
Tamarinds	cwt.	3	1	4	3	1	4	2	11	4	4	1	4	4	1	4	3	19	4	4	1	4	3	16	4	—	2[illegible]
Ginger, cwt.—																											
Jamaica, fine scraped		14	8	6	7	8	6	7	8	6	9	8	6	7	13	6	9	8	6	9	8	6	14	2	6	2	
Barbadoes		6	18	6	2	11	6	2	2	6	1	16	6	1	8	6	1	18	6	2	3	6	3	13	6	47	
Hides, Salted	lb.	0	0	7½	0	0	4½	0	0	4¾	0	0	5¾	0	0	5¾	0	0	6	0	0	5¾	0	0	6¼	13	
Indigo, Caracco Flores	—	0	13	0	0	11	6	0	11	0	0	9	6	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	0	[illegible]	
Copper and low ord.	—	0	6	9	0	4	9	0	3	9	0	4	0	0	2	6	0	2	4	0	2	0	0	2	2	67	
Lignum Vitæ	ton	14	8	8	9	10	0	9	10	0	6	10	0	5	10	0	5	5	0	5	16	0	6	0	0	58	
Logwood, Jamaica, picked	—	7	5	0	7	0	0	6	10	0	7	0	0	6	5	0	6	10	0	6	5	0	6	3	0	13	
Molasses	—	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	18	0	0	14	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	14	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	4	
Nicaragua Wood, ton.—																											
Large and Solid		25	5	0	21	5	0	15	5	0	13	5	0	13	5	0	14	5	0	15	15	0	18	0	0	28	
Small		17	5	0	12	5	0	9	5	0	7	5	0	8	5	0	7	15	0	12	5	0	14	15	0	14	
Pimento		0	0	9½	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	8⅞	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	5¼	46	
Rum, per gallon (per Sykes's Hydrometer—																											
Jamaica 12 to 14 } Ditto 15 to 18 }		0	2	10	0	3	1	0	3	5	0	3	4	0	2	3	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	3	20	
Ditto 28 to 30		0	3	6	0	3	10	0	4	6	0	4	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	4	0	2	10	19	
Strongest Jamaica	cwt.	0	3	8	0	4	3	0	4	9	0	4	6	0	3	8	0	3	1	0	3	2	0	2	4	9	
Demerara	—	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	3	9	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	6	0	2	1	0	2	9	[illegible]	
Tobacco, St. Domingo Leaf	—	0	2	6	0	0	10	0	0	7½	0	0	7½	0	0	6½	0	0	8½	0	0	8½	0	1	0	60	
Sugar, B. P. Muscovado—																											
Jamaica, fine	—	2	8	0	2	5	0	2	3	0	2	4	0	2	0	0	1	15	0	1	12	0	1	15	0	27	
Good Brown	—	1	19	0	1	12	0	1	15	0	1	10	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	3	0	1	8	6	26	
Havannah, fine white	—	2	10	0	2	5	0	2	9	0	2	10	0	2	9	0	1	18	0	1	13	0	1	15	0	39	
Ditto yellow	—	1	16	0	1	16	0	1	17	0	1	18	0	1	9	0	1	5	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	27	

P.—Trade of Br. W. I., including the conquered Colonies ceded in perpetuity to G. Brit. by Foreign Powers, 1697 to 18[illegible]

Years.	Imports from	Exports to	Years.	Imports from	Exports to	Years.	Imports from	Exports to	Years.	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£		£	£		£	£		£	£
w 1697	326556	143421	P 1729	1517372	380478	w 1760	1907002	1299759	P 1791	3691038	2649066
P 1698	632656	310279	P 1730	1572162	348589	w 1761	2000147	992055	P 1792	4183066	2922119
P 1699	656552	342572	P 1731	1311824	248551	w 1762	1808829	988910	w 1793	4392158	2695220
P 1700	829178	334194	P 1732	1315989	240437	P 1763	2340006	1154109	w 1794	4782616	3632762
P 1701	740660	340311	P 1733	1618539	236019	P 1764	2527795	983711	w 1795	4099291	2460868
w 1702	476171	255691	P 1734	1141566	216879	P 1765	2302279	1071646	w 1796	3966763	3223268
w 1703	626983	285039	P 1735	1461054	262978	P 1766	2637532	1195347	w 1797	4309164	3144363
w 1704	489902	269614	P 1736	1423493	294775	P 1767	2851429	1144092	w 1798	5418541	5198369
w 1705	706572	305908	P 1737	948814	254425	P 1768	3139493	1260576	w 1799	6161504	5947425
w 1706	537641	266938	P 1738	1477493	237714	P 1769	2926549	1370076	w 1800	7369287	4087112
w 1707	604907	278122	w 1739	1566853	245718	P 1770	3342231	1339451	w 1801	8435796	4365505
w 1708	593223	294789	w 1740	1185120	342933	P 1771	2931524	1214167	P 1802	8531175	3925613
w 1709	645883	349797	w 1741	1403151	454013	P 1772	3405087	1440127	w 1803	6132001	2380203
w 1710	780502	205025	w 1742	1209885	535073	P 1773	2836093	1335773	w 1804	7681646	4281735
w 1711	556777	221625	w 1743	1404622	444637	P 1774	3561267	1418814	w 1805	6720444	3832430
w 1712	648895	265112	w 1744	1156951	281926	w 1775	3627881	1717229	w 1806	8815329	4733815
P 1713	792245	357967	w 1745	1024219	279794	w 1776	3300644	1604535	w 1807	7980001	4578877
P 1714	845319	332601	w 1746	1148253	497038	w 1777	2791928	1256636	w 1808	8777963	5928769
P 1715	999932	302411	w 1747	941116	386744	w 1778	3010930	1151068	w 1809	7703452	5975127
P 1716	1104187	413126	w 1748	1616440	441926	w 1779	2830560	1166725	w 1810	8258173	4790143
P 1717	1090424	340167	P 1749	1481221	553757	w 1780	2605910	1751827	w 1811	8452287	4129191
w 1718	896782	347120	P 1750	1515824	546545	w 1781	1858537	1024447	w 1812	7487314	4767311
w 1719	875957	246017	P 1751	1418363	631036	w 1782	2506251	1271981	w 1814	8496850	6315073
w 1720	1119472	220386	P 1752	1433002	703915	w 1783	2891805	1796982	w 1815	8527019	6915989
w 1721	855858	219015	P 1753	1902964	832721	P 1784	3405120	1370066	P 1816	7546842	4607589
P 1722	1018843	264253	P 1754	1467269	685834	P 1785	4354421	1235528	P 1817	8021203	6762069
P 1723	1092213	299606	P 1755	1868637	694663	P 1786	3443390	1336063	P 1818	8347235	5784553
P 1724	1166423	383708	w 1756	1689259	733455	P 1787	3783289	1733265	P 1819	7887668	4490009
P 1725	1364011	363756	w 1757	1909690	777282	P 1788	4088413	1766454	P 1820	8011335	4352513
P 1726	1128094	272152	w 1758	1862527	878316	P 1789	3906404	1763937	P 1821	7977836	5069372
P 1727	1041291	349301	w 1759	1834808	934736	P 1790	3890927	1986201	P 1822	7691390	4146463
P 1728	1501475	333037									

	Years.	Imports from	Exports to
Periods of war ending.	1697	326556	[illegible]
	1712	606132	[illegible]
	1721	937017	[illegible]
	1748	1265661	[illegible]
	1762	1858894	[illegible]
	1783	2824938	[illegible]
	1801	5437235	[illegible]
	1815	7919373	[illegible]
Periods of peace ending.	1701	714761	[illegible]
	1717	966421	[illegible]
	1738	1300044	[illegible]
	1755	1588183	[illegible]
	1774	2900857	[illegible]
	1792	3560674	[illegible]
	1802	8531175	[illegible]
	1822	7926215	[illegible]

[The figures in this table are derived from a chart prepared by Cæsar Moreau in 18[illegible], and grounded on public documents.]

Q.—The annual Importation at the principal ports of Great Britain of Plantation sugar in casks from 1823 to 1833 was :—

In Casks.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.
London . . .	159000	163200	146100	168700	148000	176000	162300	159000	155800	145000	131000
Liverpool . .	46350	46300	39500	41800	37500	45500	43700	42000	48000	45000	49000
Bristol, &c. . .	31800	31000	28300	31700	25200	35600	34000	30000	32000	27900	26000
Clyde . . .	26300	25500	25900	26600	27800	31000	32400	29000	30200	30400	31500
Total .	263450	266000	239800	268800	238500	288100	272400	260000	266000	248300	237500

R.—*Manumissions in Jamaica.*

From the period of the first registration of slaves, June 29, 1817, to 28th June, 1826: Manumissions paid for, 1818, 261; 1819, 224; 1820, 211; 1821, 266; 1822, 178; 1823, 209; 1824, 197; 1825, 208; 1826, 197; total, 1,951. Gratuitous Manumissions, 1818, 577; 1819, 356; 1820, 337; 1821, 366; 1822, 287; 1823, 236; 1824, 246; 1825, 238; 1826, 208; total, 2,831. Total Manumissions, 1818, 818; 1819, 580; 1820, 548; 1821, 632; 1822, 465; 1823, 445; 1824, 443; 1825, 446; 1826, 405; Grand Total, 4,782.

S.—EXPENDITURE OF £20,000,000.

Return to an Address of the Hon. the House of Commons, dated December 4, 1837, for an Account of the Averages of Sales in the several Colonies affected by the Act for the Abolition of Slavery, upon which the sum of £20,000,000, voted as Compensation to the Owners of Slaves, was apportioned among the several Colonies; of the Periods for which those Averages were taken; and of the rate of Compensation per head which was allotted to each.

Colony.	No. of Slaves registered.	Averages of Sales of Slaves from 1822 to 1830.			Rate of Compensation per Slave.			Proportion of the 20,000,000*l*.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
Bermuda	4203	27	4	11¾	12	10	5	50584
Bahamas	9705	29	18	9¾	12	14	4¾	128340
Jamaica	311692	44	15	2¼	19	15	4¾	6161927
Honduras	1920	120	4	7½	53	6	9½	101958
Virgin Island ..	5192	31	16	1¾	14	2	10¾	72940
Antigua	29537	32	12	10¼	14	12	3	425866
Montserrat ..	6355	36	17	10¾	16	3	6¾	103558
Nevis	8722	39	3	11¾	17	2	7¼	151007
St. Kitts	20660	36	6	10½	16	13	0¼	331630
Dominica	14384	43	8	7½	19	8	9¼	275923
Barbadoes	82807	47	1	3½	20	13	8¼	1721345
Grenada	23536	59	6	0	26	1	4¾	616444
St. Vincent's ..	22997	58	6	8	26	10	7¾	592508
Tobago	11621	45	12	0½	20	8	7¼	234064
St. Lucia	13348	56	18	7	25	3	4	335627
Trinidad	22359	105	4	5¼	50	1	1½	1039119
British Guiana ..	84915	114	11	5¾	51	17	1¼	4297117
Cape of Good Hope	38427	73	9	11	34	11	7¼	1247401
Mauritius .. .	68613	69	14	3	31	10	6	2112632
Total	780993							20000000

T.—VALUE OF WEST INDIA COLONIES.

Estimated value of W. I. Colonies before slave emancipation in pounds sterling; Jamaica, 58,125,298*l*.; Barbadoes, 9,089,630*l*.; Antigua, 4,364,900*l*.; St. Kitts, 3,783,800*l*.; Nevis, 1,750,100*l*.; Montserrat, 1,087,440*l*.; Virgin Isles, 1,093,400*l*.; Grenada, 4,994,365*l*.; St. Vincent, 4,006,866*l*.; Dominica, 3,056,000*l*.; Trinidad, 4,932,705*l*.; Bahamas, 2,041,500*l*.; Bermudas, 1,111,000*l*.; Tobago, 2,682,920*l*.; Demerara and Essequibo, 18,410,480*l*.; Berbice, 7,415,160*l*.; St. Lucia, 2,529,000*l*.; total, 131,052,424*l*.

U.—ESTIMATES VOTED IN PARLIAMENT FOR THE WEST INDIAN COLONIES for the year 1838-39.

An estimate of the Amount that will be required from the 1st April 1838 to the 31st of March 1839, to defray the charge of the salaries of the Governors, Lieut.-Governors, and others, in Her Majesty's West India Colonies. Gov.-in-chief of Antigua, Dominica, St. Christopher's, and their dependencies, 3,000*l*.; Lieut.-Gov. of Dominica, 1,300*l*.; Lieut.-Gov. of St. Christopher's, 1,300*l*.; Gov.-in-chief of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago, 4,000*l*.; Lieut.-Gov. of St. Vincent, 1,300*l*.; Lieut.-Gov. of Grenada, 1,300*l*.; Lieut.-Gov. of Tobago, 1,300*l*.; Lieut.-Gov. of Bahamas, 1,200*l*.; secretaries to the Govs.-in-chief of Barbadoes and Antigua, each 300*l*. a year, 600*l*.; allowance to Gov.-in-chief of Antigua, &c. on account of clerks and stationery, 300*l*.; allowance to Gov.-in-chief of Barbadoes, &c. on account of clerks, 250*l*.; the officer administering the government of Tortola, 800*l*.; chief justice of Tortola, 178*l*.; chief justice of Anguilla, 200*l*.; Lieut.-Gov. of Grenada,* 273*l*.; Lieut.-Gov. of Dominica,* 366*l*.; total, 17,667*l*.

* These Lieut-Governorships are abolished on vacancies.

Estimate of the charge of defraying the Civil Establishment of the Bahama Islands, from the 1st day of April, 1838, to the 31st day of March, 1839.—Charge for one year, as proposed to be voted by Parliament; and other emoluments of officers borne on the estimate, as returned to the Secretary of State, for 1836: Salaries of the Judges, 900*l*.; Colonial Salaries, 650*l*.; total, 1,550*l*. Attorney General, 150*l*.; Colonial Salary, 243*l*.; fees, no return; total, 393*l*. Provost Marshal, 150*l*.; Colonial Salary, 243*l*.; fees, 40*l*.; ditto as Marshal of Admiralty Court, 25*l*.; total, 458*l*. Rector of Christ Church Parish, 70*l*.; Colonial Salary, 270*l*.; fees, no return; ditto as Chaplain to the Assembly, no return; total, 340*l*. Rector of St. Mathew's Parish, 70*l*.; Colonial Salary, 270*l*.; fees, no return; total, 340*l*. For the maintenance of the female children of the late G. R. Wegg, Esq., formerly Attorney General and Judge of the Admiralty of West Florida, 150*l*.; expense of mail boat, 450*l*. Grand total, 3,684*l*.

Estimated expense of maintaining the newly erected Lighthouses at Abaco and Gun Key in the Bahamas. —For the Lighthouse at Abaco: Salary of principal lightkeeper, 70*l*.; ditto assistant ditto, 30*l*.; rations for the men, and half ditto for their wives, at 6½*d*. for the full daily ration, 29*l*.; oil and stores for lighting, 297*l*.; repairs, boat-hire, stationery, and other incidents, 100*l*. The same for the lighthouse at Gun Key, 526*l*.; total for one year, 1,058*l*. Charge for the Civil Establishment, as above, 1,940*l*. Grand total, 2,993*l*.

ESTIMATES *continued*.

Estimate of the charge of defraying the Civil Establishment of the Bermudas, in America, from the 1st day of April, 1838, to the 31st day of March, 1839.—Charge proposed to be voted by Parliament; and other emoluments of officers borne on the estimate, as returned to the Secretary of State, for 1836: Salary of the Governor, 1,500*l.*; Ditto, formerly paid from the 4½ per cent. fund, 699*l.*; Colonial Salary, 533*l.*; salary from quit-rents, 52*l.*; fees, 226*l.*; total, 3,011*l.* Salary of Chief Justice, 800*l.*; fees, 43*l.*; total, 843*l.* Salary of Colonial Secretary, 550*l.*; fees, 521*l.*; total, 1,071*l.* Salary of Attorney General, 500*l.*; fees, 61*l.*; salary from quit-rents, 100*l.*; total, 661*l.* Pension to late Chief Justice, 400*l.* Grand total, 5,988.

Estimate of the probable expense of providing for the Convict Hulk Establishment at Home and at Bermuda, for the year 1838, ending 31st March, 1839.—England: To provide for 1,800 convicts in health, victualling and necessaries, at 4½*d.* per man per diem, 12,318*l*; to provide for 100 convicts in sickness, victualling and necessaries, at 9*d.* per man per diem, 1,368*l.*; clothing for 1,900 convicts, including bedding, at 40*s.* per man per annum, 3,800*l.*; extra suits for 3,500 convicts, proposed to be sent to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, at 14*s.* each, 2,450*l.*; wages of officers and guards, 9,700*l.*; medicines for the sick, 200*l.*; naval stores and repairs of the hulks, 500*l.*; contingent charges, 1,000*l.*; total at home, 31,336*l.*

Bermuda: To provide for 690 convicts in health, victualling and necessaries, at 8½*d.* per man per diem, 8,919*l.*; to provide for 10 sick convicts, at 2*s.* per man per diem, 365*l.*; clothing and bedding for 700 prisoners, at 30*s.* per man per annum, 1,050*l.*; wages of officers and guards, 3,200*l.*; victualling ditto, at 1*s.* per man per diem, 820*l.*; naval stores and repairs of the hulks, 500*l.*; incidental expenses, 500*l.*; total at Bermuda, 15,354*l.*; total at home, 31,336*l.*; total estimated expense, 46,690*l.*

W.—EDUCATION.

Appropriation in detail of the respective sums of 25,000*l.* each, voted by Parliament in the sessions of 1835 and 1836, for the promotion of negro education; specifying the colony and station, number of scholars each school will contain, estimated cost, and portion defrayed by Parliament.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Jamaica. St. Catherine, Spanish Town, 200 scholars, cost 450*l.*; St. Ann's, St. Ann's Bay, 100, 300*l.*; Kingston, Kingston, 120, 450*l.*; St. Thomas in the East, Morant Bay, 180, 200*l.*; St. David's, Yallahs, 90, 200*l*; St. George's, Annotta Bay, 80, 200*l.*; Westmorland, Savanna la Mar, 180, 350*l.*; St. Elizabeth, Black River, 180, 350*l.*; Hanover, Lucca, 180, 350*l.*; St. James, Montego Bay, 200, 350*l.*; Trelawney, Falmouth, 125, 300*l.*; St. Andrew's, Mountain District, 150, 250*l.* From grant for 1835–6. St. John's, Lindas, 100, 225*l.*; St. Dorothy, Old Harbour, 100, 225*l.*; St. Thomas in the Vale, 80, 180*l.*; Clarendon, Chapelton, 100, 225*l.*; Vere, 100, 225*l.*; St. Mary's, Manning's Town, 90, 200*l.*; Ditto, Boylands, 90, 200*l.*; St. Ann's, Brown's Town, 90, 200*l.*; Manchester, 80, 180*l.*; Kingston, 120, 250*l.*; Port Royal, 110, 225*l.*; St. George's, Hope Bay, 80, 180*l.*; Ditto, Buff Bay, 80, 180*l.*; Trelawney, Stewart Town, 80, 180*l.*; Ditto, Rio Bueno, 80, 180*l.*; Portland, near Port Antonio, 90, 180*l.*; Caymana Islands, 110, 225*l.* From grant for 1836-7.

Bahamas. Harbour Island, 80 scholars, cost 250*l.*; from grant for 1835-6; Turk's Island, 80, 200*l.*; ditto, 1836-7.

Honduras. Near Belize, 80 scholars, cost 180*l.*: from grant of 1836-7.

Barbadoes. St. Michael's, 140 scholars, cost 225*l.*, Christ Church, 140, 180*l.*; St. Philip's, Fowl Bay District, 140, 150*l.*; St. Joseph's, 140, 225*l.*; St. Andrew's, 140, 225*l.*; St. Lucy's, 140, 225*l.*; St. Peter's, 140, 180*l.*; St. Thomas's, 160, 150*l.*; St. Paul's, 140, 200*l.*; St. Matthew's, 140, 150*l.*; from grant of 1835-6; Christ Church, 140, 225*l.*; St. Thomas's, 140, 225*l.*; ditto 1836-7.

Tobago. St. David's, 140 scholars, cost 225*l.*; from grant of 1835-6.

St. Lucia. Castries, 140 scholars, cost 400*l.*; from grant of 1835-6.

Grenada. St. George's, 130 scholars, cost 225*l.*; Cariacou, 200, 210*l.*; from grant of 1835-6; Charlotte Town, 160, 250*l.*; ditto, 1836-7.

British Guiana. Essequibo, St. John's, 140 scholars, cost 200*l.*; Ditto, Trinity, 320, 100*l.*; Demerara, St. Matthew's, 250, 200*l.*; Ditto, St. George's, 140, 100*l.*; Berbice, New Amsterdam, 140, 200*l.*; from grant of 1835-6; Demerara, on Cumingsberg Canal, 140, 350*l.*; Ditto, St. Swithin's, 140, 350*l.*; Essequibo, Tiger Island, 140, 250*l.*; Ditto, Hog Island, 140, 250*l.*; Ditto, St. Luke's, 140, 350*l.*; ditto, 1836-7.

Antigua. St. Paul's, English Harbour, 140 scholars, cost 400*l.*; St. Mary's, 140, 180*l.*; St. Peter's, 140, 180*l.*; St. George's, 140, 100*l.*; St. Philip's, 180, 100*l.*; St. Stephen's, 140, 100*l.*; Central school, 140, 300*l.*; from grant of 1835-6; St. Luke's, 140, 225*l.*; Falmouth, 140, 225*l.*; Valley Chapel, 140, 225*l.*; ditto 1836-7. For infant schools—at Watson's, St. Philip's parish, 100, 100*l.*; Room's, 100, 100*l.*; Eliot's, 100, 100*l.*; Archibald's, 100, 100*l.*; Meyer's, St. Paul's, 100, 100*l.*; Falmouth, 100, 100*l.*; Bodkin's, 100, 100*l.*; Osborne's Pasture, St. John's, 100, 100*l.*; St. Luke's, 100, 100*l.*; Five Islands, St. Mary's, 100, 100*l.*; Valley Chapel, 100, 100*l.*; Russell's, 100, 100*l.*; New Division, St. Peter's, 100, 100*l.*; Duer's, 100, 100*l.*; Cocoa-nut Hall, 100, 100*l.*; Cotton New Work, St. George's, 100, 100*l.*; Weir's, 100, 100*l.*; Sir George Thomas's, 100, 100*l.*; from grant of 1836-7.

Montserrat. St. Peter's, north-east quarter, 140 scholars, cost, 225*l.*, from grant of 1835-6. St. Patrick's, 140, 200*l.*, ditto 1836-7. Barbuda, 140, 200*l.*, ditto, 1835-6.

St. Christopher's. Basseterre, 140 scholars, cost 200*l.*, from grant of 1835-6. St. Ann's, 140, 150*l.*, ditto, 1836-7.

Nevis. Newcastle, 140 scholars, cost 150*l.*, from grant of 1835-6. St. Paul's, 140, 150*l.*, ditto 1836-7. Anguilla, 140, 200*l.*; Virgin Islands, Virgin Gorda, 140, 140*l.*; Dominica, St. Patrick's, 140, 200*l.*; ditto St. Joseph, 140, 300*l.* ditto, 1835-6.

Bermudas. Pembroke, 140 scholars, cost 225*l.* ditto, 140, 225*l.*; ditto, 140, 225*l.*; Sandys, 140, 225*l.*; Warwick, 140, 225*l.*; Devonshire, 140, 225*l.*, from grant of 1835-6.

Mauritius. Cost, 1,000*l.* Total cost, 22,240*l.* Portion defrayed by Parliament, 14,660*l.*

Church Missionary Society.

Jamaica. St. Thomas in the East, Port Morant, 100 scholars, cost 250*l.*; ditto, Long Bay, 100, 250*l.*; St. George's, Birnam Wood, 100, 250*l.*; Hanover, Phœnix, 100, 250*l.*; St. Elizabeth's, Bona Vista, 100, 250*l.*; Ditto, Appleton's, 100, 250*l.*; Manchester, Elstree, 100, 250*l.*; Ditto, Pratville, 100, 250*l.*; ditto, ditto, 100, 250*l.*

Trinidad. Naparima, South, San Fernando, 100

scholars, cost 250*l.*; ditto, ditto, Savanna Grande, 100, 250*l.*

British Guiana. Demerara, St. Matthew's, 100 scholars, cost 250*l.*; ditto, ditto, 100, 250*l*; Berbice, near Achlyne, on the east coast, 100, 250*l.*; ditto, ditto, 100, 250*l.*

From grant of 1835-36, for Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana, 2,500*l.*

Jamaica. 7 schools of 100 scholars each, at a cost of 1,750*l.*

Trinidad. 2 schools of 100 scholars each, at a cost of 500*l.* Total, 6,000*l.* From grant of 1836-7, for Jamaica and Trinidad, 2,694*l.* Portion defrayed by Parliament, 3,994; to which add 1,200*l.* to be applied to the maintenance of schoolmasters, in a proportion not exceeding one-third in each case, Total, 5,194*l.*

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Antigua. Parham, cost 600*l.*; St. John's, 500*l.*; Lion's Hill, 200*l.*

Dominica. Grand Bay, cost 300*l.*

Montserrat, cost, 120*l.*

Nevis. Gingerland, cost 300*l.*

St. Christopher. Halfway Tree, cost 250*l.*

Bermuda. Hamilton, cost 200*l.*

St. Vincent. Kingstown, cost 400*l.*

Grenada. Mome Jaloon, New Hampshire, 400*l.*

Demerara. St. Mary's, cost 325*l.*; Arabian Coast, 325*l.*

Barbadoes. Speight's Town, cost 200*l.*; Scotland, 210*l.*

Jamaica. Kingston, cost 650*l.*; Spanish Town, 390*l.*; Manchester, 160*l.*; Vere, 250*l.*; Grateful Hill, 300*l.*; Bath and Morant Bay, 500*l.*; Falmouth and Duncans, 350*l.*; Ramble, 320*l.*; New Sheffield, 250*l.*; total cost, 7,500*l.*

From grants for 1835-6, and 1837, for the above schools; the lists for the respective years not being distinguished. Portion defrayed by Parliament, 5,000*l.*

Moravian Missionary Society.

Tobago. St. Patrick's, Montgomery, 200 scholars, cost 300*l.*

Barbadoes. St. Thomas's, Sharon, 200 scholars, cost 150*l.*; St. John's, Mount Tabor, 200, 300*l.*

St. Christopher. St. George's, Basseterre, 500 scholars, cost 450*l.*

Antigua. St. Mary's, Grace Bay, 150 scholars, cost 240*l.*

Jamaica. Manchester, Fairfield, 200 scholars, cost 360*l.*; St. Elizabeth, N. Fulnec, 150, 270*l.*; Ditto, N. Eden, 100, 180*l.*

From grant of 1835-6, portion defrayed by Parliament, of above schools, 1,500*l.*

Jamaica. St. Elizabeth, Bethany, in Mile Gully, 200 scholars, cost 270*l.*; Ditto N. Bethlehem, 150, 240*l.*; Ditto Irvin Hall, 120, 210*l.* Ditto N. Beaufort, 100, 180*l.*

St. Christopher. Bethesda, 300 scholars, cost 360*l.*

Barbadoes. Bridgetown, 300 scholars, cost 390*l.*

Antigua. Five Islands, 100 scholars, cost 150*l.* Total cost to Moravian Missionary Society, 4,050*l.*

Grant of 1836-7, portion defrayed by Parliament of above schools, 1,200*l.*

Total defrayed by Parliament on account of Moravian Missionary Society, 2,700*l.*

Baptist Missionary Society.

Jamaica. Montego Bay, 150 scholars, cost 770*l.*; Mount Carey, 200, 700*l.* Trelawney, Falmouth, 220, 600*l.*; ditto Wilberforce, 200, 300*l.* From grant of 1835-6, defrayed by Parliament, 1,100*l.*

Jamaica. Trelawney, Highgate, cost 900*l.*; ditto Passage Fort, 250 scholars, 900*l.* St. James's, 200, 950*l.* Total cost, 5,120*l.* From grant of 1836-7, defrayed by Parliament, 1,100*l.*

Total defrayed by Parliament on account of Baptist Missionary Society, 2,200*l.*

Ladies' Negro Education Society.

Antigua. St. John's Rectory, infant school-house, cost, 335*l.* From Parliamentary grant of 1835-6, 120*l.*

Jamaica. Fairfield, Refuge School-house, cost 600*l.* From Parliamentary grant of 1836-7, 100*l.* Total cost, 935*l.*

Total defrayed by Parliament on account of above society, 220*l.*; to which add for the salary of schoolmasters, to be applied in a proportion not exceeding one-third of such expense in each case, 150*l.* Total, 370*l*,

London Missionary Society.

Jamaica. Eight school-houses, stations not yet specified.

British Guiana. Demerara, three school-houses; Berbice, five ditto. Total cost 4,533*l.* From Parliamentary grant, 3,000*l.*

Jamaica, four schools; *British Guiana*, five schools, cost 3,450*l.*; *Cape of Good Hope*, nine schools, 4,675*l.* From Parliamentary grant of 1836-7, 4,533*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Total defrayed by Parliament on account of above society, 7,533*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Scottish Missionary Society.

Jamaica. Hanover, Lucea; Ditto Green Island; St. James's, Easthams; Ditto eastern part of Mr. Waddell's district; Hampden, on the borders of Trelawney; in a populous district to the north of Hampden; St. Mary's, Port Maria; in the country part of same district; Carron Hall, about 12 miles from Port Maria; in the same district; cost of the above, 2,250*l.* From Parliamentary grant of 1836-7, 1,500*l.*

The Governor of Trinadad.

500*l.* from Parliamentary grant of 1835-6, to be applied in aid of voluntary subscriptions or grants of the colonial legislature for building school-houses.

The Governor of Barbadoes.

400*l.* from Parliamentary grant of 1836-7, to be applied in aid of voluntary subscriptions, or grants of the local legislatures in the islands of Grenada and St. Vincent's.

The Governor of Jamaica.

500*l.* from Parliamentary grant of 1835-6, for Normal schools to Jamaica Metropolitan School, in connexion with the British and Foreign School Society, and to be conducted on their plan and principles.

The Governor of the Bahamas.

700*l.* from Parliamentary grant of 1835-6, for Normal schools; and 6*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* from grant of 1836-7 to the Normal school at Nassau, under Mr. M'Swiney; and 6*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* from grant of 1836-7, to make up salary to Mr. M'Swiney, for one year.

The Trustees of the Mico Charity.

Jamaica. 44 schools; sum expended, 13,690*l.*, from Parliamentary grant of 1835-6, 2,000*l.*

Antigua. From Parliamentary grant of 1835-6, 800*l.*

Mauritius. Six schools; sum expended, 1,112*l.*, from Parliamentary grant of 1835-6, 1,000*l.*

Mauritius. From Parliamentary grant of 1835-6, 780*l.*

Jamaica, Mauritius, Trinidad, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, and Dominica. 4,000*l.* from Parliamentary grant of 1836-7, to be applied at the discretion of the trustees in aid of their funds in any of these colonies to the purposes of Negro education. Three schools in Barbadoes. Sum expended, 1,000*l.*

EDUCATION *continued.*

Appropriation of the Sums of 25,000*l.* each, voted by Parliament in the Years 1835 and 1836 for the promotion of Negro Education.

Name of Society or Agency.	Sums granted from Parliamentary Vote of 1835.			Sums granted from Parliamentary Vote of 1836.			Total Granted from Votes of 1835 and 1836.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	7500	0	0	7160	0	0	14660	0	0
Church Missionary Society	2500	0	0	2694	0	0	5194	0	0
Wesleyan ditto - ditto	3000	0	0	2000	0	0	5000	0	0
Moravian ditto - ditto	1500	0	0	1200	0	0	2700	0	0
Baptist ditto - ditto	1100	0	0	1100	0	0	2200	0	0
Ladies' Negro Education Society	120	0	0	250	0	0	370	0	0
London Missionary Society	3000	0	0	4533	6	8	7533	6	8
Trustees of the Mico Charity	4580	0	0	4000	0	0	8580	0	0
The Governor of the Bahamas	700	0	0	6	19	4	706	19	4
The Governor of Jamaica	500	0	0	..			500	0	0
The Governor of Barbadoes	..			400	0	0	400	0	0
The Scottish Missionary Society	..			1500	0	0	1500	0	0
The Governor of Trinidad	500	0	0	..			500	0	0
£.	25000	0	0	24844	6	0	49844	6	0
Balance unappropriated - £.							155	14	0
Total Sum voted - - £.							50000	0	0

Schedule showing the appropriation in detail of the Grant of 20,000*l.* voted by Parliament in the year 1835, in aid of the Building of School-houses for the Instruction of the Emancipated Negro Population.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Jamaica, 12 schools, 1,725 scholars; Caymanas, 1 school, 110 scholars; Bahamas, 1 school, 80 scholars; Honduras, 1 school, 80 scholars; Barbadoes, 10 schools, 1,220 scholars; Tobago, 1 school, 140 scholars; St. Lucia, 1 school, 140 scholars; Grenada, 1 school, 130 scholars; Carriacou, 1 school, 200 scholars; British Guiana, 5 schools, 990 scholars; Antigua, 7 schools, 1,020 scholars; Montserrat, 1 school, 140 scholars; Barbuda, 1 school, 140 scholars; St. Kitts, 1 school, 140 scholars; Nevis, 1 school, 140 scholars: Anguilla, 1 school, 140 scholars; Virgin Islands, 1 school, 140 scholars; Dominica, 2 schools, 280 scholars; Bermudas, 3 schools, 420 scholars. Total schools, 52. Total scholars, 7,395. Defrayed by Parliamentary grant, 7,500*l.*; from other sources, 3,750*l.*

Church Missionary Society.

British Guiana, 4 schools, 400 scholars; Trinidad, 2 schools, 200 scholars; Jamaica, 9 schools, 1,8(0 scholars. Total schools, 15. Total scholars, 2,400. Defrayed by Parliamentary grant, 2,500*l.*; from other sources, 1,250*l.*

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Antigua, 2 schools, 470 scholars; Dominica, 2 schools, 230 assumed number of scholars; Montserrat, 1 school, 60 assumed number of scholars; Nevis, 1 school, 200 scholars; St. Kitts, 1 school, 100 scholars; Tortola, 1 school, 130 scholars; Bermudas, 1 school, 200 scholars; St. Vincent, 1 school, 300 scholars; Grenada, 1 school, 150 scholars; Barbadoes, 2 schools, 200 scholars; British Guiana, 2 schools, 200 scholars; Bahamas, 2 schools, 300 scholars; Jamaica, 2 schools, 200 scholars. Total schools, 19. Total scholars, 2,740. Defrayed by Parliamentary grant, 3,000*l.*; from other sources, 1,500*l.*

London Missionary Society.

Jamaica, 8 schools, 900 scholars; British Guiana, 8 schools, 1,100 scholars. Total schools, 16. Total scholars, 2,000. Defrayed by Parliamentary grant, 3,000*l.*; from other sources, 1,553*l.*

Moravian Missionary Society.

Tobago, 1 school, 200 scholars; Barbadoes, 2 schools, 400 scholars; St. Kitts, 1 school, 500 scholars; Antigua, 1 school, 150 scholars; Jamaica, 3 schools, 540 scholars. Total schools, 8. Total scholars, 1,790. Defrayed by Parliamentary grant, 1,500*l.*; from other sources, 750*l.*

Baptist Missionary Society.

Jamaica, 4 schools, 770 scholars; defrayed by Parliamentary grant, 1,100*l.*; from other sources, 2,370*l.*

Ladies Negro Education Society.

Antigua, 1 school, 220 assumed number of scholars; Defrayed by Parliamentary grant, 120*l.*; from other sources, 215*l.*

Governor of Trinidad.

Trinidad, 3 schools, assumed number of scholars, 450; defrayed by Parliamentary grant, 500*l.*; from other sources, 250*l.*

Trustees of the Mico Charity.

Mauritius, 6 schools; assumed number of scholars, 900; defrayed by Parliamentary grant, 780*l.*; from other sources, 780*l.*

Total number of schools, 124; ditto scholars, 18,665; ditto expense defrayed by Parliamentary grants, 20,000*l.*; ditto from other sources, 11,318*l.*

EDUCATION *continued.*

Schedule showing the Appropriation of the Grant of Five Thousand Pounds voted by Parliament in 1835 in aid of Normal Schools for the purposes of training Teachers.

Name of Society, or other Co-operating Agency.	Colony.	Sum granted out of Parliamentary Vote.	From what other Sources aided.	REMARKS.
Lord Sligo, Governor of Jamaica.	Jamaica ..	£500	Voluntary subscriptions.	This school is designated "The Jamaica Metropolitan School," and is in connection with the British and Foreign School Society, and to be conducted on their plan and principles.
The Governor of Bahamas.	Bahamas ..	700	Voluntary subscriptions or grants of local legislature.	Of this sum, 300*l.* is granted in aid of building a Normal school at Nassau; 75*l.* has been allowed as passage money to Mr. M'Swiney, who is gone to superintend it; 31*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* has been paid for books for the use of the school, and the remaining 293*l.* 4*d.* will be appropriated towards the payment of the first year of Mr. M'Swiney's salary, at the rate of 300*l.* per annum.
Trustees of the Mico Charity.	Jamaica ..	2000	Funds of the Mico Charity pledged to this object to the amount of 5,950*l.*	Arrangements to be made for opening the school at the earliest possible period.
Trustees of the Mico Charity.	Mauritius .	1000	Funds of the Mico Charity.	Office of superintendent and master of this school offered (March, 1836) to Mr. Le Brun, a missionary now in Mauritius.
Trustees of the Mico Charity.	Antigua ..	800	Funds of the Mico Charity.	Arrangements to be made for opening the school at the earliest possible period.
Total ..	.. .. £.	5000		

X.—GEOGRAPHY OF THE CARIBBEE ISLANDS.

Magnetic Bearings and Distances in Miles of the principal Places in the Caribbee Islands.—From Point Galera, the N.E. part of Trinidad, to Point Galiota, magnetic bearing S. ¼ W., 42 miles; ditto to Sandy Point, the S.W. point of Tobago, N. ¾ E., 17; ditto to Little Tobago, N.E. ¼ N., 41; ditto to Point Salines in Grenada, N.W. ¼ N., 87; Melville's Rocks at Tobago to the S. part of Barbadoes, N.N.E., 110; Great Courland Bay in Tobago to Carlisle Bay in Barbadoes, N.N.E. ½ E., 130; Carlisle Bay in Barbadoes to the Dragon's Mouths in Trinidad, S.W. ½ S., 186; ditto to Fort Jeudy Point in Grenada, S.W. by W., 136; ditto to Cariaco Island, one of the Grenadines, W.S.W., 110; ditto to Becouya or Bequia Island, N. part, W. ½ S., 90; ditto to the S.E. part of St. Vincent, W. ¼ S., 86; ditto to Point Espagnole, the N.E. point of St. Vincent, W. ½ N., 87; ditto to Point Moulacique in St. Lucia, W.N.W. ½ W., 84; ditto to the N.E. point of St. Lucia, N.W. by W., 94; ditto to the S. part of Martinique, N.W., 104; Man of War's Bay in Tobago to Point Salines in Grenada, W.N.W. ¼ N., 85; Courland Bay in Tobago to Point Salines in Grenada, N.W. by W., 76; Point Taratte, St. Vincent, to Point Moulacique, St. Lucia, N.E. ¾ N., 19; ditto to Great Piton Point, N. ¼ W., 21; Carenage, St. Lucia, to Port Royal, Martinique, N. ¾ W., 36; ditto to St. Pierre, ditto, N. by W. ¼ W., 48; the Pearl Rocks, Martinique, to Scot's Point, Dominica, N. by W. ¼ W., 23; Cape Melville in Dominica to Basseterre, Mariegalante, N.E. ½ E., 18; ditto to the Saintes, N.W. ½ N., 15; Prince Rupert's Bay, Dominica, to Basseterre, Guadaloupe, N.W. by N., 28; N.E. point of Deseada to English Harbour, Antigua, N.W. ¾ W. 60; English Harbour to S. point of Montserrat, S.W. ¾ S., 34; ditto to Redonda, W. by S. ¼ S., 37; Redonda to St. John's Road, Antigua, E.N.E. ½ N. 33; ditto to Palmeta Point in Barbuda, N.E ¾ N. 47; ditto to Sandy Point Town, St. Kitt's, N.W. ¾ W., 40; Sandy Point Town to Saba Island, N.W. ¾ W., 27; Saba to St. Eustatius, E.S.E., ¾ E., 14; ditto to Palmeta Point in Barbuda, E., 80; ditto to the Carenage at St. Bartholomew, N.E. ¾ E., 22; St. Eustatius to St. Martin's, N. ¾ W., 29; St. John's Road, Antigua, to St. Bartholomew's, Carenage, N.W. by W. ¼ W., 72; ditto to Anguilletta, N.W., 89; Saba to the Prickly Pear Island, N. ¾ W., 37; ditto to the Dog Island, N. by W. ¼ W., 37; Dog Island to Sombrero, N. ¾ W., 18; ditto to E. end of Virgin Gorda, W.N.W. ¾ W., 53; ditto to Ginger Island, W. ¼ N., 60; ditto to the E. point of Santa Croix, W.S.W. ½ S., 73; Basseterre Bay, St. Kitt's, to St. John's Island, N.W. by W. ¾ W., 125; St. Eustatius to St. Thomas's Island, W.N.W., 114; St. John's Harbour, Antigua, to the E. end of Virgin Gorda, N.W. by W. ½ W., 159.

On the Sickness and Mortality among Troops in the West Indies.*

Strength, Admissions into the Hospital, and the Deaths among the White Troops in the Windward and Leeward Command, which includes British Guiana, Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent's, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitt's, Nevis, and Tortola.

Years.	Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Ratio per Thousand of Mean Strength.	
				Admitted.	Died.
1817	5120	12111	830	2365	162
1818	4203	8490	582	2020	126
1819	3790	6949	314	1833	83
1820	3672	7463	387	2032	105
1821	3639	7660	397	2104	109
1822	3299	6036	254	1830	77
1823	3264	6072	158	1860	49
1824	4144	8534	293	2060	70
1825	4466	7906	343	1770	76
1826	4549	7855	308	1727	68
1827	4310	8251	365	1914	85
1828	4202	8071	341	1921	81
1829	4164	7459	241	1791	58
1830	4601	9290	300	2020	65
1831	4232	9927	293	2346	69
1832	4331	6823	277	1806	64
1833	4823	9018	241	1869	50
1834	5407	8249	233	1526	43
1835	5462	8259	313	1512	57
1836	4983	9512	383	1909	77
Total ..	86661	164935	6803	. .	..
Average	4333	8247	340	1903	78·5

From this it appears that among every 1,000 white troops there have been 1,903 admissions into hospital in the course of the year, so that on the average every man must have been under medical treatment, for some cause or other, about once every six months and a half.

If reference be made to the proportion of admissions among troops in the United Kingdom, it will be found that there every man is under treatment about once every 13 months; consequently the cases of sickness or admissions into hospital among white troops in this command are about twice as numerous as when serving in their native country. There is, however, this marked distinction, that they are of so severe a character, that 1 in 24 proves fatal, whereas in this country only 1 death occurs out of every 67 cases treated.

The rations of the troops in the windward and leeward command during the period embraced in this report have consisted weekly of 7 lbs. of bread, 2 lbs. of fresh meat, 2 lbs. of salt beef, 27 ounces of salt pork, 9 ounces of sugar, 10 ounces of rice, 5 ounces of cocoa, and 2½ pints of peas, for which the soldier pays 5*d*. Prior to 1830 he was allowed a gill of rum, for which he was charged 1*d*. In most of the corps the soldier has but two meals; breakfast, consisting of a pint of cocoa and his ration bread, and dinner, consisting either of the fresh meat made into broth, with vegetables, or the salt meat boiled into soup, with the peas, and eaten with yams or potatoes. In some instances there is also a supper meal, but this is not common in the command.

It may be necessary to remark, that the deaths stated in the preceding table are only those which have occurred under medical treatment, or after being admitted into the hospital, leaving still to be accounted for a considerable proportion who die suddenly, or from accidental causes. The only means we have of ascertaining the number of these is by a comparison of the deaths in the preceding table with those reported annually to the War Office by the general officers in this command, and which includes the deaths from all causes.

	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	Total.
Deaths per War-Office Returns	909	487	316	358	427	223	163	309	365	315	380	344	261	314	333	304	278	249	332	403	7069
Deaths per Medical Returns	830	532	314	387	397	254	158	293	343	308	365	341	241	300	293	277	241	233	313	383	6803
Difference understated in Medical Returns ..																					266

This omission, added to the ratio of deaths in the preceding table, increases it to 81½ per thousand, to which must be added invalids who died at sea, or on their passage homeward; these have averaged about 14 annually, or 3½ per thousand, thus making the mortality from all causes 85 per thousand of the mean strength.

This would be a fair estimate of the ratio of mortality among this class of troops during the last 20 years, provided the strength in the medical returns had been accurately stated. But as this has, in most instances, been taken at the highest rate to which it attained in the course of the year, and not on the mean of each month, as it ought to have been, we find, by a comparison with the War Office returns, that the strength has in this way been rated, by the medical authorities, about a tenth part higher than it ought to have been; consequently the above ratio of mortality must have increased in a corresponding proportion, which will make it 93½ per thousand of the strength, or, in other words, about an eleventh of the force have died annually.

From this statement, however, no definite idea can be conveyed of the insalubrity of the climate, till we compare it with the mortality which has taken place among the same class of troops in the United Kingdom. This has amounted, during a long series of years, to about 15 per thousand annually; but, during the last seven years, it has, owing to the prevalence of influenza and cholera, been about 2 per thousand higher. Thus the mortality among troops in the windward and leeward command has been six times as high as in the United Kingdom, though the extent of sickness, as shown by the number of admissions into hospital, has only been twice as great. Even this rate of mortality, high as it appears, is considerably less than during the previous 14 years, from 1803 to 1816, when it was as follows:

* This abstract is derived from a valuable report by Capt. R. M. Tulloch, 45th regt., and Dr. Marshall, made to Government in 1837.

	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	Total.	Avg.
Strength . .	8501	6849	6467	7044	6604	7814	7000	6046	5502	6152	7292	6673	6641	6153	94738	6767
Deaths . .	993	1706	1790	800	848	1138	695	1015	804	609	529	493	639	969	13028	931
Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of strength .	117	249	277	114	128	146	99	168	146	99	73	74	96	157	..	138

Thus, during this period, 138 per thousand of the white troops in this command died annually, which is about one half more than on the average of the last 20 years; so that fatal as the climate still is to European troops, it appears of late years to have materially improved, particularly in Barbadoes, Trinidad, and Antigua. In this estimate we have carefully excluded the strength and deaths of the troops serving in the settlements of Surinam, Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Eustatia, St. Martin's, Santa Cruz, and St. Thomas, which were given up by the British in 1814 and 1815, as a greater mortality occurred in these settlements, than in the others which now constitute the Windward and Leeward Command.

The extent of sickness and mortality during the last 20 years being determined, the next question is, by what diseases was it produced? With regard to those deaths not included in the medical returns, we can supply no specific details.

Table showing the principal diseases among White Troops in the Windward and Leeward Command.

Diseases.	Admissions.		Deaths.	
	Total among whole Force in 20 years.	Annual Ratio per 1000 of Mean Strength.	Total among whole Force in 20 years.	Annual Ratio per 1000 of Mean Strength.
Fevers . . .	62163	717	3195	36.9
Eruptive Fevers .	13	..	1	..
Diseases of the Lungs	9975	115	906	10.4
" of the Liver	9946	22	161	1.8
" of the Stomach and Bowels	36474	421	1795	20.7
" of the Brain	2447	28	312	3.7
Dropsies . . .	659	7	180	2.1
Rheumatic Affections	4202	49	17	2.9
Venereal . .	3043	35	6	
Abscesses and Ulcers	17708	204	18	
Wounds and Injuries	11149	129	60	
Punished . . .	4327	50	2	
Diseases of the Eyes	7686	89	4	
" of the Skin	559	6	1	
All other diseases .	2584	30	145	
Total .	164935	1903	6803	78.5

The proportion corporally punished in the Windward and Leeward Command has amounted, on the average of the last 20 years, to 50 per 1,000 annually. This is six times as high as in this kingdom; but the latter ratio has been taken on the average of the last seven years, during which corporal punishment has been very much restricted; while the former extends over 20 years, during the first part of which it was very common. The following table will show that it has gradually decreased in that command, till the ratio is now as low as in this kingdom:

	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1335	1836	Totl	Avg
Number corporally punished.	692	647	314	204	230	251	255	350	167	120	102	154	121	173	131	111	69	75	89	42	4327	216½
Rat. per 1000 of strength corporally punished.	135	154	91	56	63	76	78	84	37	26	24	37	29	38	31	26	14	14	16	8	..	50

Black Troops and Pioneers.—In this portion of our investigation we labour under the difficulty of possessing no information regarding the mortality to which this class of men are subject in their native country, which is the only correct standard whereby we can estimate with any degree of accuracy the influence of other climates on their constitutions. So far as statistical inquiries have extended, however, there is no country, either temperate or tropical, in which the mortality among the indigenous civil inhabitants between the ages of 20 and 40 seems materially to exceed 15 per 1,000 annually; and probably there is no country where troops composed of the indigenous inhabitants are subject to a higher rate. As an instance we may mention, that among the Malta Fencibles, composed of the natives of that island, the average mortality does not exceed 9 per 1,000 annually; and among the Cape Corps, composed of the aboriginal inhabitants of Southern Africa, it does not exceed 11 per 1,000: while among the Madras native troops it does not exceed 13, nor among those of Bengal is it more than 11 per 1,000 annually.

Now, were the climate of the West Indies as congenial to the health of the negro troops as that of their native country, it may be inferred that the mortality would not exceed that of the Indian army, which is composed of men about the same age, employed in the same description of military duty, and also in a tropical climate. In so far, then, as it exceeds that rate, it may fairly be attributed to the insalubrious influence of that climate on their constitutions.

It is by no means extraordinary that African troops should suffer as well as the whites from the climate of the West Indies, seeing that they are for the most part natives of the interior of Africa, of which the climate is probably very different: and it is well

known that, though the indigenous races of tropical as well as temperate climates are peculiarly fitted by nature for inhabiting and peopling the respective portions of the globe wherein they or their forefathers were born, the effects of a transition to any other is in general productive of a great increase in the scale of mortality.

This fact is well illustrated by the following table of the admissions into hospital and deaths among this class of troops, serving in the West Indies during the last 20 years:—

Admissions into Hospital and the Deaths among the Black Troops and Pioneers in the Windward and Leeward Command.

Years.	Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1000 of Mean Strength.	
				Admitted	Died.
1817	4287	3957	197	923	46
1818	3389	2903	126	857	37
1819	3351	2967	212	886	63
1820	2858	2191	109	767	38
1821	2685	2139	107	797	40
1822	2533	2220	108	877	43
1823	2359	2325	88	985	37
1824	2195	1883	64	858	29
1825	1678	1515	59	903	35
1826	1523	1444	65	948	43
1827	1543	1294	40	838	26
1828	1510	969	54	642	36
1829	1581	1171	73	740	46
1830	1520	1039	60	684	40
1831	1457	995	53	683	36
1832	1379	1122	50	806	36
1833	1347	270	50	720	37
1834	1310	872	43	666	33
1835	1241	825	46	665	37
1836	1188	756	41	635	35
Total . .	40934	33557	1645	..	..
Average	2047	1678	82	820	40

Thus, on the average of the last 20 years, 820 have been admitted into hospital, and 40 have died, out of every thousand annually; so that the rate of mortality is at least thrice as high among this description of troops as in the native army of the East Indies. Small-pox and eruptive fevers are the diseases most generally fatal.

It may not, perhaps, be premature here to mention, that the same liabilities to a high rate of mortality seems to affect negro troops in almost every quarter of the globe where they have been employed. In the Mauritius, they die at nearly the same rate as in the West Indies; in Ceylon, where a considerable number was employed in the Colonial Corps of that island, the mortality was so high that they nearly became extinct in the course of a few years, notwithstanding every care on the part of the military authorities to keep up their numbers; in Gibraltar, where the 4th West India Regiment was stationed for two or three years, 62 per 1,000 of the strength died annually; and even at Sierra Leone, on the sea-coast of their own continent, the mortality has averaged not less than 28 per 1,000 annually, being about double the ordinary ratio among other troops serving in their native country. This demonstrates beyond a doubt that the constitution of the negro can be but little fitted to adapt itself to foreign climates, when even the transition from the interior to the sea-coast of Western Africa has been attended with such prejudicial effects.

The returns of the mortality among the negro slave population throughout the West Indies, sufficiently illustrate the unfavourable character of this climate to the constitution of the negro, the proportion deceasing there, exclusive of Jamaica, being 1 in 33 of the population annually; whereas in most other countries, of which we possess accurate statistical details, the mortality among the indigenous inhabitants is only from 1 in 45 to 1 in 50 annually; and this extra mortality among the negro population falls almost entirely upon the adults, negro children being in general remarkably exempt from disease. High as this ratio is among the slave population, however, we shall afterwards show it to be considerably less than among the troops, not in one, but in every colony throughout the command; a sufficient proof that all the care and attention which can be bestowed on that race of men is quite unavailing to counteract the pernicious influence of a climate unsuited to their constitution.

Here, however, as with white troops, it is pleasing to observe that there has been a considerable diminution in the mortality during the period included in this report compared with the 14 previous years, when the strength and deaths were as follow:—

	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	Total.	Avg.
Strength . .	3586	3361	3141	3781	4880	4253	3800	2555	2158	2638	2148	2089	3553	4814	46757	3340
Deaths . .	180	187	256	384	390	219	155	149	169	141	157	74	202	406	3019	216
Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Strength .	50	56	81	101	80	51	41	58	51	54	73	35	57	84	..	64

Thus the mortality among this class of troops on the average of these years was 64 per 1,000 annually, being one-half higher than during the last 20 years, so that to whatever cause it may be attributable, the mortality of the white and black troops within that period has diminished in the same ratio. The latter as well as the former were employed to a very considerable extent in Martinique, Guadaloupe, and the other settlements before referred to, and the strength and deaths there have consequently been excluded in this estimate.

We shall now exhibit in the following table, the effect of the climate of Jamaica on the health of the white troops stationed there during the last 20 years,

Admissions into Hospital, and Deaths among the white troops in Jamaica.

Years.	Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Ratio of Admissions per 1000 of mean Strength.	Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of mean Strength.
1817	3285	6552	288	1994	88
1818	2353	4403	209	1871	89
1819	2531	5279	743	2085	294
1820	1895	3686	290	1944	153
1821	2606	4508	303	1729	116
1822	2541	4691	434	1846	171
1823	2278	3963	148	1739	65
1824	2670	5069	224	1898	84
1825	2512	6088	772	2423	307
1826	2039	3269	163	1603	80
1827	2795	6372	626	2280	224
1828	2536	4103	189	1618	74
1829	2709	3923	140	1448	62
1830	2842	4712	275	1657	97
1831	2232	3691	298	1653	133
1832	2046	3584	227	1751	111
1833	2815	5186	244	1842	86
1834	3016	5593	283	1854	93
1835	2881	4638	215	1610	75
1836	2985	4145	183	1389	61
Total	51567	93455	6254	..	..
Average	2578	4672	313	1812	1213

From this table it appears that the proportion of admissions into hospital in the course of the year is rather less than in the windward and leeward command, being 1812 per thousand of the strength annually; that is, every soldier has an attack of some disease or other, twice in the course of thirteen months.

Though the extent of sickness is less than in the windward and leeward command, the mortality is much greater. The preceding table shows it to be 121 per thousand of the strength annually, but this includes only those who died in regimental and detachment hospitals.

Black troops and Pioneers—it is to be regretted that the materials for estimating the influence of the climate of this island on the constitution of black troops are by no means so ample as in the windward and leeward command. We have already stated that in Jamaica they consist entirely of military labourers, with the exception of a small detachment of one of the West India regiments. These labourers being less under medical superintendence than regular corps, it is only when their disease begins to assume a serious, or perhaps fatal aspect, that they come into hospital; at least we are led to suppose so from the extremely low ratio of admissions, as compared with the deaths in the following table:

Admissions into Hospital, and deaths among the Black troops serving in Jamaica.

Years.	Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Ratio of Admissions per 1000 of mean Strength.	Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of mean Strength.
1817	600	483	27	805	45
1818	643	275	23	428	36
1819	322	142	11	440	34
1820	216	92	10	425	46
1821	216	89	9	412	42
1822	197	80	5	406	25
1823	189	46	7	243	37
1824	229	41	9	179	39
1825	225	41	4	182	18
1826	255	61	12	238	47
1827	228	61	10	269	44
1828	187	38	3	202	16
1829	214	37	6	173	28
1830	284	80	4	281	14
1831	265	76	12	287	45
1832	250	85	2	340	8
1833	336	81	5	241	15
1834	328	27	2	106	8
1835	236	53	3	225	13
1836	309	47	8	152	26
Total	5729	1935	172	..	..
Average	286	92	9	338	30

Thus it appears that the mortality among this class of troops in Jamaica is but 30 per thousand of the strength annually; so that the climate must be much more favourable to their health than that of the windward and leeward command, where the mortality among the negro troops was ascertained to have been 40 per thousand on the average of the same series of years.

The superior salubrity of this climate for the negro race is corroborated by the mortality of the slave population being only 25 per 1,000 of all ages, while throughout the windward and leeward command it is 31 per 1,000 of all ages. Thus, both in regard to black troops and the slave population, the mortality is about one-third less in Jamaica.

By an estimate which has been made of the mortality among this class of troops, from 1803 to 1817, it appears during that period to have averaged 49 per thousand annually; but as the garrison at Honduras was then generally included in the returns of Jamaica, this affords no accurate standard of comparison with the mortality in the above table, which refers to Jamaica alone.

From the high ratio which the deaths, in almost every instance, bear to the admissions, there can be little doubt that all the slight cases of sickness have been omitted; we therefore decline drawing any conclusions as to the relative prevalence of each class of diseases.

The following table will serve to illustrate the variable character of the climate, and the relative influence of mortality in each year, at the principal stations throughout the island of Jamaica.

Comparative view of the ratio of Mortality among the troops in each year at these subordinate stations.

Years.	Out of every 1000 Troops at the undermentioned Stations, the following proportions have died in each year from 1817 to 1836 inclusive.										Average of whole Command.
	Up-Park Camp.	Port Royal.	Fort Augusta.	Spanish Town.	Stoney Hill.	Port Antonio.	Fal-mouth.	Montego Bay.	Maroon Town.	Lucea.	
1817	83	39	34	128	97	192	74	89	None.	71	88
1818	65	50	33	278	37	89	67	87	10	95	89
1819	501	316	103	68	301	346	130	..	12	79	294
1820	160	58	92	273	50	84	192	..	29	45	153
1821	130	225	44	91	45	219	53	..	26	41	116
1822	443	205	51	242	47	52	117	51	30	76	171
1823	82	83	31	200	25	51	24	..	35	87	65
1824	45	100	81	207	30	194	52	217	38	64	84
1825	341	821	58	399	453	..	184	..	30	178	307
1826	72	94	61	186	18	..	227	..	21	43	80
1827	225	155	280	164	287	94	233	..	30	30	224
1828	118	18	84	82	37	147	61	212	41	12	74
1829	43	82	70	51	13	233	51	109	15	35	62
1830	120	148	42	124	18	135	86	..	58	350	97
1831	110	34	79	236	174	124	255	..	48	..	133
1832	91	32	24	57	72	185	75	358	67	167	111
1833	78	39	56	67	31	226	70	174	81	35	86
1834	70	107	51	155	35	173	95	121	16	26	93
1835	52	36	70	194	34	117	84	54	4	25	75
1836	51	9	60	144	21	25	38	348	29	160	61
General Average	140·6	113·1	73·5	162·4	90·2	149·3	102·6	178·9	32·7	84·9	121·3

The influence of the seasons on the health of the troops in this island will be best established by the totals of the admissions and deaths in each month during the whole period included in this Report, with the exception of 1828 and 1829, which, from being stated in quarterly instead of monthly periods, could not be included.

Table showing the Influence of the Seasons in producing Sickness and Mortality among the Troops in Jamaica.

Months.	Total Admissions.				Total Deaths.			
	By Acute Diseases.	By Chronic Diseases.	By Surgical Diseases.	By all Diseases.	By Acute Diseases.	By Chronic Diseases.	By Surgical Diseases.	By all Diseases.
In 18 Januarys ..	5231	632	1512	7465	496	54	9	559
18 Februarys	4600	589	1536	6725	285	60	6	351
18 Marches ..	4277	636	1647	6560	249	34	8	291
18 Aprils ..	4240	553	1767	6560	207	53	2	262
18 Mays ..	4419	614	2006	7039	238	42	6	286
18 Junes ..	4909	604	1790	7303	276	43	4	233
18 Julys ..	5413	580	1674	7667	360	61	6	427
18 Augusts ..	5696	465	1608	7769	733	48	5	786
18 Septembers	5419	465	1470	7354	471	41	3	515
18 Octobers ..	5309	456	1365	7730	581	57	2	640
18 Novembers	5837	508	1364	7709	750	48	3	801
18 Decembers	5661	441	1158	7260	674	49	2	725
Total ..	61101	6543	11897	86541	5320	590	56	5966

Thus it appears, that the most sickly as well as most fatal period of the year extends from August to December, and that the only months comparatively healthy are March, April and May, which possess the same character throughout the West Indies, and we might add, most parts of the northern hemisphere, at least so far as the health of troops is concerned.

Prior to 1825, the number of invalids who arrived at Chatham from all the West India stations were blended together, and are thus stated :—

Years.	Total Force of White Troops in West Indies.	Total sent home Invalided in each Year.	Ratio per 1000 of Mean Strength Invalided.
1817	8405	None.	..
1818	6556	252	38
1819	6321	231	36
1820	5567	None.	..
1821	6245	116	19
1822	5840	122	21
1823	5542	206	37
1824	6814	213	31
Total	51290	1140	22

As, in this table, no distinction is made between those sent home on account of advanced age, or disabilities contracted in the climate, and those who merely required change of air for the recovery of their health, and were afterwards sent back to their corps, it is impossible to draw from it any accurate conclusions.

Since 1825, however, the Returns of invalids from these two Commands have been kept separate, and a distinction has been made between those who were sent home and ultimately discharged, and those who recovered and rejoined their corps; by which means we are enabled to supply the following details on that subject.

Table showing the Ratio Discharged annually, as Unfit for Active Service, of White Troops in the Windward and Leeward Command.

Years.	Mean Strength of White Troops employed in Windward and Leeward Command.	Discharged totally unfit for further service.	Found fit for Garrison Duty only.	Total of both Classes.	Ratio per 1000 of Strength in both Classes.
1825	4466	165	..	165	37
1826	4549	237	..	237	52
1827	4310	282	25	307	71
1828	4202	141	15	156	37
1829	4164	52	30	82	20
1830	4601	22	8	30	7
1831	4232	27	17	44	10
1832	4331	42	6	48	11
1833	4823	61	2	63	13
1834	5407	58	4	62	12
1835	5462	79	7	86	16
1836	4983	55	1	56	11
Total .	55530	1221	115	1336	24

The following Table shows that out of every thousand white troops there are 87 constantly ineffective from sickness in the Windward and Leeward Command, and 63 in Jamaica, though the latter is by far the most unhealthy. This peculiarity arises from four-fifths of the mortality in Jamaica being caused by fevers which rapidly terminate either in death or recovery, and only one-fifth from lingering diseases, such as those of the lungs and of the bowels; whereas in the Windward and Leeward Command, scarcely half of the deaths are caused by fever, and almost all the others are by diseases which detain the patient long in hospital.

Table showing the Number constantly Sick in Hospital of the Troops in the West Indies.

Years.	Windward and Leeward Command.				Jamaica.	
	White Troops.		Black Troops, exclusive of Pioneers.		White Troops only.	
	Average constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1000 of Mean Strength constantly Sick.	Average constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1000 of Mean Strength constantly Sick.	Average constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1000 of Mean Strength constantly Sick.
1817	676	132	170	52	Cannot be accurately stated	
1818	540	128	54	32		
1819	301	79	66	45	148	58
1820	247	67	41	33	160	84
1821	283	78	39	34	182	70
1822	230	70	41	38	155	61
1823	360	110	46	44	149	65
1824	246	59	32	32	188	70
1825	336	75	22	39	209	83
1826	340	75	14	29	105	52
1827	413	96	19	38	222	80
1828	404	96	23	44	116	46
1829	339	81	39	55	142	52
1830	385	84	24	35	134	47
1831	366	87	23	34	137	61
1832	362	84	24	37	122	60
1833	409	85	29	46	204	72
1834	432	80	35	54	214	71
1835	424	87	35	57	167	58
1836	448	90	23	41	155	52
General Average	377	87	40	42	162	63

Table showing the Numbers Treated and Deaths among the Officers serving in the Windward and Leeward Command, and in Jamaica.

Years.	Windward and Leeward Command.			Jamaica Command.		
	Strength per Adjutant General's Returns.	Per Medical Returns.		Strength per Adjutant General's Returns.	Per Medical Returns.	
		Treated.	Died.		Treated.	Died.
1818	232	228	10	..	..	..
1819	215	152	10	107	13	30
1820	172	160	20	88	43	4
1821	184	136	18	117	74	8
1822	159	102	6	91	88	13
1823	168	105	3	94	77	7
1824	208	155	8	90	41	5
1825	182	107	6	105	88	29
1826	209	121	7	80	39	1
1827	203	202	18	86	99	19
1828	197	223	7	101	32	7
1829	205	123	7	101	45	5
1830	210	167	3	121	67	5
1831	184	185	8	98	76	9
1832	183	157	7	77	46	1
1833	189	177	3	126	88	3
1834	196	116	6	164	77	6
1835	224	236	7	160	85	6
1836	220	305	3	160	81	6
Total .	3740	3159	137	1966	1254	164
Ratio per 1000 of mean strength		845	42·	..	637	83·4

The deaths in the Windward and Leeward Command are exclusive of about 30 which took place among officers and clerks belonging to the Commissariat and Ordnance Staff, and have been kept dis-

tinct from those of the regimental grades wherever it was practicable to do so. They are also exclusive of 10, which occurred from accident, suicide, and other causes, not connected with climate.

Thus it appears that in the Windward and Leeward command, the average number of officers annually under treatment has amounted to 845 per thousand, and the deaths to 42 per thousand of the strength, while in Jamaica the former has amounted to 637 per thousand, and the latter to 83·4 per thousand of the strength.

Abstract, showing the Ratio of Mortality among the Negro Slave Population in each of the West India Colonies during the undermentioned periods.

Colonies.	Period over which the Average has been taken.	Average Population.			Average Yearly Deaths.			Annual Deaths to 1000 living.			Annual Deaths to total Population.
		Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem	Total.	Ma.	Fm.	Both Sexes.	
Trinidad .	1816 to 1828	13444	10786	24230	405	326	731	30	30	30	1 in 23
Tobago .	1819 to 1832	6554	7118	13672	306	262	568	47	37	42	1 in 24
Demerara and Essequibo.	1826 to 1832	37949	32475	70424	1299	826	2125	34	25	30	1 in 33
Berbice .	1819 to 1831	12029	10093	22122	393	295	688	33	29	31	1 in 32
Jamaica .	1817 to 1829	168277	170699	338976	4534	3946	8480	27	23	25	1 in 40
Grenada . .	1817 to 1831	12371	13147	25518	441	406	847	36	31	33	1 in 30
St. Vincent's .	1817 to 1831	12110	12267	24377	413	344	757	34	28	31	1 in 32
Barbadoes .	1817 to 1829	36310	42491	78801	1142	1095	2237	31	26	28	1 in 35
St. Lucia . .	1816 to 1831	6621	7878	14499	233	195	428	35	25	30	1 in 34
Dominica . .	1817 to 1826	8008	8734	16742	278	252	530	35	29	32	1 in 32
Antigua . .	1818 to 1827	14577	16612	31189	440	415	855	30	25	27	1 in 36
St. Christopher's	1817 to 1831	9465	10304	19769	283	264	547	30	26	28	1 in 36
Montserrat .	1818 to 1827	2986	3479	6465	101	92	193	34	26	30	1 in 34
Nevis . .	1817 to 1831	4619	4768	9387	122	108	230	26	23	25	1 in 41
	Tota .	345320	350851	696171	10390	8826	19216	30	25	28	1 in 36

Z. Copy of the Charter granted to the Colonial Banking Company for the West Indies.

Extract from Patent Roll of the Sixth Year of the Reign of King William the Fourth.

William the Fourth, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these presents shall come greeting: Whereas the several persons hereinafter named, and others, have united together to establish banks of issue and deposit in the West Indies, and British Guiana, and elsewhere, as hereinafter provided, and the said persons propose to open a subscription for raising a capital of two millions sterling for the purpose of carrying on the business of the said banks, and have humbly besought us to grant to them, and the other subscribers of such capital, a charter of incorporation, which we are minded to do, on condition that, before commencing such business, such part or proportion of the said capital as hereinafter mentioned shall have been previously paid up; Now know ye, that as well upon the prayer of the said persons and others, as also of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given, granted, made, ordained, constituted, declared, and appointed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, Do give, grant, make, ordain, constitute, declare, and appoint that John Irving, Andrew Colvill, Æneas Barkly, David Barclay, James Cavan, John Alexander Hankey, William Tetlow Hibbert, John Gurney Hoare, John Irving the younger, Charles M'Garel, William Miller, Thomas Masterman, Abraham George Robarts, Patrick Maxwell Stewart, Alexander Stewart, Samuel Gurney, Charles Marryat, and Thomas Moody, esquires, or such of them as shall become subscribers of not less than £2,000. each towards the capital or joint stock hereinafter mentioned, in the manner hereinafter provided, together with such and so many other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, as shall become subscribers of or towards the capital or joint stock hereinafter mentioned, in manner hereinafter provided, and such other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, as shall from time to time, in the manner hereinafter provided, become a proprietor or proprietors of any part of such capital or joint stock (not being a fractional part of £100. of such stock), shall be one body politic and corporate, in deed and in name, by the name of "The Colonial Bank," and by that name shall and may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in all courts whether of law or equity, and shall have perpetual succession, with a common seal, which may be by them changed or varied at their pleasure: And we do declare, that the said corporation shall be established for the purpose of carrying on the business of a banker in Jamaica, and the other West India Islands, and British Guiana, and not elsewhere, subject nevertheless to such restrictions and provisions as are hereinafter contained: And we do further declare and ordain, that the capital or joint stock of the said corporation shall consist of the sum of two millions sterling, to be subscribed in 20,000 shares of £100. each, and that all such capital or joint stock, and the profits and advantages thereof shall be and be deemed personal estate, and be transmissible accordingly: And we will and direct, that books shall be opened for taking subscriptions to the said capital or joint stock, and that of the said original capital or joint stock of two millions, the sum of £1,500,000. shall be appropriated to subscribers resident within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and the remaining sum of £500,000. to subscribers resident in some or one of the several islands and colonies in which banks are intended to be established by the said corporation as hereinafter mentioned, but with full power to the directors hereinafter named, or the directors for the time being, to alter and vary such mode and amount of appropriation as they may think fit; and that after the expiration of six calendar months from the date of these presents, any shares which shall not have been subscribed for by persons so respectively resident as aforesaid, shall be forthwith subscribed for by some other person or persons in the United Kingdom: And we do further declare and ordain, that the proportions and manner in which shares shall be subscribed for by persons resident in some or one of the said islands and colonies, shall be adjudged and settled by a court of directors, who shall have power to determine what number of shares shall be appropriated to subscribers resident in each of the said islands and colonies, and to re-

gulate the modes and places in, and at which the several instalments upon such shares shall be paid, and the nature and form of the notices to be given or sent to the subscribers requiring payment thereof, and in what manner and at what time such notices shall be sent or delivered: And we do further will and declare, that it shall not be lawful for the said Corporation to commence or carry on the said business of banking under and by virtue of these presents until the sum of £1,500,000. shall have been subscribed for, and the sum of £500,000. shall have been actually paid up: And we do further declare and ordain, that all and every person and bodies politic or corporate, by and from whom any subscription shall be made and accepted, and any payment on account thereof made pursuant to the provisions herein contained for that purpose, for or towards the raising of the said capital sum of two millions of pounds sterling as aforesaid, his, her, or their successors, executors, administrators, and assigns respectively (no such subscription being for less than £100. sterling) shall have and be entitled to a share of and in the said capital or joint stock of the said corporation, in proportion to the monies which he, she, or they shall have so subscribed towards making up the same, and shall have and be entitled to a proportionable share of the profits and advantages attending the capital stock of the said corporation, and shall be admitted to be a proprietor or proprietors of and in the same: And we do further declare and ordain, that the said corporation shall cause the names and designations of the several persons who shall subscribe for or become entitled to any share of the capital stock of the said corporation, with the amount of such share, to be fairly and distinctly entered in a book or books to be kept by their clerk or secretary, and that the several persons, bodies politic or corporate, who shall subscribe for, or have or hold any share or shares of the said capital stock, shall, and they are hereby required, to pay the sum or sums of money by them respectively subscribed, at such times and places, to such persons and in such manner as shall be ordered and directed by any court of directors for the time being of the said corporation, pursuant to the provisions herein contained: And we do further declare and ordain, that whenever two or more persons shall be jointly possessed of or entitled to any share of the capital stock of the said corporation, the person whose name shall for the time being stand first in the books of the said corporation as proprietor of such share shall, for all the purposes of the said corporation, and of this our charter, be deemed and taken to be the sole owner or proprietor of such share; and that it shall be lawful for the several proprietors of the said corporation, their executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, to sell and transfer any share of the capital stock of the said corporation of which they shall respectively be possessed, or any part thereof (not being less than £100, of such stock, and being either the sum of £100. or some multiple of £100. of such stock), and that every such transfer shall be in such form and to such effect as shall be devised by the court of directors for the time being of the said corporation; and every such transfer shall be under the hand or hands of the proprietor or proprietors so transferring such stock, or of some person or persons lawfully authorized for that purpose by some writing under the hand or hands of such proprietor or proprietors underneath, which transfer the person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to whom such transfer shall be expressed to be made, or some person by him, her, or them, lawfully authorized by writing, shall sign his, her or their name or names, signifying the acceptance of such transfer, which said transfer shall be made and entered or registered in a book to be kept by the said corporation for that purpose, and for which entry or registry a fee, to be from time to time fixed by the said court of directors, not exceeding the sum of 10s. for each such transfer, shall be paid to and for the use of the said corporation, in addition to any stamp duty which shall be payable in respect of such transfer; and that such transfer, so to be executed as aforesaid, shall effect the transfer of such stock, and shall convey the whole estate and interest therein of the person or persons so transferring, or authorizing the same to be transferred, to the person or persons, body politic or corporate, so taking or accepting the same, which person or persons, body politic or corporate, shall thereby forthwith become in all respects proprietors of the said corporation, in respect of such stock, in the place of such person so transferring the same, and that until such transfer shall be made and entered into such book in manner aforesaid, no persons or persons claiming an interest in any such stock, by purchase, or otherwise, shall be deemed the proprietor thereof; and that a copy of such transfer, to be extracted from the same book wherein the same is entered, and signed by the clerk, secretary or other officer of the said corporation, duly authorized thereto, shall be sufficient evidence of every such transfer, and be admitted and received as such: Provided always, and we do further order, declare, and ordain, that after any call for money shall have been made, and become due and payable, by virtue of this our charter, no person or persons, body politic or corporate, shall sell or transfer any share in the capital stock of the said corporation until the monies called for in respect of such share shall have been paid. And whereas, in cases where the original proprietor of any share of the capital stock of the said corporation shall marry, die, become insolvent or bankrupt, it may be difficult to ascertain who is the owner or proprietor of such stock, in order to give notice of calls made on such stock in manner hereby required, or to maintain any action or actions against him or her for the recovery of the same, or for the purpose of safely paying to him or her the interest or dividend to which he or she may be entitled by virtue thereof; Now, therefore, we declare and ordain, that before any person who shall claim any part or share of the capital stock of the said corporation, or of the profits arising therefrom, in right of marriage, shall be entitled thereto, a solemn declaration in writing (in the form prescribed by the last Act, passed in the present year of our reign, for the Abolition of Oaths, in certain cases), containing a copy of the register of such marriage, may be required to be made and subscribed by a credible person, before a master extraordinary in chancery, or justice of the peace, or a judge of some court of record; and such declaration shall be transmitted to the clerk or secretary to the said corporation for the time being, who shall file the same, and make an entry thereof in the book or books which shall be kept by the said clerk or secretary for the entry of transfers of shares in the capital of the said corporation; and that before any person or persons who shall claim any part or share of the said capital stock, or of the profits arising therefrom, by virtue of any bequest or will, or in a course of administration, shall be entitled thereto, the said will, or the probate thereof, shall be produced, and shown to the said clerk or secretary, or such solemn declaration in writing as aforesaid, containing a copy of so much of such will as shall relate to the appointment of the executor or executors thereof, and the probate thereof, or of the letters of administration in case the proprietor shall have died intestate, shall be made and subscribed by the executor or executors of such will, or by the administrator or administrators of the estate and effects of such intestate (as the case may happen to be), before a master extraordinary in chancery, or a justice of the peace, or a judge of some court of record; and such declaration, when so made and subscribed, shall also be transmitted to the said clerk or secretary, who shall file and enter the same in the manner hereinbefore mentioned; provided that no bequest, clause, matter, or thing, in any such will contained, shall bind or affect the said corporation with notice of any trust or disposition of any share of the said capital stock, but the registry of every such share shall be in the name or names of the executor or executors who shall prove such will, or of the administrator or administrators of such intestate; and in all cases (other than those hereinbefore mentioned) where the right and property in any share of the said capital or joint stock shall pass from the original or other proprietor thereof to any other person or persons, body politic or corporate, by other legal means than by such a transfer or conveyance thereof as herein directed, such solemn declaration in writing as aforesaid shall be made and subscribed to by two credible persons, before a master extraordinary in chancery, or a justice of the peace, or a judge of some court of record, stating the manner in which the right and share in such property hath passed to such other person or persons, and such declaration shall be sent to the clerk or secretary of the said company, to the intent that he may, and he is hereby required to enter and register the name or names of any such proprietor or proprietors in the register book or list of proprietors of the said corporation: And we do further will and ordain, that general meetings of the proprietors of the said corporation shall from time to time be assembled, and that the first general meeting of the said proprietors shall be held on such day in the month of July 1837, and at such hour and place, in London or Middlesex, as the court of directors shall direct; and that a half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the said corporation shall be held on the first Monday in the month of January, and the first Monday in the month of July in every year after the year 1837, or on such other days in those two months respectively, and at such hours respectively, and at such place or places in London or Middlesex, as the said court of directors for the time being may direct; and notice of the said first general and of every other subsequent general meeting shall be given by public advertisement in two daily morning newspapers printed and circulated in London, at least 21 days before the time to be appointed for holding the same respectively, or in such other manner as the said corporation at any general meeting shall from time to time direct; provided that the failure or omission to hold any such general meeting, at the several times and in the manner prescribed by this our charter, shall not affect the validity of this our charter, nor cause the corporation hereby created to be dissolved, but that all proceedings at any general meeting which may be holden in lieu or instead of the meeting so omitted to be holden shall be as valid and effectual as if such last-mentioned meeting had been duly holden, and such proceedings had taken place thereat:

And we do further will and ordain, that at any time it shall be lawful for the court of directors, or for any 10 or more proprietors of the said corporation, each holding not less than £1,000. of the capital stock of the said corporation in his or her own right, if they shall think necessary, to call a special general meeting of the said proprietors, to be held at any time and place in London or Middlesex, by public advertisement in two or more daily morning newspapers printed and circulated in London, 21 days at least before the time to be appointed for holding such meeting; and in such notice shall be specified the reason of such special general meeting, and the time and place at which the same shall be held, and the proprietors of the said corporation are hereby authorized to meet pursuant to such notice; and further, that any half-yearly or special general meeting may be adjourned from time to time, and from place to place, in London or Middlesex, as shall be thought expedient; and if any such adjournment shall be made for a longer time than two days, notice thereof shall be given by advertisement as aforesaid at least 14 days previously to the time to be appointed for holding the same; and further, that no business shall be transacted at any half-yearly or special or adjourned general meeting, unless 10 proprietors, holding in the aggregate, at least £10,000. of the capital stock of the said company, shall assemble and proceed to business within one hour from the time appointed for holding such meeting, and that no business shall be transacted at any special general meeting besides the business for which it shall have been called, and no other business shall be transacted at any adjourned general meeting than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which such adjournment shall have taken place; and further, that at every general meeting of the proprietors of the said corporation, every proprietor holding £500. of the said capital stock, and less than £1,000., shall be entitled to one vote, and holding £1,000. and less than £2,000. to two votes, and holding £2,000. and less than £5,000. to three votes, and holding £5,000. or upwards to four votes; and no person shall be entitled to more than four votes, although possessed of more than £5,000. of such stock; and no person holding less than £500. shall be entitled to any vote, or to be present at any general meeting of the proprietors of the said corporation; and in the case of proprietors of the said corporation residing out of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, all such votes may be given by proxy, to be appointed by writing under the hand of the proprietor so resident out of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and entitled to such votes respectively; and further, that any body politic or corporate holding any share of the capital stock of the said corporation, shall be entitled to the same vote or votes, if any, in respect thereof as any other proprietor of such share would have been entitled to, and such vote or votes shall be given by a proxy, to be appointed by writing under the seal of such body respectively; and further, that if the holder of any share of the capital stock of the said corporation shall be an infant or lunatic, the guardian or guardians of such infant, or the committee or committees of such lunatic respectively, shall be entitled to the same vote or votes (if any) in respect of the share of such infant or lunatic respectively, as the holder thereof respectively would have been entitled to if of full age and of sane mind, and such vote or votes shall be given by a proxy, to be appointed by writing under the hand or hands of such guardian or guardians, committee or committees respectively; and further, that every female holding any share in the capital stock of the said corporation, shall be entitled to give the vote or votes (if any) which she may be entitled to in respect thereof, by a proxy, appointed by writing under her hand: And we do further will and ordain, that the appointment of every proxy to vote under and by virtue of this charter, shall or may be made in the form or to the effect following; (that is to say) " I , residing at , proprietor (or guardian or committee of a proprietor) of £ of the capital stock of the Colonial Bank, do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint to be my proxy, or the proxy of the said , in my (or his or her) name, and in my (or his or her) absence to vote, and give my (or his or her) assent or dissent to any business, matter, or thing relating to the said corporation, which shall be mentioned or proposed at any meeting of the said corporation, or any adjournment thereof, until I or the said) shall revoke this appointment by notice in writing to the clerk of the said corporation; in witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, the day of ." And every such appointment of proxy shall be produced to the clerk or secretary of the said corporation, and be entered in a book, to be kept by him for that purpose, before any vote shall be given in respect of such appointment, which book shall be sufficient authority for any proxy to give his vote or votes without production of his appointment at the time of voting, until the same is revoked or determined, and notice thereof shall have been given to the said corporation; provided always, that every proxy shall be a proprietor of the said corporation; Provided always, and we do further will and ordain, that after the first general meeting to be held under this charter, no proprietor shall be entitled to vote by proxy or in person at any half-yearly or special or adjourned general meeting of the proprietors of the said corporation, in respect of any stock held by him or her, unless his or her name shall have been entered as the proprietor of such stock in the book hereinbefore directed to be kept for that purpose, for the space of at least three calendar months next preceding such meeting respectively; and no proprietor shall be entitled at the first or any other general meeting to vote in respect of any stock held by him or her, unless the sums of money from time to time to be called for by the court of directors for the time being, and due and payable at or before any such meeting in respect of the share of the stock held by such proprietor, and all arrears thereof, shall have been duly paid up: And we do further will and ordain, that at every general meeting all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes given by proprietors and proxies present, and not declining to vote, according to their respective number of votes; and upon any difference of opinion, any proprietor may require such votes to be taken by ballot, but no ballot shall be kept open more than two hours; and further, that at every half-yearly and special or adjourned general meeting, the chairman for the time being of the said corporation shall be chairman of such meeting, or in his absence the deputy-chairman for the time being of the said corporation shall be the chairman of such meeting, and in the absence of both of those officers, one other of the directors of the said corporation shall be chairman of such meeting, or in the absence of any such director, then any proprietor shall be appointed chairman of such meeting by the proprietors present thereat, and every such chairman shall be entitled to his vote or votes as a proprietor or proxy, and in case of any equality of votes, he shall, in addition thereto, also have the casting or deciding vote; and the orders and proceedings of every general meeting shall be entered in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the chairman of such meeting; and such orders and proceedings, signed as aforesaid, shall be allowed to be read in evidence in all courts and places whatsoever; And we do further will and ordain, that the said corporation shall have power and authority, at any special general meeting convened for that purpose, or at any half-yearly general meeting, to remove any member of the court of the court of directors, or any auditor of the said corporation for the time being, nominated or to be elected by virtue of this charter, for misconduct or any other reasonable cause, and to elect any other proprietor, who shall be at least entitled to £2,000. in the capital stock of the said corporation, in his stead, and from time to time to elect any other proprietor, qualified as aforesaid, instead of any chairman, deputy-chairman, director, or auditor for the time being of the said corporation who shall go out of office by selection or rotation, as is hereinafter provided for, or shall die, or resign, or cease to be a proprietor in the said corporation, or to be entitled to £2,000. stock therein: And we do further will and ordain, that previously to every half-yearly general meeting, an account shall be prepared by the court of directors of the debts and assets of the said corporation, with an account of the profits made in the half-year next but one preceding such half-yearly meeting for the time being, as near as the same can be ascertained, and with all such other information as may to the directors seem necessary to be given, or as may be required by any bye-laws of the said corporation, which account shall be laid before such meeting to be audited and settled; and that at every such half-yearly general meeting, or some adjournment thereof, a dividend or dividends shall (if recommended by the court of directors) be made out of the interests, profits, or advantage of the said corporation, unless such meeting shall declare otherwise; and a special general meeting shall at any time have full power to call for and examine and settle the accounts of the said corporation: And for the better ordering and governing the affairs of the said corporation, and for making and establishing a continual succession of persons to be directors of the said corporation, we do, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant unto the said Colonial Bank and their successors, and we do hereby order and appoint that there shall be from time to time constituted in manner hereinafter mentioned, out of the members of the said corporation, a chairman and deputy-chairman of the said corporation, who shall also be directors, and 13 other directors as hereinafter mentioned, and three auditors of the said corporation, which chairman, deputy-chairman, and 13 other directors, or any five of them, shall constitute and be called a court of directors for the ordering, managing, and directing, in the manner and under the provisions hereinafter contained, the affairs of the said corporation; and that the said John Irving shall be the first chairman, the said Andrew Colvill the first deputy-chairman, and the said Æneas Barkly, David Barclay, James Cavan, John Alexander Hankey, William Tetlow Hibbert, John Gurney Hoare, John Irvine the younger, Charles M'Garel, William Miller, Thomas Masterman, Abraham

eorge Robarts, Patrick Maxwell Stewart, and Alexander Stewart, the first 13 other directors of the said corporation, in addi-on to the said Chairman and deputy-chairman; and that the said Samuel Gurney, Charles Marryat, and Thomas Moody, shall e the first auditors of the said corporation; and that the said chairman, deputy-chairman, and 13 other directors and auditors iall continue in their respective offices until the half-yearly general meeting to be holden in the month of January 1838, and fterwards until others shall be duly elected in their stead in manner hereafter in that behalf provided, unless they or any of them iall sooner die, resign, or become disqualified as herein mentioned; and that if before the said half-yearly general meeting to e holden in the said month of January 1838, there shall happen to be any vacancy or vacancies in the office of directors or audi-ors then the court of directors shall from time to time fill up such vacancy or vacancies so as to continue the number of direc-ors at 15, and the number of auditors at three: And we do further order and ordain, that no proprietor shall be eligible or qualified act as a director or auditor of the said corporation, unless he shall at the time of his election be the holder of at least £2,000. f the capital stock of the said corporation; and if any director or auditor shall at any time after his election cease to be the holder f at least £2,000. stock, such person shall thereupon immediately cease to be a director or auditor, as the case may be: And we o further order and ordain, that the remuneration to be received by the chairman, deputy-chairman, directors, and auditors r the time being for their services, shall be fixed by the proprietors assembled at the general meeting to be held in the month f July 1837, or at some subsequent half-yearly general meeting, and that any half-yearly general meeting shall from time to me have power to vary the same; and further, that with the exception of the directors and auditors hereinbefore named, nd of any directors or auditors to be appointed by the court of directors previously to the half-yearly general meeting to be olden in the month of January 1838, as hereinbefore is provided, all directors and auditors shall be elected at a general ieeting; and further, that at each of the half-yearly general meetings to be holden in the month of January, in the years 838 and 1839 respectively, five of the directors and one of the auditors, to be respectively nominated and selected for that urpose by the court of directors, or (in default of the making such nomination and selection) by the majority of the qualified roprietors present at such half-yearly general meetings respectively, and not declining to vote, shall go out of office, and ve directors and one auditor shall be elected or re-elected; provided nevertheless, that in case the five directors, or any of them, r the auditor, nominated and selected to go out of office at the meeting to be holden in the month of January 1838, shall be e-elected at that meeting, such directors or auditor so re-elected as aforesaid shall not, nor shall any director or auditor lected in the place of any of such last-mentioned directors or auditors, upon any occasional vacancy as hereinafter men-oned, be nominated or selected to go out of office at the half-yearly general meeting to be holden in the month of January 839; and further, that at the half-yearly general meeting to be holden in the month of January 1840, the remaining five di-ectors, and the remaining auditor hereinbefore appointed, or the directors or auditor (if any) elected in the place of them, r any of them, on any occasional vacancies as hereinafter mentioned, shall go out of office, and five directors or one auditor hall be elected or re-elected; and further, that at the half-yearly general meeting to be holden in the month of January 841, and at every half-yearly general meeting to be holden in the month of January in every subsequent year, the five di-ectors and one of the auditors who, for the time being, shall have been the longest in office (reckoning from the time of the ast election of each director or auditor) shall go out of office by rotation, and five directors and one auditor shall be elected r re-elected; and further, that any director or auditor for the time being going out of office shall, if in other respects duly ualified, be considered immediately, or at any time afterwards, re-eligible to supply the place vacant by the going out of ffice of himself or of any other director or auditor; and further, that upon any vacancy in the office of director or auditor fter the half-yearly general meeting to be holden in the month of January 1838, from any cause whatsoever (except that of oing out by selection or rotation, as aforesaid), the same shall be filled up either at the first half-yearly general meeting hich shall be held after such vacancy shall have occurred, or at a special general meeting to be called and holden for that urpose, or for that and other purposes; and further, that any person who shall, in consequence of an accidental or occa-ional vacancy, be appointed a director or auditor, shall be a substitute only for the person whose place he may supply, and hall be considered to have been elected at the same time, and shall continue in office only for the same period as the person hose place he may supply would have continued if he had not vacated his office before the time at which he must necessa-ily have gone out of office by rotation, or by such selection by the court of directors as aforesaid; and that at every general nnual meeting the directors and auditors going out of office on that day shall, for all the purposes of such meeting, be con-idered as continuing in such their respective offices until such meeting shall break up or adjourn; and further, that no erson shall, after the half-yearly general meeting to be holden in the month of January 1838, be capable of being elected a irector or auditor of the said corporation, unless the name of such person shall have been included in the list which the ourt of directors are required to cause to be posted up as hereinafter mentioned; and that not more than one candidate hall be proposed by any one proprietor: And we do further declare and ordain, that upon any vacancy which, after the eneral annual meeting to be holden in the month of January 1838, shall happen in the office of director or auditor, from any ause whatsoever (except that of going out by selection or rotation as aforesaid), the court of directors shall, at least 30 days efore the meeting at which such vacancy is to be filled up, give notice of the vacancy, by advertising the same in some aily morning newspaper, printed and circulated in London; and shall state in such advertisement, that every proprietor ntending to become a candidate, or to propose some other proprietor as a candidate for the vacant office of director or uditor (as the case may be), must, within 10 days from the time when such advertisement shall be inserted, signify, by ome writing under his or her hand, to be left within the same 10 days at the office of the said corporation in London or Middlesex, either his own intention to become a candidate, or the name and place of abode of the candidate intended to be roposed by him or her; and that thereupon the court of directors shall, at least 14 days before the day on which the elec-ion of such director or auditor (as the case may be) is to take place, cause the name of every candidate for the office of irector or auditor, (and in every case where any such candidate shall be proposed by any other proprietor, coupled with he name of the candidate proposed by him or her), to be fairly written out or printed in one list, which shall be posted up n some conspicuous part of the office of the said corporation in London or Middlesex, and be there kept posted up until he time of the election: And we do further will and ordain, that the chairman and deputy-chairman of the corporation espectively, shall from time to time be elected from amongst themselves, by the court of Directors for the time being, and or such period as to them shall seem meet: And we do further will and ordain, that any member of the said court of direc-ors, or any auditor, may at any time vacate his office, by sending his resignation in writing to the office of the said cor-poration; and in case any member of the said court, or any auditor, shall, during the continuance of his respective office, by transfer, forfeiture, bankruptcy, or otherwise, reduce the amount of stock held by him in the said company below £ 2,000, or otherwise shall become disqualified to be a member of the said court, or shall be removed by any general meeting as aforesaid, then, and in every such case, the office of such member of the said court, or of such auditor (as the case may be) shall instantly become vacant: And we do further will and ordain, that the court of directors of the said cor-poration shall meet one day in every month at the least, and at such other times as they shall think fit and proper; and any one of the said directors may at any time call a meeting of the said court, by notice in writing sent to the residence, counting-house, or office of every member of the said court, but no business shall be transacted at any meeting of the said court, unless five members shall be present; and that all questions at any court shall be decided by the votes of the ma-jority in number of members present; and that at every court the chairman, or in his absence the deputy-chairman of the corporation, shall be chairman of such court, and in the absence of both those officers some other member of the said court shall be chosen chairman of such court, by the members present; and in case of an equal division of votes, such chairman of the court for the time being shall have the casting vote, besides his own vote; and that the proceedings of every court shall be entered in a book, to be kept for that purpose, and be signed by the member in the chair; and further, that the said court of directors shall have full power to direct, manage, superintend, regulate, and control all the affairs and concerns of the said corporation, and to appoint all the agents, officers, and servants thereof, as well in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as abroad, and to fix their respective salaries or wages; and from time to time to remove or discharge any such agents, officers or servants, and to appoint others in their stead; and to make such rules, orders, and bye-laws for the good government of the said corporation, and of their said agents, officers, and servants, and generally for the superintendence and management of the said corporation, and from time to time to alter and repeal the said rules, orders, and regulations, or any of them, in such manner as the said court shall from time to time think expedient or proper; provided always, that all such rules, orders, and bye-laws as shall from time to time be in force shall be fairly entered and written in a book or books, to be kept for that purpose at the office of the said corporation in London or Middlesex, and open to the inspection of the said directors and other proprietors at all seasonable times: And we do further

ordain and declare, that in all cases where the provisions and regulations contained in these presents shall not be applicable to the local situation or circumstances of such subscribers or proprietors, or other holders of any share or shares in the capital of the said corporation, as are or shall be resident in or at any of the several islands and colonies hereinbefore mentioned, or elsewhere than in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, it shall and may be lawful for the court of directors, from time to time, when and as often as occasion shall require, or they shall think fit, to make all such rules or bye-laws, regulations, and provisions relative to any such subscribers, proprietors, or holders as last aforesaid, and with regard to their respective shares and interests in the capital of the corporation, as the circumstances of the case or cases for the time being to be provided for shall, in the judgment and at the sole discretion of the court of directors, appear to demand or require; and from time to time to alter, vary, and repeal all or any of such rules, bye-laws, regulations, and provisions, and to make others in their stead: And we further will and ordain, that the court of directors shall appoint the place and hour of holding every half-yearly general meeting, and shall cause at least 21 days' notice of every half-yearly general meeting, and 14 days' notice of every adjourned general meeting which shall adjourn for a longer time than two days, to be given by advertisements in manner aforesaid; and further, that (subject at all times to the rules, orders, and directions of the general meetings of the said corporation) the said court of directors shall have full power to order and dispose of the custody of their common seal, and the use and application thereof, and execute all the powers hereby given to the said corporation; And we do further will and ordain, that the said court of directors shall have power, from time to time, to call for the amount subscribed by the several subscribers and proprietors for the time being, which amount shall be paid by the said subscribers and proprietors at such times and places, and in such sum or sums, as shall be appointed by the said court, so that no such call shall exceed the sum of £20. for every £100. subscribed; and 14 days' notice, at least, shall be given of every such call as aforesaid, by advertisements in two or more of the daily morning newspapers printed and circulated in London: And we do further will and ordain, that the respective bodies and persons who shall be proprietor or proprietors of any stock in the said corporation shall pay the sum or sums by them respectively subscribed, or such parts and proportions thereof as shall from time to time be called for by the court of directors of the said corporation, by virtue of and agreeably to the powers and directions of this charter at such times and places, and in such manner, as shall be directed by the said court,; and in case any body or bodies, person or persons, being a subscriber or subscribers, or proprietor or proprietors, of any share or shares of the capital stock of the said corporation, shall neglect or refuse to pay his, her, or their rateable or proportionable part of the money called for as aforesaid, at the time and place appointed by such court, or within 30 days next ensuing, he, she, or they so neglecting or refusing shall forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds for every £1000. he, she, or they shall have subscribed or held, or be entitled to, in the capital of the said corporation, and in case such person or persons shall continue to neglect or refuse to pay his, her, or their rateable call or calls as aforesaid, for the space of two calendar months next after the time so appointed for payment thereof, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for the said court of directors (whether they shall or shall not previously have sued for the same as hereinafter mentioned, if they shall think proper), to declare that the respective shares of the capital stock of the said corporation held by the body or bodies, person or persons, so refusing or neglecting, shall be forfeited, and thereupon the said share or shares, and all the profits and benefits thereof, shall be forfeited to and become vested in the said corporation: And we do further will and ordain, that when any share of the said capital stock shall by virtue of this charter have become forfeited to or vested in the said corporation as aforesaid, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for the said corporation, or the court of directors for the time being, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, at any time thereafter to sell or cause to be sold by public auction or private contract, and by writing under the common seal of the said corporation to assign and transfer such share unto any person willing to become the purchaser thereof, his or her executors, administrators, or assigns, and such assignment and transfer shall be good, valid, and effectual against the owner of every such share, and all persons claiming under him, her, or them; provided always, that in case the money produced by the sale of any such share shall be more than sufficient to pay any such arrears, as aforesaid, and legal interest thereon, together with the penalties incurred by nonpayment and the expenses attending the sale thereof, then and in such case it shall be lawful for the court of directors for the time being, if they shall think fit so to do, but not otherwise, to pay the surplus arising from such sale to the person or persons to whom such share shall have belonged: provided also, that the said corporation shall not by virtue of this charter at any time or times sell or transfer, or direct to be sold or transferred, any more of the stock of such defaulter or defaulters than shall be sufficient, as near as may be, at the time of such sale, to pay the arrears due from such defaulter or defaulters, for or on account of such call or calls, and the interest, penalties, and expenses attending the same; and from and after the payment of every call or calls to be made by virtue of this charter, and the interest, penalties, and expenses as aforesaid, any stock vested in the said corporation as aforesaid which shall remain in their hands unsold, shall revert to and again become the property of the person or persons, body or bodies politic or corporate, to whom such stock shall have before belonged, in such manner as if such calls had been duly and regularly paid; so, nevertheless, that nothing in this proviso contained shall be deemed or construed to compel the said corporation to sell any fractional part of £100. of the said stock: Provided always, and we do further will and ordain, that in case any person or persons, body politic or corporate, who shall have subscribed for or be entitled to any share or shares in the capital of the said corporation, shall neglect or refuse to pay his, her, or their rateable or proportionable part of any sum of money to be called for at the time and place and in the manner to be directed for that purpose by the said court of directors as aforesaid, the said corporation are hereby empowered to sue for and recover the same in any of our courts of law or equity whatsoever: And we do further will and ordain, that if any deceased subscriber or subscribers, proprietor or proprietors, shall not have left assets sufficient, or in case the executor or executors, administrator or administrators, trustee or trustees, committee or committees, guardian or guardians, shall refuse or neglect to answer such call for the space of three calendar months next after notice thereof, by advertisement as aforesaid, shall have been given of such call, the said corporation shall be, and they are hereby authorized and required to admit any other person or persons to be a proprietor or proprietors of the stock of such deceased proprietor or proprietors, on condition that he, she, or they so admitted do and shall, on or before such admission, pay to the executor or executors, administrator or administrators of such deceased proprietor or proprietors, or to the trustee or trustees, committee or committees, guardian or guardians of the infant or infants, or other person or persons who may be entitled to his, her, or their effects, the full sum or sums of money which shall have been paid by such proprietor or proprietors, in his, her, or their lifetime, by virtue of any call or calls or otherwise, upon such stock, or such other sum or sums of money as the same can be sold for; and in case no person or persons shall be found who is or are willing to be admitted upon such condition as aforesaid, then and in every such case such share or shares shall be forfeited to and become vested in the said corporation: And we do further, for us, our heirs, and successors, grant unto the said Colonial Bank and their successors, and we do will and direct and appoint, that it shall and may be lawful for the said corporation, for the period of 20 years, commencing from the 1st day of May 1836, to carry on the business of bankers, by dealing in bullion, money, and bills of exchange, and lending money on commercial paper and Government securities, and in such other lawful ways and means as are usually practised among bankers; but it shall not be lawful for the said corporation to lend or advance money on the security of lands, houses, or tenements, or upon ships; nor to deal in goods, wares, or merchandize of any nature or kind whatsoever: And we do further will and ordain, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said corporation, during the same period, to establish one or more principal bank or banks in the islands of Jamaica and Barbadoes, and in such other islands or places in the West Indies and British Guiana, as by them shall be considered expedient, with such branches or agencies as from time to time may be found convenient; and at and from such principal bank or banks, branches, and agencies, or any of them, to make, issue, and circulate notes, payable in dollars to bearer on demand, or otherwise, provided that no such note shall be issued for less than the sum of five dollars; and provided that all such notes be made payable in dollars of acknowledged weight and fineness to bearer, on demand, as well at such principal bank or banks, and every of them (if more than one of such principal banks shall be established), as at the branch or agency from which the same shall have issued; and provided also, that the said corporation shall not discount any bills of exchange, promissory notes, or other negotiable paper, on which the name of any director or officer of the said corporation shall appear as drawer, acceptor, or indorser to an amount exceeding one-third of the whole amount of the sum for the time being under discount by the said corporation. And we do further ordain and declare, that it shall be lawful for the said corporation, notwithstanding the Statutes of Mortmain, or any other statutes or laws, or anything herein contained to the contrary thereof, to purchase, take, hold, and enjoy, to them and their successors, as well in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as in any of the said islands

and colonies hereinbefore mentioned or referred to, such houses, offices, buildings, lands, and other hereditaments, and also such ships and vessels as shall or may from time to time be actually and *bona fide* necessary and proper for the purpose of managing, conducting, and carrying on the affairs, concerns, and business of the said corporation, but not for any other purposes, nor so as to be in any manner made instrumental for the purposes of speculation; and to sell, convey, and dispose of the same respectively when not wanted for the purpose of their said business: And we do hereby grant unto all and every person and persons, and bodies politic or corporate, who are or shall be otherwise competent, our especial licence and authority to grant, sell, alien, and convey in mortmain unto and to the use of the said corporation and their successors, any such houses, offices, buildings, lands, and other hereditaments, and any such ships or vessels whatsoever as aforesaid accordingly: And we do further will and declare, that these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said corporation shall become insolvent, all and every the proprietors for the time being of any interest or share in the capital thereof, shall be liable to be called on to contribute to the payment of the debts and liabilities of the said corporation, to the full amount of all the stock held by them in the said corporation, although the same shall not have been theretofore called for and paid up; and that all the powers, privileges, and authorities hereby given shall utterly cease and be void, in the event of the said corporation suspending cash payments, in manner hereinbefore provided, for the space of 60 days, whether such suspension shall take place at any principal or branch bank; and further, that the said corporation shall be bound to make up and publish, in some newspaper or newspapers circulating in each of the colonies in which a bank shall be established, and also in the London Gazette, once in every year, an account or statement showing the whole amount of its debts and assets at the close of the past year, and showing also, the amount of its notes, payable on demand, which had been in circulation during every month of such year, together with the amount of specie, distinguishing each kind, and other assets immediately available in every such month for the discharge of such notes; and that the said corporation shall furnish copies of such yearly account or statement to the respective Governors of each island or colony in which a principal bank or branch shall be established; and further, that the said corporation shall not become purchasers of any of the capital stock of the said corporation: And we do further will and ordain, that on the determination of the said term of 20 years, the business so to be carried on by the said corporation shall cease, and the debts and engagements thereof shall be liquidated and discharged, and the assets and property thereof, sold, disposed of, and converted into money, and the surplus divided amongst the proprietors, according to their shares and interests in the capital thereof. And we do, for us, our heirs and successors, grant and declare, that these our letters patent, or the inrolment thereof, shall be in and by all things valid and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be recognised as valid and effectual by all our courts and Judges in our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by the respective Governors and courts of judicature of and in our said islands and colonies, and all other officers, persons, and bodies politic or corporate, whom it doth, shall, or may concern; and that the same shall be taken, construed, and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense, and for the best advantage of the said corporation, as well in our several courts of record in our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in our several islands and colonies aforesaid, as elsewhere, notwithstanding any non-recital, misrecital, uncertainty, or imperfection in these our letters patent. And we do hereby require and enjoin the respective Governors of our said several islands and colonies, for the time being, to give full force and effect to these our letters, patent, and to be in all things aiding and assisting to the said corporation and their successors. In witness, &c. Witness, &c. the 1st day of June.

By Writ of Privy Seal.
Exd. *L. B. Allen.*
Comptroller and Surveyor of the Hanaper.

[*For the operations of this Company, see Book I. Chapter I. p.* 20.]

A A.—VALUE OF DOUBLOON AND SPANISH DOLLAR. (BY THE QUEEN, A PROCLAMATION.)

WHEREAS the coin current in our West India Colonies, including our Province of British Guiana, consisting partly of the current coin of the United Kingdom, and partly of Spanish, Mexican, and Columbian gold coin, called Doubloons, and of Spanish, Mexican, and Columbian silver coin, called Dollars; and it is expedient that the rate at which the said Doubloons and Dollars shall circulate in our said Colonies should be ascertained and fixed. Now therefore, we, by the advice of our Privy Council, have thought fit to declare and ordain, and, by the advice aforesaid, we do hereby declare and ordain, that throughout the whole of our said Colonies the said Doubloon shall circulate and be received in payment as being of the full value of Sixty-four Shillings sterling, current money of the United Kingdom, and the said Dollar shall circulate and be received in payment as being of the full value of Four Shillings and Two Pence sterling, like current money of the United Kingdom. And in all payments to be made in any of our said Colonies, tender of payment in Doubloons and Dollars, or either of them, at the rate aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be a lawful tender, in the same manner as if such tender had been made in the current coin of the United Kingdom.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this Fourteenth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, and in the Second Year of our reign. God save the Queen.

[By an Order in Council of the 7th Sept. 1838, the authorized circulation of the Spanish dollar at 4*s.* 4*d.* was disannulled.]

B B.—RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN JAMAICA. [*Com. Paper* 1837–38, *No.* 113.]

There are 21 parishes in the Island, in each of which there is a parish church in connexion with the Establishment. There are, besides, 32 chapels of ease in the island, and a few licensed places of worship. The number of ordained clergy is 61, and of catechists 7.

		Chapels.	Stations.	Clergy.	Missionaries.
There are in connexion with the	Kirk of Scotland	2	..	2	..
	Presbyterian Church	1	..	..	1
	Roman Catholic Church	4	..	4	..
	Jewish Church	3	..	3	..
	Wesleyan Missionary Society	26	Numerous	..	23
	Wesleyan Secession	3	1	3	1
	Baptist Missionary Society	25	Numerous	..	20
	Baptist Secession	12	2	13	..
	Church Missionary Society	3	1	..	5
	London " "	8	1	..	6
	Scotch " "	7	Numerous	..	9
	Moravian " "	9	Numerous	..	11
	Total	103	..	25	76
	Established Church	53	..	61	7
	Total	156	Numerous	86	83

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A.—Bank of British Guiana.

Ordinance by His Excellency Major-General Sir James Carmichael Smyth, C. B. &c. Governor of British Guiana, &c. &c. &c.—by and with the advice and consent of the Honourable Court of Policy of the said Colony.

To all to whom these Presents do, may, or shall come, Greeting! be it known:

Whereas the several persons hereinafter named, presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and the Honorable the Court of Policy, their humble petition setting forth that a numerous and respectable portion of this community having taken into consideration the great advantage likely to result to the colony at large, from the establishment of a local bank in British Guiana, had subscribed the deed of settlement of articles of co-partnership, and a meeting of the subscribers held on the 5th October of the present year (1836), had elected the said petitioners directors for the Government of the Company, and for the purpose of petitioning for the enactment of an Act of Incorporation founded on the said deed of settlement; and praying that an ordinance may be enacted, sanctioning the establishment of the British Guiana Bank, and conferring on the same the rights and privileges necessary to carry into effect the provisions in the said deed of settlement: And whereas the establishment of such a body corporate, has been represented by the said petitioners as likely to be highly advantageous to the community at large:—

1. Be it therefore enacted, by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy of British Guiana. That John Croal, John Groscort Reed, Charles Benjamin, William Johnston, Alexander Glen, John Lane, Ellis John Troughton, Jun., Abraham Garnett, and James Archibald Holmes, Esquires, or such of them as shall become subscribers of not less than fourteen thousand guilders each, towards the capital, or joint stock, hereinafter mentioned, in the manner hereinafter provided, together with such and so many other persons, bodies politic or corporate, as shall become subscribers of or towards the capital, or joint stock, hereinafter mentioned, in manner hereinafter provided; and such other persons bodies politic, or corporate, as shall from time to time in the manner hereafter provided, become proprietors of any part of such capital, or joint stock, (not being a fractional part of seven hundred guilders of such stock,) shall be one body politic and corporate, in deed and in name, by the name of "The British Guiana Bank," and by that name shall and may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all courts, whether of law or Equity, and shall have perpetual succession with a common seal which may be by them changed or varied at their pleasure: and service of process upon the chairman, or any of the directors of the said bank, shall be deemed and adjudged to be good and sufficient service.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said corporation shall be established for the purpose of carrying on the business of a banker in British Guiana, subject nevertheless, to such restrictions and provisions as are hereinafter contained.

3. And be it further enacted as aforesaid, that the capital, or joint stock of this corporation, shall consist in the first instance of the sum of four million two hundred thousand guilders, to be subscribed in six thousand shares of seven hundred guilders each; and that so soon as the said sum of four millions two hundred thousand guilders shall have been paid up, and not before, the said capital or joint stock, shall or may be increased and raised to the sum of seven million guilders, by adding to the original sum the further sum of two million eight hundred thousand guilders, to be subscribed in four thousand shares of seven hundred guilders each, provided such increase be deemed advisable by the corporation, and be sanctioned by the votes of two-thirds at least of the proprietors of the original capital, or joint stock, present either in person or by proxy, at a general meeting convened expressly for the purpose of deliberating on such increase. The votes on this question either in person or by proxy, to be given as in all other cases in the manner hereinafter provided.

4. And be it further enacted as aforesaid, that books shall be opened for taking subscriptions to the said capital or joint stock, and that of the said original capital or joint stock of four million two hundred thousand guilders, the sum of two million eight hundred thousand guilders shall be apportioned to subscribers resident in British Guiana; and the sum of fourteen hundred thousand guilders to persons connected with the said colony, or with the said corporation, as agents, resident elsewhere. But if the said sum of fourteen hundred thousand guilders be not subscribed for by persons connected with the colony or with the said corporation as agents, resident elsewhere, within four months from this date, the remaining shares of the original capital shall be apportioned and distributed as may hereafter be agreed on at a general meeting of the shareholders. And should it be decided to increase the capital or joint stock of this corporation as herein-before mentioned, the new shares shall be apportioned and distributed as may be decided upon in like manner: Provided, however, that no individual or company, or body corporate, shall hold at any time more than two hundred shares of the capital or joint stock of the said corporation.

5. And be it further enacted, that the modes and times in and at which the several instalments upon the shares shall be paid, and the nature and form of the notices to be given requiring payment thereof; and also the form of receipts for payments, and the nature and form of notices for meetings shall be regulated and determined by the directors appointed, or to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned.

6. And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said corporation to commence or carry on the said business of banking under and by virtue of these presents, until the sum of two million one hundred thousand guilders shall have been subscribed for, and four hundred and twenty thousand guilders actually paid up. Provided always, that by the 31st December, 1837, three fourths of the capital of the company shall be subscribed for, and not less than one million two hundred and sixty thousand guilders be paid up.

7. And be it further enacted as aforesaid, that all and every person and persons, bodies politic or corporate, by and from whom any subscription shall be made and accepted, and any payment on account thereof made pursuant to the provisions herein contained for that purpose, for, or towards raising the said capital sum of four million two hundred thousand guilders; or, should the said capital or joint stock be increased as before mentioned, then for, or towards raising the said capital sum of seven millions of guilders, no such subscription being for less than seven hundred guilders, shall have and be entitled to a share of and in the said capital or joint stock of the said corporation, in proportion to the monies which he, she or they shall have so subscribed towards making up the same, and shall have and be entitled to a proportionable share of the profits and advantages attending the capital stock of the said corporation, and shall be admitted to be a proprietor or proprietors of and in the same.

8. And be it further enacted as aforesaid, that the said corporation shall cause the names and designations of the several persons who shall subscribe for, or become entitled to any share of the capital stock of the said corporation, with the amount of such share to be fairly and distinctly entered in a book, kept by their clerk or secretary; and that the several persons, bodies politic or corporate, who shall subscribe for, or have, or hold any share or shares of the said capital stock shall, and they are hereby required to pay the sum or sums of money by them respectively subscribed, at such times and places, to such persons, and in such manner as shall be ordered and directed by any court of directors for the time being of said corporation, pursuant to the provisions herein contained.

9. And be it further enacted, that when two or more persons are jointly entitled to any share or shares of the capital stock of the said corporation, the party whose name stands first in the book of the said corporation shall be considered to be the proprietor of the whole of such share or shares, for all the purposes of the corporation—save only as regards his eligibility to fill the office of director.

10. And be it further enacted as aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the several proprietors of the capital or joint stock of the said corporation, to sell and transfer any shares of the said capital stock, of which they shall respectively be possessed, or any part thereof, not being less than seven hundred guilders of such stock—and being either the sum of seven hundred guilders, or some multiple of seven hundred guilders of such stock; provided such transfer be in the form hereafter to be settled by the Directors, and be signed by the party transferring, and accepted by the transferee, and registered in the Books of this Company; for which registration a fee to be fixed by the Directors, not exceeding, however, Three Guilders on each Share, shall be paid for the benefit of the Corporation: and that such transfer, when duly executed, shall convey the whole estate and interest in the Stock therein mentioned of the person or persons transferring the same, to the person or persons so taking or accepting the same, which person or persons shall thereby forthwith become, in all respects, Proprietors of the said Corporation in respect of such Stock, in the place of such persons so transferring the same; and an extract from the Register or Book of the said Corporation, signed by a Director and the Manager of the Bank for the time being shall be sufficient evidence of transfer, and be received as such: Provided always, and be it hereby further enacted, that no Share of the said Capital Stock shall be transferred until Two Hundred and Eighty Guilders at least shall have been paid thereon; and that no transfer of any Share or Shares shall be permitted after a call for money is made by the Directors under this Act, until the money called for is paid thereon; and lastly, that if the party transferring be indebted to the Corporation, the Directors may refuse to register the transfer, until their debt be paid:

11. And be it further enacted as aforesaid, the General Meetings of the Proprietors of the said Corporation shall from time to time be assembled in Georgetown, and shall be there held in January and July of each year, at such time and place as the Directors may appoint; provided that advertisements thereof be inserted in the Colony newspapers Twenty-one days at least previous to such Meeting; but should the Proprietors not assemble at these times, the Charter of the Company shall not thereby be affected; and it shall be lawful for the Meetings to be held at other times to be appointed by the Directors, in lieu of those here fixed: provided that due notice as above be first given of such Meeting.

12. And be it further enacted as aforesaid, that at any time it shall be lawful for the Court of Directors to call Special General Meetings, to be held in Georgetown, giving notice thereof at least Fourteen Days previously in the public papers.

13. And be it further enacted, as aforesaid, that it shall be lawful at any time for any Thirty Proprietors, holding, in the aggregate, Three Hundred Shares, or upwards, by writing under their hands left at the Bank, to require the Directors for the time being to call a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors, provided their requisition expresses the object or objects for which the Special General Meeting is required to be called; and in case the Directors shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition for Seven Days after the same shall have been left as aforesaid, that then a Special General Meeting may be called by such Proprietors on giving Fourteen Days' notice thereof in any one or more of the newspapers; and every such advertisement shall express the day and hour, and place in Georgetown for holding the same, as also the delivery of the requisition at the Bank, and the refusal of the Directors to call such special meeting; and shall contain the names and residence of the Proprietors signing the said requisition, and may also, if such Proprietors shall deem it expedient, express the object of such meeting; and all acts of the Proprietors at such special general meeting shall be as valid as if the same had been done at any half-yearly general meeting of the said Corporation; provided, nevertheless, that at such special general meeting the discussion shall be strictly limited to the objects mentioned in the requisition.

14. And be it further enacted, that any General Meeting may be adjourned from time to time, but no other business shall be transacted at any adjourned Meeting than that left unfinished at the previous meeting, and if such adjournment be for more than two days, then seven days notice must be given previous to such adjourned Meeting being held.

15. And be it further enacted as aforesaid, that no business shall be transacted at any General Meeting, unless Twenty-five Proprietors, holding in the aggregate, at least, Two Hundred and Fifty Shares in the Stock of this Corporation, shall assemble and proceed to business within one hour after the time appointed for holding such Meeting.

16. And be it further enacted, that at every General Meeting of the Proprietors of the said Corporation, a Proprietor of Two Shares shall have One Vote; of Ten Shares, Two Votes; of Twenty Shares, Three Votes; of Fifty Shares, Four Votes; of Ninety Shares, Five Votes: and of One Hundred and Fifty Shares and upwards, Six Votes; and that no person holding less than Two Shares, shall be entitled to any Vote, at any General Meeting of the Proprietors of the said Corporation, and further, that in the case of Proprietors, of the said Corporation, residing in the Colony ten or more miles from Georgetown, and all resident female Proprietors, such Votes may be given by proxy, provided such proxy be in the form to be hereafter prescribed by the Board of Directors, and signed by the Proprietor, and provided it be entrusted to a Shareholder in the Corporation; but no Shareholder shall by proxy represent more than Six Votes.

17. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, that at all future Meetings after the General Meeting in January next, no Shareholder shall be admitted to vote, either in person or by proxy, unless he shall have registered as Proprietor four months at least before the Meeting, and shall have paid up all calls for instalments, and unless he shall at the time declare that he is *bona fide* Proprietor of the Shares in virtue of which he claims to vote.

18. And be it further enacted, that at every General Meeting, all questions submitted shall be decided by a majority of votes taken by ballot; and that the Minutes of the several transactions at such Meetings shall be prepared during the progress of the business, and be signed by the Chairman of the Meeting. And further that the Chairman of the Board of Directors shall be Chairman of Meetings, or in case of his absence, then one of the Directors, or no Director being present, then any Proprietor holding Twenty Shares may be called to the Chair; and if, at any Meeting, the votes on any question be balanced, the Chairman of such Meeting shall have a casting vote, in addition to his individual votes, and votes by proxy.

19. And be it further enacted as aforesaid, that at each half-yearly Meeting, the Chairman and Directors, for the time being, shall lay over, for the inspection and consideration of the Shareholders, a full statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, signed by the proper officers, which statement the Proprietors may, if so they decide by votes of two-thirds of the number present, refer to any two of their Body as Auditors, for examination and report at an adjourned Meeting, with all necessary powers to the said Auditors to call in the Officers and Servants of the Corporation, and to employ necessary assistants to enable them to make such audit and report. And that at every such half-yearly Meeting or some adjournment thereof, a dividend or dividends shall, if recommended by the Court of Directors, be paid out of the profits of the said Corporation, unless such Meeting shall declare otherwise, but in no case shall such dividend exceed three-fourths of the apparent profit, and the remaining one-fourth shall be allowed to accumulate as a surplus fund to be disposed of as may hereafter be agreed on at a General Meeting of the Proprietors of said Corporation.

20. And for the better ordering and governing the affairs of the said Corporation, and for making and establishing a continual succession of persons to be Directors of the said Corporation; be it hereby further enacted, that there shall be from time to time constituted, in manner hereinafter mentioned, out of the Members of the said Corporation, a Chairman who shall also be a Director, and Eight other Directors, which Nine Directors or any three of them shall constitute and be called a Court of Directors, for the ordering, managing, and directing in the manner and under the provisions herein contained, the affairs of the said Corporation; and that the said JOHN CROAL shall be the first Chairman, and the said JOHN GROSCORT REED, CHARLES BENJAMIN, WILLIAM JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER GLEN, JOHN LANE, ELLIS JOHN THROUGHTON, Junior, ABRAHAM GARNETT, and JAMES ARCHIBALD HOLMES, the first Eight Directors of the said Corporation in addition to the said Chairman.

21. And be it further enacted as aforesaid, that any Member of the said Court of Directors may at any time vacate his office by sending in his resignation, in writing, to the office of the said Corporation, and that in the event of any Member of the said Court ceasing at any time to hold Twenty Shares of the Capital Stock of the said Corporation, his appointment shall instantly cease, and that in either of these cases, as also in case of the death or departure from the Colony of any of the Directors, the Court of Directors shall fill up the vacancy, and elect a person to serve for the unexpired term of service of the party who has resigned office, died, or ceased to hold the necessary amount of Stock.

22. And be it further enacted as aforesaid, that in case the conduct of any one Director shall at any time be such that his continuance in office shall appear to his Co-directors for the time being prejudicial or injurious to the interest of the Corporation, it shall be lawful for the Co-directors at a special Court to be convened for that purpose, by a majority of votes, to suspend such Director from his office, until a special General Meeting can be held, which Meeting must be forthwith summoned. And further that it shall be lawful for the Proprietors at any half-yearly or special Meeting to remove any Director or Directors, and elect in his or their room and stead any other duly qualified Proprietor, and such Director or Directors so elected, shall serve only for such period as the party in whose room he was elected would have had to serve by rotation.

23. And be it further enacted, that the remuneration to be received by the Court of Directors for the time being for their services, shall be fixed by the Shareholders from time to time, at any General Meeting, payable out of the profits of the Corporation, and such remuneration shall be apportioned among them, the said Directors, as they shall decide.

24. And be it further enacted, that the Directors above appointed shall hold office until the first General Meeting in 1838, when Six of them shall go out in rotation; and further that at the first yearly General Meeting to be held each succeeding year, the six Directors whose names stand first on the list shall go out by rotation; and further that the vacancies caused by the Directors going out in rotation shall be filled up by the Proprietors at the first General Meeting in each year from such of their Body as may own at least Twenty Shares of the Capital Stock of the said Corporation. But the Directors, whose period of service has expired, shall always be eligible to be re-elected.

25. And be it further enacted, that the Court of Directors shall choose their own Chairman, and shall meet one day at least in every week, and any one of the said Directors may at any time call a Meeting of the said Court by notice in writing, sent to the residence or office of every member of the said Court; but no business shall be transacted at any Meeting of the said Court, unless three Members shall be present, and that all questions at any Court shall be decided by the votes of the Majority in number of the Members present; and in case of an equal division of votes, the Chairman, or in his absence the Member chosen to act in his stead, shall have the casting vote; and that the proceedings of every Court shall be entered in a Book kept for that purpose, and be signed by the Member in the Chair; and further that the said Court of Directors shall have full power to Direct, Manage, Superintend, Regulate, and Controul, all the affairs and concerns of the said Corporation, and to appoint all the Agents, Officers, and Servants of the said Corporation, as well in British Guiana, or elsewhere, and at their discretion to remove them and appoint others in their stead, and from time to time to fix the remuneration to be paid to their Manager, Agent, Officers and Servants: to use and dispose of the Seal of the Corporation as they see fit, and to sign, seal and execute all necessary deeds, contracts, and agreements on behalf of the said Corporation, and to make all such rules regulations, and bye-laws, as may be necessary for the good Government of the Corporation, and the same from time to time to alter and repeal, provided always that such rules, regulations, and bye-laws, as shall from time to time be in force, be fairly entered in a Book kept for that purpose and open to the inspection of the Proprietors, and provided they be not contrary to law or repugnant to the Rules and Regulations herein set forth, and provided the same be not disallowed by the Proprietors at a subsequent General Meeting.

26. And be it further enacted, that no Director shall be permitted to vote on the propriety of refusing or authorising the advance of any money to himself or partner, or in which he is interested as principal or security; but the propriety of granting such accommodation shall be decided apart by his Co-Directors.

27. And be it further enacted, that the Court of Directors shall have power, to call for instalments on shares in such sums and at such times as they think fit; but no such call shall at any one time be for more than One Hundred and Forty Guilders for each share of Seven Hundred Guilders, nor shall the money called for be payable until one month's previous notice thereof shall have been given in the public papers, nor shall any such subsequent call be made until two months at least after the date at which the previous call was payable.

28. And be it further enacted, that all Proprietors who neglect to pay the instalment on their shares as called for by the Directors, shall pay interest on the same from the date fixed for payment, and in addition thereto, if the same be not paid within one month thereafter, they shall be fined forty-two guilders for each share, and still, not paying within a further period of one month, the share shall be forfeited to and vested in the Corporation, but the Directors shall, nevertheless, have power to waive the forfeiture, and accept in lieu thereof a further fine of not less than Forty-Two Guilders per share.

29. And be it further enacted, that the Shares forfeited may be sold by order of the Directors, either by public or private sale, and that transfer of the same under the Seal of the Corporation, shall be good and valid: Provided always, that if there be a surplus from this sale it may be given, should the Directors see fit, to the former holder; and provided also, that no greater amount of Stock shall be forfeited and sold than what is necessary to pay the amount of arrears on the whole shares held by the party with the penalties, interest, and cost thereon due: so nevertheless, that nothing in this proviso contained, shall be construed to compel the said Corporation to sell any fractional part of Seven Hundred Guilders of the said Stock.

30. And be it further enacted, that in case any person or persons who shall have subscribed for, or be entitled to any share or shares in the Capital of the said Corporation, shall neglect or refuse to pay the instalment on his, her, or their share or shares, as called for by the Directors, the Corporation shall be entitled, if they see fit, to sue for and recover the amount called for, with the interest and penalties.

31. And be it further enacted, that in case of the death of any Shareholder, three months shall be allowed for the payment of the amount called for in respect of his Shares, and should the amount not then be paid, any other party shall be admitted to take over the Shares and make the payment, on showing that he has paid the Executor or other person properly qualified the amount already advanced on such Share.

32. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation, for the period of twenty-one years, to carry on the business of Bankers, by lending money on real and personal securities, on Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Acceptances, Open Accounts, Government Security, and all other Securities whatever connected with Banking, discounting Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, or other Commercial Paper, buying and selling Bills of Exchange, receiving Deposits at such rate of interest as may from time to time be fixed by the Directors, not exceeding the legal rate, borrowing or taking up Money on Receipts, Bills, Promissory Notes, or other Obligations; also by Investments, Purchases, Sales or any dealings in Bullion, or Government or Public Funds of Great Britain, Navy or Exchequer Bills, or the Stock of any Chartered Company; and to enter into and carry on all other business and transactions usual in Banking Establishments; but it shall not be lawful for the Corporation to carry on any other Business or Trade whatever, nor shall anything herein contained authorize, or be construed to authorize the said Corporation to make and issue any notes payable to bearer on demand, or otherwise, for any less sum than Fifteen Guilders; provided that all such notes payable to bearer on demand, or otherwise, be made payable in legal currency at the Banking-house or Branch Banks of the said Corporation. And be it further enacted, that the amount of notes payable on demand, made and issued by the said Corporation under and in virtue of this Act, shall never, at any one period of the actual circulation of such notes, exceed the amount of Bullion in the Chest of the Corporation, and the sum belonging to the said Corporation vested, or on its way to be vested in the Public Funds of Great Britain at the same period; and further, that every six months a statement, showing the amount of note-

payable to bearer on demand issued by the said Corporation, and the amount of money in the Chest and in the Public Funds of Great Britain belonging to the Corporation, shall be made up and sworn to by one or more of the principal Officers of the Bank before one of the Judges or the High Sheriff, and be signed by the Court of Directors, and laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and the Court of Policy.

33. And be it further enacted, that the Principal Establishment of the said Bank shall be in Georgetown, and that Branches thereof, and Agencies may be established in New-Amsterdam and such other parts of the Colony as from time to time shall be found necessary.

34. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Corporation to purchase and hold lands, buildings, and any other property necessary for their affairs, and from time to time to sell and dispose of the same, and purchase others in their stead, and also, when plantations, lands, buildings, and other property belonging to persons indebted to the Corporation, are brought to Judicial Sale, it shall be lawful for the Directors, if the interest of the Corporation so require, to bid up, and if it need be, purchase in such plantations, lands, buildings, and other property, but the same shall be resold within a period not exceeding two years from the date of the purchase.

35. And be it further enacted, that if the said Corporation shall become insolvent, all and every the Proprietors, for the time being, of any interest or share in the capital thereof, shall be liable to be called on to contribute to the payment of the debts and liabilities of the said Corporation, to the full amount of all the Stock held by them in the said Corporation, and no more, although the same shall not have been theretofore called for and paid up; and that all the powers, privileges, and authorities hereby given, shall utterly cease and be void, in the event of the said Corporation suspending Cash payments, for the space of sixty days, whether such suspension shall take place at any principal or branch Bank.

36. And be it further enacted, that if, at any time, the Votes of two-thirds of the Shareholders, convened at any General Meeting, should be in favor of an application for an amendment of this Ordinance, or for an Ordinance dissolving the Company, a special general meeting shall be convened, and a day be fixed for submitting the question, whether such amendment, or such Ordinance shall, or shall not, be applied for; and in case it be then determined by two-thirds of the Votes at such meeting to make such application to the Legislature, the same shall be done with all possible expedition; and such amendment or Ordinance being sanctioned and enacted by the Legislature, the same shall be binding on the Shareholders generally.

37. And be it further enacted, that on the termination of the said term of twenty-one years the business so to be carried on by the said Corporation shall cease, and the debts and engagements thereof shall be liquidated and discharged, and the assets and property sold, disposed of, and converted into money, and the surplus divided among the proprietors according to their respective share and interest in the Capital thereof.

38. And be it further enacted and declared, that this Act of Incorporation shall be taken, construed, and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense, and for the best advantage of the said Corporation, in all Courts, and by all Judges, Justices, and others; nor shall this Act of Incorporation be prejudiced or injured by any non-recital, misrecital, uncertainty, or imperfection therein.

39. Provided, however, that this Ordinance, in as far as it authorizes the circulation of Promissory Notes or other Paper payable by the said Corporation, shall not come into operation until His Majesty's sanction be obtained thereon.

Thus done and Enacted at Our Ordinary Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, George Town, Demerary, this Eleventh Day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Six, and published on the Twelfth following.

J. CARMICHAEL SMITH.

By Command of the Court. H. E. F. YOUNG, Secretary.

[The preceding document was submitted for approval to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and the following amended ordinance was issued in conformity with instructions from England.]

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED AN ORDINANCE TO INCORPORATE A BANK TO BE CALLED THE BRITISH GUIANA BANK.

By His Excellency Colonel Thomas Bunbury, K. H., Acting Governor, &c., of British Guiana, by and with the advice and consent of the Honourable Court of Policy of said Colony.

To all to whom these presents do, may, or shall come greeting! be it known:

WHEREAS an Ordinance to incorporate a Bank to be called the British Guiana Bank was, on the 11th November, 1836, made and passed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy of British Guiana:

And whereas it has been deemed expedient by Her Majesty's Government that certain other provisions should be made therein for the better regulation and government of the said bank;

And whereas such further provisions have been communicated to the proprietors of the Capital Stock of the said Corporation at a Public Meeting of the said Proprietors, held in George-town on the Nineteenth day of February instant, and have been duly assented to by the said proprietors;

And whereas it appears from a statement furnished by the Chairman of said Corporation, and countersigned by the proper officers, that of the said Capital Stock of the said Corporation, there had been paid into the Bank the sum of One Million Five hundred and seventy-five thousand Guilders, being one half the Capital subscribed up to the 31st December, 1837; and that since that period there hath been paid in the further sum of ƒ291,200, being one half of the capital subscribed since the 31st December, 1837;

1. Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor, and with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy of the Colony of British Guiana, that the following words, that is to say;

"And be it further enacted as aforesaid, that one half at the least of the Capital subscribed, be paid up immediately" shall be, and shall form part and parcel of the 6th Clause of the said Ordinance.

And be it further enacted, that the proviso contained in the conclusion of the 10th clause of said Act of Incorporation shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be repealed, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted, the proviso following, that is to say:—

"Provided always, and be it further enacted, that no share of the said Capital Stock shall be transferred from the day of the date of the publication of this Ordinance, until three hundred and fifty guilders at least shall have been paid thereon, and that no transfer of any share or shares be permitted after a call for money is made by the Directors under this Act, until the money called for is paid thereon;

"And lastly, notwithstanding such transfer, the party transferring shall for the period of one year from the date of registering such transfer, remain liable for the amount unpaid to the Corporation on the shares transferred."

3. And be it further enacted, that the following words shall form and be part and parcel of the 26th clause of the said Act of Incorporation, that is to say:—

That the said Corporation shall not discount any Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, or other negotiable paper on which the name of any Director or Officer of the said Corporation shall appear as Drawer, Acceptor, or Endorser, to an amount exceeding one third of the whole amount of the sum for the time being under discount of the said Corporation.

4. And be it further enacted, that the 32nd clause of the said Act of Incorporation shall be, as the same is hereby declared to be, repealed, and in lieu thereof the following words shall be inserted and stand and be Clause Thirty-second of the said Ordinance, viz.:

"And be it further enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation, or for the period of Twenty-one years from the Eleventh of November, One Thousand Eight hundred and thirty-six, to carry on the business of Bankers by lending money on Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Acceptances, Open Accounts, Government Security, and all other Securities whatever connected with Banking; discounting Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, or other Commercial paper, buying and selling Bills of Exchange, receiving deposits at such rate of interest as may from time to time be fixed by the Directors, not exceeding the legal rate; borrowing or taking up money on Receipts, Bills, Promissory Notes, or other obligations; also by investments, purchases, sales, or any dealings in Bullion or Government, or

public funds of Great Britain, Navy or Exchequer Bills, or the stock of any Chartered Company, save only the stock of this Corporation; and to enter into and carry on all other business and transactions usual in Banking Establishments, and to make issue, and circulate Notes payable to Bearer on demand, or otherwise, provided that no such note be issued for less than the sum of Five Dollars, and that all such notes shall be payable in Dollars of the acknowledged weight and fineness of Spanish Dollars at the Banking House of the said Corporation; but it shall not be lawful for the said Corporation to carry on any other business or trade whatever than that of Banking, and they are hereby strictly forbidden to lend money or to make advances on real security, whether the same be lands, houses or plantations: And further, that the Directors of the said Bank for the time being shall, as they are hereby required to, publish, for the information of the Proprietors, in the *Royal Gazette* of this Colony, in the months of February and August, general Half yearly Accounts ending on the 31st December and 30th June last, respectively showing the whole amount of its Debts and Assets at the close of each half year, and showing also the total amount of its Notes payable on demand, which had been in circulation in each week of such half year, together with the amount of the Specie, distinguishing each kind and other Assets immediately available in each week for the discharge of such Notes; and that copies of such Half-yearly Accounts shall be laid before the Governor and Court of Policy by the Directors aforesaid, and that similar accounts shall be furnished at any time by such Directors as aforesaid to His Excellency the Governor whenever required."

And lastly, be it further enacted, that Clause 39 of the said Act of Incorporation shall be, as it is hereby declared to be, repealed.

And that no ignorance shall be pretended of this our Ordinance, these presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done and Enacted at our Extraordinary Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, George Town, Demerary, this 6th April 1838, and published on the 7th following.

By Command of the Court. *Thomas Bunbury.*

H. E. F. Young, Secretary.

The ordinance and the amended ordinance constitutes the charter of the *Bank of British Guiana*, which was confirmed by the Queen in Council on the 6th October, 1838, without any alteration, except that the issues of the bank shall not exceed three times that of the paid up capital of the bank. The bank receives the benefit of the orders in council of the 14th September, 1838. The following shews the state of the bank at its half-yearly meeting in June, 1838:—

The whole capital of the bank is now subscribed for in 6,000 shares, which have all been taken up by parties within the colony, and 50 per cent has been paid thereon, amounting to the sum of *f.* 2,100,000.

The progressive increase of deposits from *f.* 1,153,162 10 cents—to their present amount *f.* 1,612,208 96 cents is also a strong manifestation of public confidence in the bank as well as in colonial property in general.

The Directors submit the following Abstract Summary, exhibiting a General Statement of the Affairs of the British Guiana Bank on the 30th of June 1838.

Dr.		*Cr.*	
Stock Account . . .	*f.* 2,100,000 0	Due to the Bank on account of Securities in Bonds and Bills discounted, Cash in hand and in the hands of Agents .	*f.* 3,966,005 59
Due to the Public on Account of Lodgments and Interest upon Deposit Receipts .	1,612,208 96	Bank Premises, Fixtures, Furniture, &c. &c.	58,179 64
Notes in Circulation . .	190,500 0		
Dividend Account, No. 1 unpaid .	3,439 90		
Balance in favour of the Bank . .	118,036 37		
	f. 4,024,185 23		*f.* 4,024,185 23

From the foregoing statement, it appears that the balance in favour of the Bank at that period was *f.* 118,036 cts., for which amount the sum of *f.* 24,858 93 cts. is the portion of surplus fund reserved at the former dividend of profits, leaving therefore an amount of *f.* 93,177 44 cents as the apparent nett profits derived by the Bank, during the preceding six months.

The Directors can consequently recommend a dividend to be declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, being 3 per cent. for the half year ending 30 June, and for this purpose a sum of *f.* 63,000 will be required, after the payment of which there will be left an accumulated surplus fund of *f.* 55,036 37 cents.

B.—FORMATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH GUIANA.

The following is the authority by which the three colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice were united under one government:

Copy of the Commission of Major-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, K. C. B., as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana; dated 4th March, 1831.

WILLIAM R.

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, To our trusty and well beloved Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Knight, Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Major-General of our Forces: Whereas, for divers good causes to us appearing, we have deemed it right that our settlements and factories on the northern coast of the continent of South America, comprising the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo and the colony of Berbice, should henceforth be united together, and should constitute one colony, in the manner hereinafter provided: Now know you, that we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, courage, and loyalty of you, the said Sir Benjamin D'Urban, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint, and by these presents do constitute and appoint you, the said Sir Benjamin D'Urban, to be, during our will and pleasure, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over all our settlements on the northern coast of the continent of South America, comprising all such territories and jurisdictions as have hitherto been comprised in the said united colony of Demerara and Essequibo and the said colony of Berbice respectively, with their respective dependencies, and all forts and garrisons erected and established, or which shall be erected and established within the same, and which settlements shall henceforth collectively constitute and be one colony, and shall be called "The Colony of British Guiana:" And we do hereby require and command you, our said Governor, to do and execute all things in due manner as shall belong to your said command, and the trust we have reposed in you, according to the several powers and directions granted to or appointed you by this present commission and the instructions herewith given to you, or according to such further powers, instructions, and authorities as shall at any future time be granted to or appointed for you under our signet and sign manual, or by our order in our Privy Council, or by us through one of our principal Secretaries of State: And we do further grant, direct, and appoint that the form of civil government heretofore by law established in the said united colony of Demerara and Essequibo, shall be and the same is hereby established in and throughout the said colony of British Guiana, and that all such bodies politic and corporate as have heretofore lawfully existed

in the said united colony of Demerara and Essequibo, shall in like manner exist in and throughout the said colony of British Guiana, and shall in and throughout the said colony have, exercise, and enjoy all such powers and authorities as have heretofore been lawfully had, exercised, and enjoyed by them respectively in the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo: Provided nevertheless, and we do hereby declare our will to be, that the number of the members of certain of the said bodies politic and corporate heretofore existing in the said united colony of Demerara and Essequibo, shall in the said colony of British Guiana be augmented and enlarged in such manner as by your said instructions is directed in that behalf: Provided also, and we do further declare our pleasure to be, that nothing herein contained shall extend, revoke, or abrogate any law or lawful usage, or custom now in force in the said united colony of Demerara and Essequibo, or in the said colony of Berbice respectively, save only in so far as relates to the separate constitution and form of civil government heretofore established and in use in the said colony of Berbice, which said constitution or form of civil government we do hereby abrogate and dissolve, and do declare that the same hath become and shall henceforth be extinct and merged in the government of the said colony of British Guiana: Provided also, and we do further declare our will and pleasure to be, that nothing herein contained extends or shall be construed to extend in anywise to alter or interfere with the provisions of a certain Act of Parliament passed in the fifth year of the reign of our late Royal Brother and predecessor King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws for the Abolition of the Slave Trade," or to render legal any transfer or removal of any slave which would have been illegal if these presents had not been made, it being our pleasure that for the purposes and within the meaning of the said Act of Parliament, the said united colony of Demerara and Essequibo, and the said colony of Berbice, shall still continue and be distinct and separate colonies: And we do hereby give and grant to you, the said Sir Benjamin D'Urban, full power and authority, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy of our said colony of British Guiana, to make, enact, ordain, and establish laws for the order, peace, and good government of our said colony, subject, nevertheless, to all such rules and regulations as by your said general instructions we have thought fit to prescribe in that behalf: Provided, nevertheless, and we do hereby reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, our and their undoubted right and authority to disallow any such laws, and to make and establish from time to time, with the advice and consent of Parliament, or with the advice of our or their Privy Council, all such laws as may to us or them appear necessary for the order, peace, and good government of the said colony, as fully as if these presents had not been made: And we do hereby grant to you, the said Sir Benjamin D'Urban, the custody of the public seal appointed for the sealing of all things whatsoever that shall pass the seal of our said colony: And we do here give and grant to you, the said Sir Benjamin D'Urban, full power and authority, in our name and in our behalf, but subject nevertheless to such provisions as are in that respect contained in your said general instructions, to make and execute in our name and under the public seal of our said colony, grants of waste land to us belonging within the said colony to private persons for their own use and benefit, or to any persons, bodies politic or corporate, in trust, for the public uses of our subjects there resident, or any of them: And we do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority, as you shall see occasion, in our name and in our behalf, to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may accrue or become payable to us, so as the same do not exceed the sum of 50*l.* sterling in any one case, and to respite and suspend the payment of any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture exceeding the said sum of 50*l.* until our pleasure therein shall be known and signified to you: And we do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority, as you shall see occasion, in our name and in our behalf, to grant to any offender convicted of any crime in any court, or before any judge, justice, or magistrate within our said colony, a free and unconditional pardon, or a pardon subject to such conditions as by any law in force in the said colony may be thereunto annexed, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender, for such period as to you may seem fit: Provided always, that in cases of treason or murder, no pardon, either absolute or conditional, be granted until the case shall have been first reported to us by you for our information, and you shall have received the signification of our pleasure therein: And we do hereby give and grant unto you, the said Sir Benjamin D'Urban, as such Governor as aforesaid, full power and authority, upon sufficient cause to you appearing, to suspend from the exercise of his office within our said colony any person exercising any such office under or by virtue of any commission or warrant granted or to be granted by us, or in our name or under our authority, which suspension shall continue and have effect only until our pleasure therein shall be signified to you: And we do hereby strictly require and enjoin you, in proceeding to any such suspension, to observe the directions in that behalf given to you in and by our said general instructions accompanying this your commission: And in case of your death or absence from the said colony, our will and pleasure is, that this our commission, and the several powers hereby vested in you, shall be exercised by such person as may by us be appointed to be our Lieutenant-Governor of our said colony, or by such person as may be appointed by us under our signet or sign manual, to administer the said government; but if at the time of such your death or absence, there shall be no person within our said colony commissioned to be such Lieutenant-Governor, or administrator of the government as aforesaid, then our pleasure is, and we do hereby direct that the senior officer for the time being in the command of our land forces within our said colony, shall take upon himself the administration of the government thereof, and shall execute this our commission, and the several powers herein, and in the aforesaid instructions contained; and if any such officer shall, during such his administration of the government, be suspended in the command of our said forces by any senior officer, then our pleasure is, that such senior officer shall assume the administration of the said government, and the execution of this our commission, and of the several powers aforesaid, and so from time to time as often as any such case shall arise: And we do hereby require and command all officers, civil and military, and all other our subjects, and persons inhabiting our said colony of British Guiana, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto you, or to the officer administering the said government for the time being, in the execution of this our commission, and of the powers and authorities herein contained: And we do further declare our pleasure to be, that the changes established in the constitution and form of civil

government in the said colonies of Demerara and Essequibo, and of Berbice respectively, by this our commission, shall not take effect until this our commission shall actually have been by you received in our said colonies or one of them: And we do hereby declare, ordain, and appoint that you, the said Sir Benjamin D'Urban, shall and may hold, execute, and enjoy the office and place of our Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over our colony of British Guiana, together with all and singular the powers and authorities hereby granted unto you for and during our will and pleasure. In witness, &c. &c. Given at our Court at Brighton, the 4th day of March, 1831, in the first year of our reign.

By His Majesty's Command. (Countersigned) GODERICH.

Shortly after the colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice had been united under one government the following Orders in Council were issued, abolishing the ancient courts, and appointing perfectly new judicial establishments, not only for the colony of British Guiana, but for those of St Lucia and Trinidad. At the end of these orders will be found a summary of the alterations they have effected in the courts for the administration of justice in British Guiana, and this will be accompanied by the regulations established by the Governor and Court of Policy as to the appointment of Assessors and the jurisdiction of inferior Courts.

C.—CHARTER OF JUSTICE FOR BRITISH GUIANA, TRINIDAD, AND ST. LUCIA.

Copies of the Orders in Council of the 23rd April and 20th June, 1831, for the Administration of Justice in British Guiana, Trinidad, and St. Lucia.

At the Court of St. James's, the 23rd day of April, 1831;
Present, The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

1. WHEREAS His Majesty's Court of Criminal and Civil Justice in Demerara and Essequibo, and His Majesty's Courts of Civil Justice and of Criminal Justice respectively in Berbice, and His Majesty's Courts of Criminal Trial, and of First Instance of Civil Jurisdiction respectively in Trinidad, and His Majesty's Royal Court in the island of St. Lucia, are respectively holden by Judges the majority of whom in each of such courts are persons unlearned in the law: And whereas it is fit that the said courts respectively should henceforth be holden by persons of competent legal education; it is therefore ordered by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, that henceforth the Court of Criminal and Civil Justice of Demerara and Essequibo, and the Court of Civil Justice and the Court of Criminal Justice of Berbice, and the Court of Criminal Trial, and the Court of First Instance of Civil Jurisdiction in the island of Trinidad, and the Royal Court of St. Lucia, shall be respectively holden by and before three judges and no more; that is to say, each of the said courts shall be holden by and before the President for the time being of the Court of Criminal and Civil Justice of Demerara and Essequibo, and the Chief Judge for the time being of Trinidad, and the First President for the time being of the Royal Court of St. Lucia, or by and before the persons who, during the vacancy of any such offices, or during the absence or incapacity of any of the said judges, may have received a provisional or temporary appointment to act as and in the place and stead of any such judges or judge.

2. And it is hereby further ordered that no Judge in any of the several courts aforesaid, and no Vice-President thereof, shall be the owner of any slave, or shall have any share or interest in, or any mortgage or security upon any slave, or shall be proprietor of, or have any share or interest or mortgage or security upon any land cultivated by the labour of slaves, or shall be or act as the manager, overseer, agent, or attorney of, for, or upon any plantation or estate cultivated wholly or in part by the labour of slaves.

3. And it is further ordered, that for the purpose of holding the respective courts aforesaid, the said three judges shall from time to time repair to the said respective colonies of Demerara, Berbice, Trinidad, and St. Lucia.

4. And it is further ordered, that two sessions at the least shall be holden in each year and in each of the said courts, and that the times of holding such sessions in such respective colonies, and the duration thereof in each, shall be determined by proclamations to be from time to time for that purpose issued in the said respective colonies by the respective Governors thereof.

5. And it is further ordered, that the Governors of the said respective colonies shall, and they are hereby authorized to arrange with each other the times of holding such sessions as aforesaid in such manner as may best promote the administration of justice therein, and the common convenience of the said respective colonies; and in case of any difference of opinion between such Governors as to the time of holding any such sessions, or as to the duration thereof, the judgment of the Governor of British Guiana shall prevail and be observed until His Majesty's pleasure therein shall have been signified through one of his principal Secretaries of State.

6. And it is further ordered, that in each of the said courts the President for the time being of the Court of Criminal and Civil Justice of Demerara and Essequibo shall preside and take precedence over such other two judges as aforesaid; and the said Chief Judge of Trinidad shall in like manner, in each of the said courts, take precedence over the First President of St. Lucia.

7. And it is further ordered, that in each of the said courts the said three judges shall in all civil cases have, possess, exercise, and enjoy such and the same jurisdiction, powers, and authority in every respect as the present judges of the said courts now have or lawfully possess, exercise or enjoy, and that the decision of the majority of such three judges shall in all civil cases at any time depending in either of the said courts, be taken and adjudged to be, and shall be recorded as, the judgment of the whole court.

8. Provided nevertheless, and it is further ordered, that upon the trial of any persons or person in any of the said courts for any crime or offence with which they, he, or she may be charged, three assessors shall be associated to the said three judges, in the manner thereinafter provided for, which assessors shall be entitled to deliberate and vote with such judges upon the final judgment to be pronounced in every such

criminal case; and no person shall be convicted of any crime or offence, or adjudged to suffer any punishment by any judgment or sentence of any of the said courts, unless a majority of the total number of such judges and assessors shall in open court vote in favour of such judgment or sentence.

9. And it is further ordered, that in each of the said courts the said three judges and assessors shall in all criminal cases have, possess, exercise, and enjoy such and the same jurisdiction, powers, and authority in every respect as the present judges of the said courts now have or lawfully possess, exercise, or enjoy, and that the decision of the majority of the total number of such judges and assessors shall in all criminal cases at any time depending in any of the said courts, be taken and adjudged to be, and shall be recorded as, the judgment of the whole court.

10. And it is further ordered, that the Governor of each of the said colonies shall by proclamations to be by him from time to time for that purpose issued within the same, make and prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to determine the qualifications of such assessors, the mode of convening them, the penalties to be inflicted on persons refusing to act as such assessors when thereunto lawfully required, and the mode of challenging such assessors, and what shall be lawful ground of challenge, and how the validity of any such challenge shall be determined, together with every other matter and thing which may be necessary to the effective discharge by such assessors of the duty thereby committed to them; and every such proclamation shall forthwith be transmitted by such Governor for His Majesty's approbation, and shall in the meantime, and unless disallowed by His Majesty, and until such disallowance shall be made known to such Governor, be of the same force and effect as if the same had been contained in this present order.

11. And it is further ordered, that none of the judges nor any Vice-President of either of the said courts respectively, shall be liable to challenge or recusation in or upon any action, suit, or proceeding, civil or criminal.

12. And it is further ordered, that during the absence of any of the said judges from the colony to which he may belong, for the purpose of holding such sessions as aforesaid, the Supreme Court of such colony shall be holden by a single judge, to be called the Vice-President of such court, and it shall be the duty of such Vice-President to hear and determine all such interlocutory matters arising in or upon any civil or criminal suit, action, or proceeding depending in the said court, as may be brought before him, and also to inquire into and report to the said judges in any such sessions as aforesaid upon any questions which may by such judges at their sessions have been specially referred to any such Vice-President; and in the exercise of such jurisdiction, such Vice-President shall and he is hereby required to conform himself to and observe any such general rules or orders of court as may be made for his guidance in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

13. And it is further ordered and declared, that it shall be lawful for the said Supreme Courts respectively to review, reverse, correct, or confirm, as occasion may require, any judgment, sentence, rule or order which may be made, given, or pronounced by any such Vice-President as aforesaid, in the exercise of the jurisdiction hereby vested in him, and that in the exercise of such jurisdiction, such Vice-President shall act alone and without any colleague or assessor, and shall have all such and the same powers and authority in that behalf as now are or is vested in the said courts respectively for the said respective purposes.

14. And it is further ordered, that it shall and may be lawful for the judges of the said courts respectively, and they are hereby authorized and required to make and establish such rules, orders, and regulations as to them shall seem meet concerning the forms and manner of proceeding to be observed in the said courts respectively, and the practice and pleadings in all actions, suits, and other matters, both civil and criminal, to be therein brought, and concerning the duties and jurisdiction of the said respective Vice-Presidents, and concerning the proceedings of the executive and ministerial offices of the said courts respectively, and concerning the process of the said courts, and the mode of executing the same, and concerning the admission of advocates, barristers, attornies, solicitors, notaries, and proctors in the said courts respectively, and concerning all other matters and things which relate to the conduct and dispatch of business in the said respective courts; and all such rules, orders, and regulations, from time to time, to revoke, alter, amend or renew, as occasion may require. Provided always, that no such rules, orders, or regulations shall be repugnant to this present order, and that the same shall be so framed as to promote, as far as may be, economy and expedition in the dispatch of the business of the said courts respectively, and that the same be drawn up in plain, succinct, and compendious terms, avoiding all unnecessary repetitions and obscurity, and be promulgated in the most public and authentic manner in the colonies to which the same may respectively refer, for 14 days at least before the same shall be binding and take effect therein; and provided also that all such rules, orders, and regulations shall forthwith be transmitted to His Majesty, under the seal of the court, by the Governor for the time being of such colony, for his approbation or disallowance.

15. And whereas it may be expedient to establish within the said colonies courts having jurisdiction in civil cases of small amount and in cases of breaches of the peace, assaults, and other petty offences; it is therefore further ordered, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of each of the said colonies respectively, with the advice of the Court of Policy in the said colony in British Guiana, and with the advice of the Council of Government in the said colonies of Trinidad and St. Lucia, by any laws and ordinances to be from time to time made for that purpose, to erect, constitute, and establish courts having jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases within the said respective colonies, provided that the jurisdiction of such Civil Courts shall not be extended to any case wherein the sum or matter in dispute shall exceed the amount or value of 20*l.* sterling money, or wherein the title to any lands or tenements, or the title of any person to his or her freedom, or any fee, duty, or office may be in question, or whereby rights in future may be bound; and provided also that the jurisdiction of such courts in criminal cases shall not be extended to any case wherein any person may be accused of any crime punishable by death, transportation, or banishment; and that it shall not be lawful for any such Criminal Court to inflict any greater or other punishment than imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months, or fine not exceeding 20*l.*, or whipping not exceeding 39 stripes, or any two or more such punishments within the limits aforesaid.

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16. And it is further ordered, that the Judges of the said Supreme Courts of the said colonies respectively shall be and they are hereby authorized to make, ordain, and establish all necessary rules, orders, or regulations respecting the manner and form of proceeding to be observed in the said Petty Courts, and respecting the manner and form of carrying the judgments and orders of such courts into execution, with all such other rules, orders, and regulations as may be necessary for giving full and perfect effect to the jurisdiction of such courts respectively, and such rules, orders, and regulations from time to time to revoke, alter, and renew, as occasion may require.

17. And it is hereby further ordered, that it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, being a party or parties to any civil suit or action depending in any of the said Supreme Courts of any of the said colonies, to appeal to His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, in his or their Privy Council, against any final judgment, decree, or sentence of any of the said courts, or against any rule or order made in any such civil suit or action having the effect of a final or definitive sentence, and which appeals shall be made subject to the rules and limitations following; that is to say, in case any such judgment, decree, order, or sentence shall be given or pronounced for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of 500*l.* sterling; or in case such judgment, decree, order, or sentence shall involve, directly or indirectly, any claim or demand to or question respecting property, or any civil right amounting to or of the value of 500*l.* sterling; or in case such judgment, decree, order, or sentence shall determine or affect the right of any person to his or her freedom, the person or persons feeling aggrieved by any such judgment, decree, order, or sentence may, within fourteen days next after the same shall have been pronounced, made, or given, apply to such court by petition for leave to appeal therefrom to His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, in his or their Privy Council; and in case such leave to appeal shall be prayed by the party or parties who is or are directed to pay any sum of money or perform any duty, such Supreme Court shall and is hereby empowered either to direct that the judgment, decree, order, or sentence appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof shall be suspended pending the said appeal, as to the said court may in each case appear to be most consistent with real and substantial justice; and in case such Supreme Court shall direct such judgment, decree, order, or sentence to be carried into execution, the person or persons in whose favour the same shall be given, shall, before the execution thereof, enter into good and sufficient security, to be approved by the said Supreme Court, for the due performance of such judgment or order as His Majesty, his heirs and successors, shall think fit to make thereupon; or in case the said Supreme Court shall direct the execution of any judgment, decree, order, or sentence to be suspended pending the said appeal, the person or persons against whom the same shall have been given shall, in like manner, upon any order for the suspension of any such execution being made, enter into good and sufficient security, to be approved by the said Supreme Court, for the due performance of such judgment or order as His Majesty, his heirs, and successors shall think fit to make thereupon; and in all cases security shall also be given by the party or parties appellant, to the satisfaction of such court, for the prosecution of the appeal and for the payment of all such costs as may be awarded by His Majesty, his heirs and successors, to the party or parties respondent; and if such last-mentioned security shall be entered into within three months from the date of such petition for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the said Supreme Court shall allow the appeal, and the party or parties appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his, her, or their appeal to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, in his or their Privy Council, in such manner and under such rules as are observed in appeals made to His Majesty in Council from his plantations or colonies.

18. Provided always, and it is hereby declared and ordered, that nothing herein contained doth or shall extend, or be construed to extend, to take away or abridge the undoubted right or authority of His Majesty, his heirs and successors, to admit and receive any appeal from any judgment, decree, sentence, or order of any of the said Supreme Courts, on the humble petition of any person or persons aggrieved thereby, in any case in which and subject to any conditions or restrictions upon and under which it may seem meet to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, so to admit and receive any such appeal.

19. And it is further ordered, that in all cases of appeal allowed by any of the said Supreme Courts, or by His Majesty, his heirs and successors, such court shall, on the application and at the costs of the party or parties appellant, certify and transmit to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, in his or their Privy Council, a true and exact copy of all proceedings, evidence, judgments, decrees, and orders, had or made in such causes so appealed, as far as the same have relation to the matter of appeal, such copies to be certified under the seal of the said court.

20. And it is further ordered, that the said Supreme Courts respectively shall, in all cases of appeal to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, conform to, execute, and carry into immediate effect such judgments and orders as His Majesty, his heirs and successors, shall make thereupon, in such manner as any original judgment or decree of the said Supreme Court can or may be executed.

21. And whereas there are in the said courts, or some of them, divers unnecessary officers, being or claiming to be entitled to fees of large amount for services by them rendered to suitors and others concerned in the proceedings of the said courts, to the great charge of his Majesty's subjects, and to the obstruction of the due administration of justice; it is therefore hereby ordered, that the office of Sworn-Accountant, as at present existing in Demerara and Essequibo, and in Berbice respectively, shall be the same and is hereby abolished, and that the duties heretofore performed by such sworn-accountants shall henceforward, but subject to the rules of court to be made as hereinbefore mentioned, be performed by the Vice-President of the Court of Criminal and Civil Justice of Demerara and Essequibo, and by the Vice-President of the Court of Civil Justice and of the Court of Criminal Justice of Berbice; and it it is hereby further ordered, that the office of Father-General of Minors, and the office of Defender of the Absent, and the office of Depositario-General, and the office of Taxador, and the office of Judicial Referee, Liquidator, and Partidor, as at present existing in the said Island of Trinidad, shall be and the same are hereby respectively abolished; and that the duties of the offices of the said Judicial Referee, Liquidator, and Partidor and Taxador, shall henceforward, but subject to the rules of court to be made as hereinbefore mentioned, be performed by the Vice-President

of the Court of First Instance of Civil Jurisdiction of Trinidad: and it is further ordered, that the office of Curateur aux Successions Vacantes, and Regisseur des Biens des Absens, as at present existing in St. Lucia, shall be and the same is hereby abolished; and that the duties heretofore performed by that officer shall henceforward, but subject to the rules of court to be made as hereinbefore mentioned, be performed by the Vice President of the Royal Court of the Island of St. Lucia.

22. And whereas various jurisdictions have heretofore been exercised by certain courts in the island of Trinidad, which by reason of the changes introduced into the administration of justice therein, it is no longer necessary to retain; it is therefore hereby ordered, that the several courts or tribunals following, that is to say, the Court of Criminal Inquiry, the Court of Audiençia, the Complaint Court, the Court of the Alcades in Ordinary, and the Court of the Alcaldes de Berrio, and all offices in and connected with the said courts respectively, shall be and the same are hereby respectively abolished.

23. And it is hereby further ordered, that all orders heretofore made by His Majesty, or by any of his royal predecessors in his or their Privy Council, and all laws, customs, and usages now or at any time heretofore established or in force in any of the said colonies, so far as such orders, laws, or usages are in anywise repugnant to or at variance with this present order, shall be and the same are hereby revoked, abrogated, rescinded, and annulled.

24. And it is further ordered, that for the purpose and within the meaning of the present order, any person lawfully administering for the time being the government of the said colonies shall be deemed and taken to be the Governor thereof.

(Signed) C. C. GREVILLE.

At the Court of St. James, the 20th day of June, 1831;
Present, The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

1. WHEREAS, on the 23d day of April, 1831, an order was made by His Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, for improving the administration of justice in His Majesty's colonies of British Guiana, Tridad, and St. Lucia; and for that purpose it was thereby ordered, that the Chief Judges of the said three colonies should from time to time repair to the said colonies, for the purpose of holding in succession therein the Supreme Courts of such colonies respectively: And whereas unforeseen difficulties may arise to delay the execution of the said order, and it may be necessary to make provision for the administration of justice therein; in the meantime it is hereby ordered by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governors for the time being of the said colonies of British Guiana, Trinidad, and St. Lucia, or for any two of them, by a proclamation to be by them issued in His Majesty's name in the said respective colonies, to suspend the execution of the said order of the 23d day of April, 1831, and the same shall thereupon be and remain suspended, until His Majesty's further pleasure shall be signified to the said respective Governors.

2. And it is further ordered, that during any such suspension of the said order of the 23d day of April, 1831, and no longer, the rules, orders and regulations hereinafter made and contained shall be observed in the administration of justice in the said respective colonies; that is to say, in the first place, it is ordered, that henceforth the Court of Criminal and Civil Justice of Demerara and Essequibo, and the Court of Civil Justice, and the Court of Criminal Justice of Berbice, shall henceforth be holden by and before three judges and no more, and that the first or presiding judge of the said court shall be called and bear the style and title of Chief Justice of British Guiana, and that the second and third of such judges shall be called and bear the respective styles and titles of First Puisne Judge and Second Puisne Judge of British Guiana.

3. And it is further ordered, that the court for the trial of criminal prosecutions, and the Court of First Instance of Civil Jurisdiction in the island of Trinidad, shall henceforth be holden by and before three judges and no more; and that the first or presiding judge of the said court shall be called and bear the style and title of Chief Justice of Trinidad, and that the second and third of such judges shall be called and bear the respective styles and titles of First Puisne Judge and Second Puisne Judge of Trinidad.

4. And it is further ordered, that the Royal Court of St. Lucia shall henceforth be holden by and before three judges and no more; and that the first or presiding judge of the said court shall be called and bear the style and title of Chief Justice of St. Lucia, and that the second and third of such judges shall be called and bear the respective styles and titles of First Puisne Judge and Second Puisne Judge of St. Lucia.

5. And it is further ordered, that whenever and so often as the office of any chief justice or puisne judge of any of the said colonies shall become vacant by the death, absence, incapacity, resignation, suspension, or removal of any such chief justice or judge, the Governor of such colony for the time being shall be and is hereby authorized to supply and fill up such vacancy by the appointment of some proper person, by a commission under the public seal of such colony, which commission shall be made to continue in force only until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

6. And it is hereby further ordered, that none of the said judges of any of the colonies aforesaid shall be the owner of any slave, or shall have any share or interest in, or any mortgage or security upon any slave, or shall be proprietor of, or have any share or interest in, or mortgage or security upon any land cultivated by the labour of slaves, or shall be or act as the manager, overseer, agent, or attorney of, for, or upon any plantation or estate cultivated wholly or in part by the labour of slaves.

7. Provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any such judge from acquiring any such property or interest as aforesaid under any legal process, for the recovery of any debt or demand, or by testamentary or other succession, inheritance, donation, or other involuntary title, but all such property or interest as aforesaid which any such judge may so acquire, shall, within one calendar month next after the acquisition thereof, be by him communicated to the Governor of the colony, and shall be alienated and disposed of within six calendar months, unless His Majesty shall in any case be pleased to grant to any such judge a longer period for effecting any such alienation or disposal thereof.

8. And it is further ordered, that in each of the said courts respectively, the said three judges of the said respective colonies shall in all civil cases have, possess, exercise, and enjoy such and the same jurisdiction, powers, and authority, in every respect, as the judges of the said courts have heretofore lawfully possessed, exercised, or enjoyed; and that the decision of the majority of such three judges shall in all civil cases at any time depending in the said respective courts, be taken and adjudged to be, and shall be recorded as the judgment of the whole of such court.

9. And it is further ordered, that upon the trial of any person or persons in any of the said courts respectively for any crime or offence, three assessors shall be associated to the said three judges, in the manner hereinafter provided for, which assessors shall be entitled to deliberate and vote with such judges upon the final judgment to be pronounced in every such criminal case, or no person shall be convicted of any crime or offence, or adjudged to suffer any punishment by any judgment or sentence of any of the said courts, unless a majority of the total number of such judges and assessors shall in open court vote in favour of such judgment or sentence.

10. And it is further ordered, that in each of the said courts the said three judges and assessors shall in all criminal cases have, possess, exercise, and enjoy such and the same jurisdiction, powers, and authority in every respect as the judges of the said courts respectively have heretofore lawfully possessed, exercised, and enjoyed, and that the decision of the majority of the total number of such judges and assessors shall in all criminal cases at any time depending in any of the said courts, be taken and adjudged to be and shall be recorded as the judgment of the whole court.

11. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for the judges of any of the said courts respectively to reserve the consideration of any question of law arising upon any such criminal trial as aforesaid, and to make order for the suspension or arrest of the judgment or sentence of the court, until the decision of such question of law, which shall be adjudged and decided by such judges alone, or without the concurrence or interference of such assessors therein.

12. And it is hereby further ordered, that the assessors of the said courts in Demerara and Berbice shall be chosen and appointed in such and the same manner as the members of the Court of Civil and Criminal Justice of Demerara have heretofore been chosen and appointed; and that the assessors of the said court for the trial of criminal prosecutions in Trinidad shall be chosen and appointed from and out of the members of the Cabildo of the town of Port of Spain in the said island; and that the assessors of the said Royal Court of St. Lucia shall be chosen and appointed in such and the same manner as the members of that court, other than the First President, have heretofore been chosen and appointed.

13. And it is hereby further ordered, that none of the judges of either of the said courts shall be liable to challenge or recusation in or upon any action, suit, or proceeding, civil or criminal, but that such assessors shall be liable to be challenged on such and the like grounds as may be alleged as lawful ground of challenge against any petit juror empannelled for the trial of any indictment in England, and the validity of every such challenge shall be decided by the judges presiding at any such trial, without the concurrence or interference of the assessors or any of them.

14. And it is further ordered, that it shall and may be lawful for the judges of the said courts respectively, and they are hereby authorized and required to make, ordain, and establish a tariff or table of fees, to be had, taken, allowed, and paid by the suitors in the said respective courts, for and in respect of every sentence, judgment, order and proceeding which may be pronounced, made, or had in any suit or action depending therein, or which may or shall be paid or payable to any of the officers of the said court respectively, or to any advocate, barrister, solicitor, attorney, proctor or notary, or other practitioner of the law therein, and which tariff or table of fees shall, by the Chief Justice of each of the said courts respectively, be transmitted to the Governor for the time being of the colony to which such court may belong; and any such tariff or table being ratified and confirmed by any ordinance to be for that purpose made by the Governor and Court of Policy of British Guiana, or by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government in the said colonies of Trinidad or St. Lucia, shall be binding upon all persons interested therein; and all persons receiving any greater or higher or other fee or reward than shall by any such tariff or table be allowed, shall be liable to refund the same by such summary process or proceeding as shall seem good to the said courts respectively in that behalf.

15. And it is further ordered, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Governor and Court of Policy of British Guiana, and for the Governors of Trinidad and St. Lucia respectively, with the advice and consent of the respective Councils of Government thereof, by any ordinances to be by them for that purpose made, to prescribe the form and manner of proceeding to be observed in the said respective courts for the prosecution and trial therein of all persons charged with the commission of any crimes and offences cognizable within the said courts respectively: provided nevertheless, that every such ordinance shall be transmitted for His Majesty's approbation in the manner required by law in reference to all ordinances passed and enacted in the said respective colonies.

16. And it is further ordered, that it shall and may be lawful for the judges of the said courts respectively, and they are hereby authorized and required to make and establish such rules, orders, and regulations as to them shall seem meet, touching the distribution of the business of the said courts between the respective judges thereof, and concerning the forms and manner of proceeding to be observed in the said courts respectively, and the practice and pleadings in all civil actions and other civil matters to be therein brought, and concerning the process of the said courts and the mode of executing the same, and concerning the admission of advocates, barristers, attornies, solicitors, notaries, and proctors in the said courts respectively; all which rules, orders, and regulations shall be framed in such a manner as to promote, as far as may be, economy, method, and expedition in the despatch of the business of the said courts respectively; and the same shall be drawn up in plain, succinct, and compendious terms, avoiding all unnecessary repetitions and obscurity, and shall be promulgated in the most public and authentic manner in the colonies to which the same may respectively refer, for fourteen days at the least before the same shall be binding and take effect therein.

17. Provided always, and it is further ordered, that no such rules, orders, or regulations as aforesaid be repugnant to this present order, and that the same be forthwith transmitted under the seals of such respective courts to the respective Governors of the said colonies respectively, to be by them transmitted to His Majesty for his approbation or disallowance.

18. And whereas there are established within the said colonies, or some of them, courts having jurisdiction in civil cases of small amount, and in cases of breaches of the peace and other petty offences, and it is expedient that provision be made for the better administration of justice in such courts; it is therefore hereby ordered, that no court within any of the said colonies other than the supreme courts hereinbefore mentioned, shall be competent to hold jurisdiction in any civil case in which the sum or matter in dispute shall exceed the amount or value of 20*l*. sterling money, or in which the right of any alleged slave to his or her freedom, or the title to any lands or tenements, or any fee, duty, or office, or His Majesty's Royal Prerogative may be in question, or whereby rights in future may be bound; and that no court within any of the said colonies, other than the Supreme Courts aforesaid, shall be competent to hold jurisdiction in any criminal case wherein any person shall be accused of any crime punishable by death, transportation, or banishment; and that it shall not be lawful for any court in any of the said colonies, other than the Supreme Courts aforesaid, to inflict any greater or other punishment than imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months, or fine not exceeding 20*l*., or whipping not exceeding 39 stripes, or any two or more of such kind of punishments together, within the limits aforesaid.

19. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, and for the Governors of Trinidad and St. Lucia, with the advice and consent of the respective Councils of Government thereof, to establish, constitute, and erect within the said respective colonies, inferior courts having jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases within the limits aforesaid, and for that purpose may abolish any such inferior courts as may be now existing therein, or modify the constitution of such courts as may be found expedient.

20. And it is further ordered, that the judges of the said Supreme Courts of the said colonies respectively shall be and they are hereby authorized to make, ordain, and establish all necessary rules, orders, and regulations respecting the manner and form of proceeding to be observed in the said inferior courts, and respecting the manner and form of carrying the judgments and orders of such courts into execution, with all such other rules, orders, and regulations as may be necessary for giving full and perfect effect to the jurisdiction of such courts respectively, and such rules, orders, and regulations from time to time to revoke, alter, and renew as occasion may require; provided always, that all such rules, orders, and regulations as aforesaid shall be promulgated, and shall be transmitted to His Majesty for his approbation or disallowance, in the manner hereinbefore directed and required with respect to the rules, orders, and regulations of the said Supreme Courts.

21. And it is further ordered, that the office of Father-General of Minors, and the office of Defender of the Absent, and the office of Depositario-General, as at present existing in the island of Trinidad, shall be and the same are hereby respectively abolished; and that the office of Taxador, and the office of Judicial Referee, Liquidator, and Partidor, as at present existing in the said island, shall be and the same are hereby consolidated, and shall constitute one office.

22. And it is further ordered, that the offices of Curateurs aux Successions Vacantes, and Regisseur des Biens des Absens, as at present existing in St. Lucia, shall be and the same are hereby abolished.

23. And whereas various jurisdictions have heretofore been exercised by certain courts in the island of Trinidad, which, by reason of the changes hereby introduced into the administration of justice there, it is no longer necessary to retain; it is therefore hereby ordered, that the several courts or tribunals following, that is to say, the "Court of Criminal Inquiry," the "Tribunal of Appeal, in all cases of condemnation to death," the "Superior Tribunal of Appeal of Civil Jurisdiction," the "Tribunal of the Royal Audiençia," and all offices in and connected with the said courts respectively, shall be and the same are hereby respectively abolished.

24. And it is further ordered, that the Court of Sénéchaussée, in the island of St. Lucia, and all offices in and connected with that court, shall be and the same are hereby abolished; and that the Royal Court of the said island shall henceforth have an original jurisdiction in all causes arising within the said island, in such and the same manner and to such and the same extent as such original jurisdiction was heretofore vested in the said Court of Sénéchaussée.

25. And it is hereby further ordered, that it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, being a party or parties to any civil suit or action depending in the said Court of Civil and Criminal Justice of Demerara and Essequibo, or in the said Court of Civil Justice of Berbice, or in the said Court of First Instance of Civil Jurisdiction of Trinidad, or in the said Royal Court of St. Lucia, to appeal to His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, in his or their Privy Council, against any final judgment, decree, or sentence, or against any rule or order made in any such civil suit or action, and having the effect of a final or definitive sentence, and which appeals shall be made subject to the rules and limitations following: that is to say,

First, Such judgment, decree, order, or sentence shall be given or pronounced for or in respect of a sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of 500*l*. sterling, or shall involve directly or indirectly the title to property, or to some civil right, amounting to or of the value of 500*l*. sterling, or shall determine or affect the right of some alleged slave to his or her freedom:

Secondly, The person or persons feeling aggrieved by such judgment, decree, order, or sentence, shall, within fourteen days next after the same shall have been pronounced, made, or given, apply to the court by petition for leave to appeal therefrom to His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, in his or their Privy Council:

Thirdly, If such leave to appeal shall be prayed by the party or parties who is or are adjudged to pay any sum of money or to perform any duty, the court shall direct that the judgment, decree, or sentence appealed from shall be carried into execution if the party or parties respondent shall give security for the immediate performance of any judgment or sentence which may be pronounced or made by His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, in his or their Privy Council, upon any such appeal, and until such security be given, the execution of the judgment, decree, order, or sentence appealed from shall be stayed:

Fourthly, Provided nevertheless, that if the party or parties appellant shall establish to the satisfaction of the court, that real and substantial justice requires that pending such appeal, execution should be stayed, it shall be lawful for such courts to order the execution of such judgment, decree, order, or sentence, to be suspended pending such appeal, if the party or parties appellant shall give security for the immediate performance of any judgment or sentence which may be pronounced or made by His Majesty, his heirs and successors, in his or their Privy Council, upon any such appeal:

Fifthly, In all cases security shall also be given by the party or parties appellant for the prosecution of the appeal, and for the payment of all such costs as may be awarded by His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, to the party or parties respondent:

Sixthly, The court from which any such appeal as aforesaid shall be brought, shall, subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, determine the nature, amount, and sufficiency of the several securities so to be taken as aforesaid:

Seventhly, Provided nevertheless, that in any case where the subject of litigation shall consist of immoveable property, or of any slaves, stock, utensils, or implements, held therewith or attached thereto, and the judgment, decree, order, or sentence appealed from shall not charge, affect, or relate to the actual occupation thereof, no security shall be demanded either from the party or parties respondent or from the party or parties appellant, for the performance of the judgment or sentence to be pronounced or made upon such appeal; but if such judgment, decree, order, or sentence, shall charge, affect, or relate to the occupation of any such property, then such security shall not be of greater amount than may be necessary to secure the restitution, free from all damage or loss, of such stock, utensils, or implements, or of the intermediate profit which, pending any such appeal, may probably accrue from the intermediate occupation of such property; and each of the said courts is hereby authorized and required to sequestrate any such immoveable property, slaves, stock, utensils, and implements, in order still further to reduce the amount of such security, if the party or parties by whom such security is to be given shall make application to such court for that purpose, and the other party or parties shall not show good cause to the contrary:

Eighthly, In any case where the subject of litigation shall consist of money or other chattels, or of any personal debt or demand, the security to be demanded either from the party or parties respondent, or from the party or parties appellant, for the performance of the judgment or sentence to be pronounced or made upon such appeal, shall be either a bond to be entered into in the amount or value of such subject of litigation by one or more sufficient surety or sureties, or such security shall be given by way of mortgage or voluntary condemnation of or upon some immoveable property or slaves situate and being within such colony, and being of the full value of such subject of litigation, over and above the amount of all mortgages and charges of whatever nature upon or affecting the same:

Ninthly, In any case where the subject of litigation shall be the right of any alleged slave to his or her freedom, the amount of the security for the performance of the judgment or sentence to be pronounced and made upon any such appeal, shall in no case exceed the pecuniary value of such alleged slave, and shall be given either by such surety or sureties, or by such mortgage or voluntary condemnation as aforesaid:

Tenthly, The security to be given by the party or parties appellant for the prosecution of the appeal and for the payment of costs, shall in no case exceed the sum of 300*l.* sterling, and shall be given either by such surety or sureties, or by such mortgage or voluntary condemnation as aforesaid:

Eleventhly, If the security to be given by the party or parties appellant for the prosecution of the appeal and for the payment of such costs as may be awarded, shall, in manner aforesaid, be completed within three months from the date of the petition for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the court from which such appeal is brought shall make an order allowing such appeal, and the party or parties appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his, her, or their appeal, to His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, in his or their Privy Council, in such manner and under such rules as are observed in appeals made to His Majesty in Council from the plantations or colonies:

Twelfthly, Provided nevertheless, that any person, or persons feeling aggrieved by any order which may be made by, or by any proceeding of any of the said courts respecting the security to be taken upon any such appeal as aforesaid, shall be and is hereby authorized, by petition to His Majesty in Council, to apply for redress in the premises.

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered, that nothing herein contained doth or shall extend or be construed to extend to take away or abridge the undoubted right or authority of His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, to admit and receive any appeal from any judgment, decree, sentence or order of any of the said Supreme Courts, on the humble petition of any person or persons aggrieved thereby, in any case in which, and subject to any conditions or restrictions upon and under which it may seem meet to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, so to admit and receive any such appeal.

26. And it is further ordered, that in all cases of appeal allowed by any of the said Supreme Courts or by His Majesty, his heirs and successors, such court shall, on the application and at the costs of the party or parties appellant, certify and transmit to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, in his or their Privy Council, a true and exact copy of all proceedings, evidence, judgments, decrees and orders had or made in such causes so appealed, so far as the same have relation to the matter of appeal, such copies to be certified under the seal of the said court.

27. And it is further ordered, that the said Supreme Courts respectively shall in all cases of appeal to His

Majesty, his heirs and successors, execute and carry into immediate effect such judgments and orders as His Majesty, his heirs and successors, shall make thereupon, in such manner as any original judgment or decree of the said Supreme Court can or may be executed.

28. And it is hereby further ordered, that all orders heretofore made by His Majesty, or by any of his royal predecessors, in his or their Privy Council, and all laws, customs, and usages now or at any time heretofore established or in force in any of the said colonies, so far as such orders, laws or usages are in anywise repugnant to or at variance with this present order, shall be and the same are hereby revoked, abrogated, rescinded and annulled.

29. And it is further ordered, that for the purpose and within the meaning of the present order, any person lawfully administering for the time being the government of any of the said colonies, shall be deemed and taken to be the Governor thereof.

And the Right Honourable Viscount Goderich, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(signed) *C. C. Greville.*

INFERIOR COURTS OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

(This summary is derived from Mr. Clarke's excellent Work on Colonial Law.)

Under the authority of the 19th section of the preceding order, an ordinance was passed by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 13th day of September 1832, to repeal the ordinance passed on the 23d of May 1832, entitled " An Ordinance to establish and constitute Inferior Courts of Civil Justice in British Guiana," and to make other provisions for such inferior courts. It recites and repeals the former ordinance, and then proceeds as follows:—

Whereas by an order of His Majesty in Council, bearing date 20th June 1831, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to authorize the establishing of Inferior Courts of Civil Justice within this colony, having jurisdiction to a certain extent as therein described.

2. Be it therefore further Enacted, that there shall be one Inferior Court of Civil Justice for the district of Demerara and Essequibo, and another Inferior Court of Civil Justice for the district of Berbice.

3. And be it further enacted, that the said Inferior Courts shall be held by and before the Chief Justice or one of the Puisne Judges, at such times as the Judges of the Supreme Court shall direct and appoint.

4. And be it further enacted, that the said Inferior Civil Court shall have jurisdiction in cases to the amount or value of twenty pounds sterling, all claims in currency not exceeding 300 guilders being comprehended in this limitation.

5. And be it further enacted, that the Registrar or Sworn Clerk and Marshal of the respective Supreme Courts of Civil Justice shall attend the sitting of the said respective Inferior Civil Courts, and shall be entitled to receive certain fees for services respectively performed by them.

6. And be it further enacted, that when the Judges of the Supreme Court shall have made, ordained, and established all necessary rules, orders, and regulations respecting the manner and form of proceeding to be observed in the said Inferior Civil Courts, and respecting the manner and form of carrying the judgments and orders of the said Inferior Civil Courts into execution, with all such other rules, orders, and regulations as may be necessary for giving full and perfect effect to the jurisdiction of the said courts respectively, and as soon as the said rules, orders, and regulations shall have been duly promulgated this court shall thereupon frame the tariff fixing the amount of fees to which the respective officers of the said court shall be entitled for services performed by them in their respective offices; and on promulgation thereof by this court, the said tariff shall have force of law, and become binding on all parties concerned.

7. And be it further enacted, that this ordinance shall come into full operation on the first day of November next coming. And that no ignorance may be pretended of the several orders contained in this ordinance, the same shall be printed and published as customary.

Practice of the Courts.

In consequence of the Orders in Council remodelling the Supreme Court, and the subsequent establishment of Inferior Courts, local regulations were made directing the mode of proceeding in the Supreme Court and in the Inferior Courts of British Guiana. Many of these regulations can be of use only to the practitioners of law in the colony itself; but there are some which, as they may affect contracts made in this country, deserve to be extracted. The first three will give some idea of the jurisdiction of the courts now established in the colony.

Manner of Proceeding to be observed in the Supreme Courts of Civil Justice in British Guiana, made and established by the Justices of the said Courts, in pursuance of His Majesty's Order in Council, bearing date 20th June 1831.

Sect. 1. A Court of Civil Justice shall be held in George-town four times in each year, for the district of Demerara and Essequibo, and twice or three times, if necessary, in each year, in New Amsterdam, for the district of Berbice.

2. A Roll Court shall be held in each district before a puisne judge, on such days as shall from time to time be appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Courts, and shall be continued from day to day until the business brought before it shall be disposed of. Provided however, that no Roll Court shall be appointed to be held in the months of August, September, and October.

3. Before the first Roll Court of every month, in which there shall be one or more Roll Court, shall be returnable all and every citation in civil causes over which the Supreme Court has jurisdiction, except in cases of re-audition from the Roll to the Supreme Court.

27. It shall and may be lawful for the judge of the Roll, and he is hereby required to make, if need be, a

special report to the court, touching the examination, and the conduct or absence of any witness or witnesses, or other persons therein, or relating thereto; a copy of which report, in the event of any appeal to His Majesty in Council being granted, and the papers taken out shall be delivered with the same; and it shall and may be lawful for the court, after the case shall have been closed on both sides and pleaded, to call up and examine any witness who shall have been examined in the cause.

43. No plantation under execution shall be sold until one year after levy, and the particular description thereof and notice of the sale shall, at least six months previously to the day of sale, have been three times advertised in the London Gazette and Amsterdam Courant.

44. At the expiration of the year after due notice, as in s. 43, the court or chief justice, during non-session, upon petition of the marshal, shall fix a precise day of sale of such plantation, and after advertisement of such precise day for four successive Saturdays in the government newspaper of the colony, such plantation shall be sold at a credit of three, six, nine, and twelve months from the day of sale, payable in manner hereinafter stated; and in the event of the property to be sold consisting of several lots of land, with or without slaves or appurtenances, or of several lots of slaves, with or without buildings, and upon which lots respectively there shall be separate or distinct mortgages, liens or claims, the holders of such distinct mortgages, liens or claims, shall be at liberty to petition the court or chief justice during non-session for an order to sell, as it shall seem most advantageous to all parties under the circumstances of each particular case, and to enable the court to ascertain the rights of the respective parties on the decision of preference and concurrence.

55. If the purchaser of a plantation or other immoveable property sold at execution sale, be a holder of a first or second mortgage on the same, he shall not be bound to furnish security, or pay, save and except to the extent of such claims as shall appear to the court to be preferent to such first or second mortgage, and of the amount for which the purchase-money shall exceed the amount of the sum due on such first or second mortgage, provided such first or second mortgage, in virtue of which exemption from security or any part thereof shall be claimed, shall be deposited with the registrar.

72. Every barrister, advocate, attorney, and solicitor, upon his admission to practise, shall have administered to him, and shall take the following oath:—

"You shall swear that well and truly you shall serve the King's subjects, according to the best of your learning and knowledge in the law, and you shall truly counsel and advise them that shall retain you according to the best of your skill, and you shall not defer, protract, nor delay their cause willingly, for lucre or hope of reward. So help you God."

And no practitioner at the bar shall be allowed to appear for a plaintiff, without filing at the time of his appearance, a power, *ad lites*, unless by leave of the court, nor for any defendant without filing, at the time of his appearance, a copy of the citation served upon the defendant, or some other authentic voucher, as evidence of his being employed for and on behalf of such defendant.

73. Whenever the secretary shall be called upon to pass or execute a power *ad lites*, in favour of any practitioner, care shall be taken to insert therein authority to receive monies and to grant receipts, and unless such authority be inserted in the powers *ad lites*, the same shall be considered to have been intentionally withheld.

76. Edictal citations at the instance of an executor, administrator, curator, guardian, or trustee, shall be confined to two, that is to say, the first edictal citation shall be issued in the colony within one month after date of the order obtained from the chief justice, and the second, or last, so soon as the marshal shall have made his return of the edictal citation having been published three times in Europe, as in section 43, or in one month after the first shall have been called at the roll, if the publication in Europe be not required.

Manner of proceeding in the Inferior Courts of British Guiana, as established by the Judges of the Supreme Courts in pursuance of His Majesty's Order in Council of 20th June, 1831.

Section 19. There shall be no appeal from any sentence of these courts, and eight clear days after sentence shall have been pronounced, the party in whose favour the sentence is shall be at liberty to proceed in execution thereof.

28. Every one shall be at liberty to appear personally in the Inferior Courts, to conduct his own cause, or to employ by power *ad lites* a duly admitted barrister, advocate, or attorney, and no other person to appear for him; it being however understood that whenever such barrister, advocate, or attorney is employed, he shall be remunerated by his own client, and no fee or remuneration paid to any barrister, advocate, or attorney, for appearing in the Inferior Courts, shall form any part or parcel of the bill of costs to be taxed against the party condemned.

Qualifications of Assessors.

The order in Council of the 20th June, 1831, having directed that in certain cases therein mentioned, assessors should sit with the Judges of the Supreme Court, another order in Council of the date of the 15th August, 1832, was issued declaring the qualifications of such assessors. The second order was published in the colony by the proclamation of the Governor, dated on the 25th October in the same year, and was in the following terms:—

"Whereas on the 20th day of June, 1831, an order was made by His Majesty with the advice of his Privy Council, for improving the administration of justice in His Majesty's Colonies of British Guiana, Trinidad, and St. Lucia, whereby it was, amongst other things, ordered, that the assessors of the courts therein mentioned in Demerara and Berbice should be chosen and appointed in such and the same manner as the members of the Court of Civil and Criminal Justice of Demerara have heretofore been chosen and appointed, and that the assessors of the said court for the trial of criminal prosecutions in Trinidad should be chosen and appointed from and out of the members of the Cabildo of the town of Port of Spain, in the said island; and that the assessors of the said Royal Court of St. Lucia should be chosen and appointed in such and the

same manner as the members of that court, other than the First President have heretofore been chosen and appointed. And whereas it is expedient to admit to the discharge of the duties of assessors in the said courts respectively, all free adult male inhabitants of the said colonies possessing such qualification as hereinafter is mentioned: it is therefore hereby ordered by His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, that so much of the said order as is herein before recited shall be, and the same is hereby revoked and repealed. And it is hereby further ordered, that every free man, except as hereinafter exempted, between the ages of 21 years and 60 years, residing in any of the said colonies, who shall have or be beneficially entitled to, for his own use and benefit, either in his own name or in trust for him, within the same colony, 10*l.* by the year above reprises in any immoveable property either in perpetuity or for the life of himself or some other person; or who shall have within the same colony for his own use and benefit, either in his own name or in trust for him as aforesaid, 20*l.* by the year above reprises in any immoveable property held by lease or leases for the absolute term of 21 years, or some longer term, or for any term of years determinable on any life or lives; or who being a householder should be rated or assessed to any direct tax or impost, or to any rate for the relief of the poor, or other local object, on a value of not less than 20*l.* per annum; or who shall occupy a house of the annual value of 20*l.*, shall be qualified and liable to serve as an assessor, within the meaning and for the purposes of the said recited order, in the colony in which every man so qualified respectively shall reside, and for the purpose, and within the meaning of that order, all slaves whether prædial or personal shall be considered as immoveable property. Provided always, and it is further ordered, that all members of the legislative bodies of the said respective colonies, all jurors of the Supreme Courts of Justice therein, all clergymen in holy orders of the Established Church of England and Ireland, all ministers of the Kirk of Scotland, and of the Lutheran and reformed churches, all priests of the Roman Catholic faith, all persons who shall teach or preach in any congregation of Protestant dissenters, and who shall follow no secular occupation except that of schoolmaster, all doctors of law, advocates, counsel, and barristers actually practising, all attorneys at law, solicitors, and proctors actually practising, all officers of the said courts actually exercising the duties of their respective offices; all jailors and persons actually employed by and under them in the custody of prisoners; all physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries actually practising by virtue of any diploma, license, or certificate granted by any competent authority; all officers in His Majesty's navy or army on full pay, all pilots duly licensed by any competent authority; all officers of customs, and all officers actually employed as deputies or assistants to the marshals, or other executive officers of the said courts, shall be and are hereby absolutely freed and exempted from serving as such assessors as aforesaid. Provided also, and it is further ordered, that no man who hath been, or shall be convicted of any crime that is infamous, unless he shall have obtained a free pardon, shall serve as such assessor. And whereas it is necessary that provision should be made for ascertaining the names, places of abode, and descriptions, of all persons within the said respective colonies qualified and liable to serve as such assessors, for making and revising from time to time, proper lists of such persons, and for the due summoning of them in some settled rotation to serve as such assessors, and for the impartial selection of a sufficient number of persons from those so summoned to serve on every criminal prosecution.

It is further ordered, that the chief justices and other judges of the Supreme Court of the said colonies respectively, shall be, and they are hereby authorized, to make, ordain, and establish all necessary rules, orders, and regulations, respecting the manner in which the names, places of abode, and descriptions of persons within the said respective colonies, qualified and liable to serve as such assessors as aforesaid, shall be ascertained, and respecting the making and preserving in the different districts and quarters of the said respective colonies lists of all such persons, and respecting the public and other notices to be given preparatively to the compiling of any such lists, and the publication of any such lists when so compiled; and respecting the manner in which all persons whom it may concern shall be called upon or permitted to oppose or object to the insertion or omission of any such list; and respecting the manner in which every such opposition or objection shall be heard, tried, and determined; and respecting the manner of reforming, correcting, or allowing any such list; and respecting the manner and form of all such lists, when corrected and reformed, shall be recorded; and also respecting the manner, order, and form in which all persons, whose names shall be comprised in any such record, shall be summoned to attend at any sessions of any such court, there to serve as assessors, and respecting the times at which, and the manner in which such summons shall be served; and also respecting the mode in which a competent number of assessors shall be chosen, either by ballot or otherwise, from among the number so summoned to serve as assessors in the said courts; and also respecting the proper method of proceeding to preserve a due rotation amongst such assessors; and also respecting the several officers by whom, and the times and places at which the before-mentioned duties respectively shall be done and performed; and all such rules, orders, and regulations from time to time to alter, revoke, and renew, as occasion may require. Provided always, that no such rules, orders, and regulations as aforesaid be repugnant to this present order, and that the same be forthwith transmitted under the seals of such respective courts to the respective Governors, to confirm or disallow the whole or any part of such rules, orders, and regulations, as to such respective Governors may in their discretion seem fit; and the same when so confirmed by such respective Governors shall take effect and be in full force within the said respective colonies until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known; and the same shall be transmitted to His Majesty for his approbation or disallowance, in the manner directed and required by the said recited order of the 20th June, 1831, with respect to the rules, orders, and regulations of the said Supreme Court therein mentioned.

And it is further ordered, that if any public officer or other person within the said colonies respectively, who, by any such rules, orders, and regulations as aforesaid shall be required or directed to perform any duty, or to do any act in or about or connected with the several matters aforesaid or any of them, shall refuse or neglect to perform any such duty, or to do any such act, every such officer or other person shall, for every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding 10*l.* nor less than 40*s*, as to the judges of the Supreme Court of such colony wherein the same shall occur shall seem reasonable.

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And it is further ordered, that every person who, under the provision of this present order, or of any such rules, orders, and regulations as aforesaid, shall be duly summoned to serve as an assessor for the trial of any criminal prosecution in any of the said colonies, who shall not appear and serve as such assessor after being openly called three times, and on proof being made on oath of his having been duly summoned, shall forfeit and pay for every such his default, such fine, not exceeding 10*l.* nor less than 1*l.*, as the court shall deem reasonable to impose, unless some just and sufficient cause for such defaulter's absence shall be made to appear, by oath or affidavit, to the satisfaction of the court. And it is further ordered, that every fine which shall be imposed by virtue of this present order shall be imposed by a summary proceeding before the said courts respectively, on the motion of the public prosecutor of and for any such colony, and shall, when so imposed, be levied and recovered in such and the same manner and by all such ways and means as any other fine or penalty imposed by a judgment of any such court; and shall, when so recovered, be paid over to the treasurer or other receiver of His Majesty's revenue within such colony, in aid of the expenses of the civil government thereof and the administration of justice therein.

And it is further ordered, that in all criminal prosecutions before the said courts respectively, it shall be a good cause of challenge of any person summoned to serve as an assessor, that he is not qualified according to the provisions of this present order, or that he is an illiterate person and unable to read or write, and that any other cause which according to the law of England would be a good cause of challenge of any man summoned and returned to serve as a common juror on the trial of any issue joined between the King and the prisoner on any indictment for felony or misdemeanor, shall also be good cause of challenge to any assessor summoned to serve on the trial of any criminal prosecution in any of the said colonies, in so far as that part of the law of England is capable of being applied in the said colonies; and if any such cause of challenge shall be alleged, either by the public prosecutor or by any such person or persons against whom any such prosecution may be brought, the judges of the court shall forthwith proceed to enquire of, and consider the grounds of any such challenge, and shall either allow or overrule the same, as may be just; and upon such challenge being so allowed, another person shall be chosen to serve as assessor in the place and stead of the person so challenged, and so on, until a sufficient number of assessors shall appear against whom no cause, or no just cause, of challenge shall be alleged.

And it is further ordered, that after deducting six from the whole number of the persons summoned and actually appearing to act as assessors on any criminal prosecution, the public prosecutor and the person or persons against whom the prosecution may be brought, shall each have as many peremptory challenges as shall be equal to one half of the remaining number, or should the remaining number not be an even number, then the person or persons against whom the prosecution may be brought shall have one peremptory challenge more than the public prosecutor.

And it is further ordered, that before proceeding to the trial of any such criminal prosecution, each assessor shall, in open court, audibly pronounce and take the oath appointed by the law of England to be taken by petit jurors impannelled for the trial of any issue joined between the King and any person or persons arraigned upon any indictment in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at Westminster.

And it is further ordered, that the assessors so to be summoned and chosen as aforesaid, shall have, exercise, and enjoy all such and the same rights, powers, and privileges, and shall perform all such and the same duties as according to the provisions of the said recited Order in Council might be exercised, enjoyed, and performed by the assessors therein mentioned.

And it is further ordered, that this present order shall take effect and come into operation in the said respective colonies so soon as the same shall have been promulgated within any such colony by the Governor thereof, and not before; and that for the purposes and within the meaning of this present order, the officer administering the government of any such colony shall be esteemed and taken to be the Governor thereof.

And the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Goderich, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. Greville.

ASSESSORS.

An Ordinance to provide a sufficient number of Assessors to be associated with the Judges of the Supreme Courts of Criminal Justice of British Guiana, as enacted by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 5th December, 1831.

Whereas, by an order made and passed by His Majesty in Council, bearing date the 20th June, 1831, it was amongst other matters provided that three assessors shall be associated with three judges upon the trial of any person or persons in either of the Supreme Courts of the colony for any crime or offence, such assessors being entitled to deliberate and vote with such judges upon the final judgment to be pronounced in every such criminal case.

And whereas it was further provided that assessors shall be liable to be challenged on such and like grounds as may be alleged as lawful grounds of challenge against any petit juror impannelled for the trial of any indictment in England:

And whereas the number of persons to be elected, chosen, and appointed to serve as assessors must be sufficient to provide for cases of challenges held to be valid:

Cl. 1. Be it therefore enacted, that there shall be for the Supreme Criminal Court of Demerara and Essequibo a number of twelve assessors, and for the Supreme Criminal Court of Berbice a like number of twelve assessors.

2. And be it further enacted, that the right to elect assessors is and shall be vested in the College of Kiezers of British Guiana, and in the exercise of this right the college shall be bound to make a double nomination of persons for the office of assessor, to be transmitted through the hands of His Excellency the Governor to the judges of the Supreme Court, and that it shall be lawful for the said judges to select one of

the persons nominated to serve as an assessor, and the like form shall be observed on each and every occasion of a vacancy occurring in the complement of the said assessors for the said courts respectively.

3. And be it further enacted, that notification shall be sent by the secretary of the Court of Justice to each person who shall be selected in manner aforesaid, and in case of any person who shall have been selected for an assessor refusing to accept the office, or neglecting to signify his acceptance by written communication delivered to the secretary aforesaid, within fourteen days from the date of notification, such person shall be liable to a fine of 1,500 guilders in behalf of the colony, and the judges of the Supreme Court shall certify to the Governor and Court of Policy that such a fine has been incurred, whereupon, unless good and valid reason for such non-acceptance or neglect be shewn to the satisfaction of the Governor and Court of Policy, the said court shall order and direct the Colonial Receiver to proceed for the fine according to law.

4. And be it further enacted, that each and every person who shall be selected in manner aforesaid to serve as an assessor, shall, within the period of one week from the expiration of the term of fourteen days allowed to signify his acceptance of office, and whose acceptance shall have been notified to the secretary, or within such period of fourteen days if he shall have accepted the office and desires to be sworn, appear before His Excellency the Governor, the Chief Justice or one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court, and take and subscribe the following oath:

"You shall faithfully and truly discharge the duties of an assessor in the Supreme Court of Criminal Justice for Demerara and Essequibo (or for Berbice, as the case may be), and shall deliberate and vote on the final judgment to be passed on all criminal trials on which you may sit, without partiality, favour, or affection. So help you God."

After which his appointment shall be publicly notified in the Royal Gazette of the colony; His Excellency the Governor or one of the judges being, nevertheless, empowered to extend the time for taking such oath, if sufficient reasons be alleged to either of them to grant such extension of time.

5. And be it further enacted, that the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court shall have the same power to administer oaths in all cases, civil and criminal, as the Presiding Judge of the Court of Justice, styled under the said Order in Council the Chief Justice, now has, and heretofore had.

6. And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of each and every assessor to attend the sittings at each session of the Supreme Criminal Court; those assessors who are appointed for the Supreme Court of Demerara and Essequibo to attend the sittings to be held in George Town, and those assessors who are appointed for the Supreme Court at Berbice to attend the sittings in New Amsterdam respectively; and the proclamations of His Excellency the Governor for the time being in the Royal Gazette of British Guiana, appointing the time of holding such sessions respectively, shall be due and sufficient notice to all such assessors.

7. And be it further enacted, that previous to the bringing up of any person for trial, the names of all the assessors who may be in office for the time being, in the aforesaid jurisdictions respectively, written on similar pieces of paper, shall be placed in a box by the secretary of the Supreme Courts respectively, to be drawn therefrom in succession by the second puisne judge, and after three assessors are found to whom there is no legal ground of challenge or objection, the trial shall proceed.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of the several orders contained in this ordinance, these presents shall be published, affixed, and sent round for general information.

There were two other clauses in this ordinance, but they have been repealed by the following ordinance:—

An Ordinance passed by the Governor and Court of Policy on the 23d day of August, 1832, to amend an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to provide a sufficient number of Assessors to be associated with the Judges of the Supreme Court of Criminal Justice of British Guiana."

Whereas we have deemed it expedient to amend an ordinance enacted on the 21st December, 1831, and published on the 22d following, intituled "An Ordinance to provide a sufficient number of Assessors to be associated with the Judges of the Supreme Court of Criminal Justice of British Guiana:"

Be it therefore enacted that the 8th and 9th clauses of the said ordinance are hereby amended to the effect —that instead of the said clauses, the following shall be and are hereby substituted in lieu thereof respectively:—

Cl. 8. And be it further enacted, that if any person, who having been appointed an assessor and whose name having been drawn as already prescribed in clause 7, shall not be present to answer thereto, or shall decline to sit as an assessor on any such trial, he shall be liable to a fine of 100 guilders, unless good and sufficient cause be shewn to the satisfaction of the judges that such assessor is absent from unavoidable cause, or has good reason for declining to sit on such trial; and the judges shall, when they see fit, certify to His Excellency the Governor, that such fine or fines has or have been incurred; and His Excellency may thereupon, if he see fit, either grant authority to the colonial receiver to proceed by summary execution for the recovery of the said fine or fines, or submit the consideration of this proceeding to the Honourable Court of Policy.

9. And be it further enacted, that each assessor shall be liable to serve two years, and until the session is closed in which such two years may expire, should the same take place during any such session; and after having served for such period of two years, shall not be compellable to accept the office of assessor, until after the expiration of two years from the end of such service, provided nevertheless, that any person who has been elected and accepted the office of assessor may, at any time during such period of two years, be relieved from further service on payment of a fine of 1,500f., or may apply by petition to the Governor and Court of Policy to be relieved from such further service without the payment of such fine, and it shall be competent to the Governor and Court of Policy, on good and valid reasons being adduced, to relieve such person from

such further service. But any person elected an assessor, and who may have paid the fine, shall be liabl be re-elected and to serve at the expiration of two years from the period of his former election.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of the several orders contained in this ordinance, these prese shall be published, affixed, and sent round for general information.

D.—THE FALKLAND ISLANDS. [See Book II. page 142.]

In consequence of the desire now so generally evinced to settle permanently these islands, and their eli bility as penal settlements being very apparent, the following information is given in addition to that c tained in Book II.—South America. (These documents and many others relating to the subject have placed in my hands by Henry Moreing, Esq., a gentleman well qualified for carrying into effect his views as to the eligibility of the Falkland Islands for a penal settlement) :—

The Falkland Islands, called the Malouïne by the French, and the Maloina Islands by the Spaniards, fr their pretended discovery by Bouchesne de Gouin, a native of St. Malo's, are situated between lat. 52 and 51. 6. South, and long. from London 57. to 61. 30. west. They are very numerous; being stated by persons to be 300 and by others 90 in number; most of them are very small, but two, called generally e and west Falkland Islands, are large; the former being about 80 miles long by 50 broad, and the latter by 50.

These islands were first discovered by Captain Davis, who sailed under the command of Sir Th Cavendish, in 1592; but he was too much distressed at the time to make any particular observations them, nor did he even give them a name, which was reserved for Sir Richard Hawkins to do; who hav two years after, again discovered them, called them Hawkins's Maiden Land. In 1598, Sebald de Waert commanded one of Van Nooit's squadrons, fell in with these islands, and imagining himself to be the di verer, called them after himself, the Sebaldine Islands, and by this name they were placed in the ma For upwards of a century no further notice of this land is to be found until in 1689, Captain Strong, wh M.S. Journal is in the British Museum (ad. M. S. Cotton, 672), in his voyage to the south sea, met w and gave them their present name in honour of the then Lord Falkland. Dampier and various other na gators subsequently touched at them, but appear to have considered them of too little importance to ment accurate description.

Lord Anson's "voyage" first publicly pointed out the great importance it would be of to England to ha a friendly port and place of refreshment for her ships nearer to the south than the Brazils. The editor the "voyage" enters very fully into the subject, and every argument there made use of applies as strong to the present day, as when it was written. We find that soon after his Lordship was placed at the head the Admiralty, preparations were made for sending out a frigate to examine with precision the state condition of these islands; but from some cause or other the expedition never sailed. The design of an establishment on or near the coast of Patagonia was not, however, then a new scheme; Charles the was fully alive to its advantages, and had despatched Sir John Narborough at his own expense to carry into effect. The Dutch also long before had attempted to make a settlement in this quarter, but failed for want of proper information. It was not until 1764, or 172 years after we had discovered the islands, that active measures were taken to settle them. In that year, Commodore Byron was sent out for that purp by Lord Egmont, but after formally taking possession and surveying the harbours, January 1765, he sail without leaving any one in them.

About the same time, or rather a little before, a spirit of adventure had arisen in France directed to th south sea, and Mons. de Bougainville was encouraged by the French government to undertake at his ow expence the colonization of the Falkland, or as they called them, the Malouïne Islands.

The jealous policy of the Spaniards could not see a foreign settlement so near the coast of South Amer without uneasiness; they accordingly set up a claim to these islands, under the pretence that they had bee discovered by Americus Vespucci, and in 1766, Monsr. de Bougainville, having received a very large sum money to compensate him for the expense incurred, the French settlers returned to France, and their pla were occupied by some Spanish troops commanded by a Colonel Catani. The same year the first establish ment by the British was formed at Port Egmont, on the western island, by Captain Macbride, and what is very singular, the two colonies seem to have gone on until 1770, a period of four years without either havin been aware of the others vicinity; or at any rate without any communication. However in February 177 two Spanish frigates arrived at Port Egmont, the commanding officer of which expressed much surprise at seeing the English flag flying, and protested against the occupation, at the same time stating that he would refrain from any other mode of proceeding until he had acquainted his Catholic Majesty with the disagree able transaction.

These vessels were followed on the 4th of June by a fleet of five frigates having 1,700 troops on board and th English were ordered by the commander of the expedition, Don Ignacia Madariaga, immediately to depart fr that port, and totally to evacuate all the islands known by the name of Falklands. The Favourite sl of sixteen guns, with the crew of the Swift, which had been lost, forming our whole force on the station were obliged after a show of resistance to capitulate to so superior an armament, and on the 10th of Jun articles were signed by the respective commanders, by which the English were permitted to depart, taki with them as many stores as they could carry, and receiving receipts for the rest, for which the Spanish Go vernor of Port Solidad became answerable. These proceedings excited a great sensation in England, and very decided measures were taken to avenge the affront which had in a time of peace been offered to our fla Party spirit ran high on the occasion, and the subject gave rise to some brilliant debates, in both Hous of Parliament. An address was moved for and carried in the House of Lords on the restoration of the islands to Great Britain, and a long and able protest against leaving open the question of sovereignty wa drawn up and signed by Lord Chatham, the Dukes of Richmond and Devonshire, and 15 other Peers.

War, for which great preparations had been made, was however averted by the acceptance by the Ministry, f a declaration dated June 22nd 1771, and signed by the Prince de Maserano, the Spanish Ambassador, in hich the violence complained of was disavowed by the Spanish government, and restoration of the islands greed to [see next page]. We accordingly again took possession, and the Spaniards returned to Buenos yres; we subsequently abandoned the settlement as useless on the 20th March 1774, leaving the following inscription engraved on a piece of lead affixed to a conspicuous object:

Be it known to all Nations that Falkland Islands with this Fort, the storehouses, wharf, harbours, bay, " and creeks thereunto belonging, are the sole right and property of His Most Sacred Majesty George the " Third, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.; in witness whereof this " Plate is set up, and His Britannick Majesty's Colours left flying as a mark of possession by S. W. Clay-" ton, commanding officer at Falkland Islands, A. D. 1774."

From this time until 1820, a period of forty-six years during which the most extraordinary changes had aken place in every part of the world but particularly in the neighbouring continent, nothing further is to e found mentioned of the Falkland Islands. Sealers and whaling vessels of various nations seem occasionlly to have touched there, attracted by the immense herds of cattle (which had wonderfully increased from few left by the Spaniards) and by the numerous marine animals on the coasts, but claim to the sovereignty f the islands was not disputed until the period above mentioned; when Captain Weddell an intelligent ommander engaged in a whaling voyage, while laying at Port Egmont received a letter from the Commanler of a South American Patriot National frigate named the Heroine, saying that the " Supreme government of the United Provinces of South America, had taken possession of these islands in the name of the ountry to which they naturally appertain."

This communication if made known to our government met with no attention, and in 1825 the Buenos-Ayrien government proceeded to assign to a German named Louis Vernet the whole of the eastern island with all its cattle and produce as well as the neighbouring island called Staten island in perpetuity upon condition of his discharging certain arrears of pay which had accrued to some military officers in the patriot service. Vernet who appears to have embarked considerable capital in the speculation, took possession of this grant and for five or six years carried on a profitable trade in hides, oil, salt fish, &c. He endeavoured to encourage settlers, and divided the island into eleven sections, which he offered for sale, one was purchased for a small sum by a Mr. Langdon.

Don Vernet (so called) at length rather injudiciously exercised the powers which he had conferred upon himself. In 1831 in virtue of his authority as owner, governor, and commander-in-chief of the island he took upon him to seize some American vessels, which had contravened his territorial or maritime regulations, and carried them to Buenos Ayres for adjudication. They were condemned, and a garrison placed at Port Louis, this proceeding leading to an angry remonstrance and a claim to the Falkland islands, nearly caused hostilities between the two republics. While the dispute was at its height, Jan. 1833, the English government settled the question by sending the Clio, Commander Onslow, to take possession of the islands on our account, and to remove any strangers who might be located there. The wrath of the Argentine rulers was turned from Washington to St. James's, and very strong language used on the subject; but as Lord Palmerston continued firm in his views on the subject, the Cabinet of Buenos Ayres did not think it prudent to withdraw its envoy or come to a rupture, and an English vessel of war has ever since continued on that station.

This short account (in addition to the statements at Chapter III. page 142) will serve to point out the high estimation in which these islands are held by all nations as a port of shelter for their ships. Our rising empire in Australia places us in the position occupied by the Spaniards previous to the revolt of their South American colonies, and every motive which could operate as an inducement to them to occupy the Falklands by violence and the risk of war, becomes of double weight in our case from the isolated position and greater distance of our colonies.

A single glance at the map will suffice to shew the advantages of their situation. In the direct track of our ships—as nearly as possible half way between New South Wales and the mother country—in a boisterous latitude—with numerous and admirable harbours—they seem placed by nature for our especial use. Weddell gives the following latitudes and longitudes:—*Ship Harbour, New Island*, lat. 51. 42. 36. long. 61. 9. *West Point Harbour*, lat. 51. 24. 15. long. 60. 36. 30. *Port Louis*, lat. 51. 32. long. 58. 3. 30.

It unfortunately happens that almost every published account which we have of this spot has been written to serve a purpose, and must be look at with suspicion. The first detailed description of the Falklands to be met with is by Dom Pernetty, an ecclesiastic, who accompanied De Bougainville. The next is given by De Bougainville himself, in his account of his voyage round the world. Both these accounts were written after the French had given up the islands, and are evidently intended to reconcile the Spaniards to their purchase.

In the present century, the only persons who have written on the Falklands are three captains of whalers. Weddell, an Englishman, in 1825; and Murrell and Fanning, Americans, in 1832 and 1833.

Weddell, who passed two winters among the islands, says but little about the soil or climate, confining himself principally to an account of the harbours; but supposes the seasons to be much milder than they were forty years ago, which he attributes to the immense bodies of ice then found in 50. S. lat. having now almost entirely disappeared.

Morrell says " It is my opinion that something might be made of these islands; the soil is good, clear of rocks, and susceptible of easy tillage, and high cultivation. Luxuriant meadows in the interior afford excellent grazing for cattle all the year round. Though destitute of trees, there is no want of fuel, the low ground producing an abundance of excellent peat or turf, which burns well. The climate is temperate and salubrious, free from the extremes of heat or cold, though subject to frequent rains and storms of wind."

It will be apparent from these accounts that no obstacles of sufficient importance present themselves to prevent the successful formation of a penal settlement at the Falkland Isles; on the contrary, every circum-

stance seems to point out the peculiar eligibility of the Falklands for this purpose. They combine in themselves almost all the advantages, without any of the inconveniences which attach to Norfolk Island and Tasman's Peninsula, the two places recommended by the Select Committee on Transportation to be chosen as the spots on which to carry into effect their views on this important subject. Their healthiness is undoubted; while their comparative proximity to England, the total absence of inhabitants, the great abundance of cattle existing on them, and their insular position and limited extent, offer inducements to their occupation as an asylum for unfortunate criminals not to be met with in any other quarter of the globe. In fact there is no reason why these islands might not, under judicious management, become, as well as a great self-supporting penitentiary, a source of profit to the country, and an incalculable benefit to commerce. As the Eastern and Western Island are 12 miles apart, the one island might be made a place of stricter discipline than the other; and a removal from the one station to the other be a source of punishment or reward to the prisoners. There is abundance of building stone; and wood may be obtained in any quantities, and adapted for every purpose, at Staten Island and on the shores of the Straits of Magellan. Water abounds of excellent quality, and admirably situated for the construction of mills. The coast teems with fish, of which large quantities have been exported dried; and amphibious animals and whales yield oil and whalebone to a vast extent. Every circumstance therefore combines to favour the immediate colonization of these islands.

Extracts from State Papers.

Extract of a Letter from Captain George Farmer to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the "Favourite," September 2, 1770.

Sir,—The 4th of June, the "Industry," a Spanish frigate, anchored in Port Egmont Harbour, having been, they said, 53 days from Buenos Ayres, put in for water, and bound to Port Soledad. On the 7th, anchored here four Spanish frigates, which had been 26 days from Buenos Ayres, came out in company with the "Industry," and parted with her four days before. On the arrival of these ships, the "Industry" hoisted a broad pennant. I now ordered most of the officers and men belonging to the late "Swift" on shore to defend the settlement, and ordered Captain Maltby to get the "Favourite" nearer in to Jason's Cove. One of the frigates sent an officer on board to acquaint Captain Maltby that if weighed they would fire into him, which he took no notice of, but got under sail. The Spanish frigate fired two shots, which fell to leeward of the "Favourite." Three of them got under weigh, and kept working to the windward, as did the "Favourite." Captain Maltby sent an officer on board the Spanish commodore to know why one of the ships under his command had fired two shots at the "Favourite." His answer was, they were not fired at the "Favourite," but as signals to him.

Since the first appearance of those ships, I began to clear the stores out of the block-house. The four 12-pounders at the battery were sunk so low in water and mud, that they were entirely useless. I had them transported to the block-house, and had port-holes cut out for them, with a platform before, covered round with the cordage.

We now wrote to the Spanish commodore, desiring, as he had received the refreshments he stood in need of, that he would depart from hence. His answers, with the preparations they were making, left us no doubt of their real intention. The Spanish commodore in one of his letters desired us to send to view the troops that were ready for landing, which we did on the evening of the 9th.

Our officers reported them to be (seamen and all included) about 1,600, with a train of artillery sufficient to reduce a regular fortification, and five frigates from 20 to 32 tons. By this time the frigates had warped in shore, and moored head and stern opposite to the block-house and battery.

At night Captain Maltby, with 50 of the "Favourite's" men, came on shore, and brought with them two six-pounders, swivels, small arms, ammunition, &c. The next morning, a part of the Spanish troops and artillery landed about half a mile to the northward of us. When they had advanced about half way to us from where they had landed, the rest of their boats, with the remainder of the troops and artillery, put off from one of the frigates, and rowed right in for the cove, covered by the fire of the frigates, whose shot went over the block-house.

We fired some shot, and (not seeing the least probability of being able, against such a superior force, to defend the settlement) hoisted a flag of truce, and desired articles of capitulation, which were in part granted. Their troops then landed, and took possession of the place.

I send you by Mr. Gower (late lieutenant of the "Swift"), who goes express, copies of all the letters, articles, and capitulation, receipts, &c. that passed between the Spaniards and us.

I am, &c. &c. *George Farmer.*

Copy of a Letter from the Spanish Commodore, John Ignacio Madariaga, to Captain George Farmer, dated in the Bay of Cruisada, 8th June, 1770.

My dear Sir,—Finding myself with incomparable superior forces of troops, train of artillery, utensils, ammunition, and all the rest corresponding, for to reduce a regular fortification, with 1,400 men for disembarking, for which 526 are of choice regular troops, as you may see, I see myself obliged in this case to intimate to you, according to the orders of my court, that you should quit that began establishment; for, if you don't execute it amicably, I will oblige you by force, and you will be answerable for all the ill results of the action and measures I shall take. I am always at your service; pray unto God to preserve you many years.

I kiss your hand, &c. &c. *John Ignacio Madariaga.*

Translation of the Declaration signed and delivered by Prince de Maserano Ambassador from His Catholic Majesty, dated 22d January 1771.

His Britannic Majesty having complained of the violence which was committed on the 10th of June 1770, at the island commonly called the great Malouine, and by the English, Falkland's Island, in obliging by force, the commander and subjects of His Britannic Majesty to evacuate the port by them called Egmont, a step offensive to the honor of his Crown; the Prince de Maserano, Ambassador Extraordinary of His Catholic Majesty, has received orders to declare that His Catholic Majesty, considering the desire with which he is animated for peace, and for the maintenance of good harmony with His Britannic Majesty, and reflecting that this event might interrupt it, has seen with displeasure this expedition tending to disturb it; and in the persuasion in which he is, of the reciprocity of sentiments of His Britannic Majesty, and of its being far from his intention to authorize any thing that might disturb the good understanding between the two courts, His Catholic Majesty does disavow the said violent enterprize; and in consequence, the Prince de Maserano declares, that His Catholic Majesty engages to give immediate orders that things shall be restored in the great Malouine, at the port called Egmont, precisely to the state in which they were before the 10th of June 1770; for which purpose His Catholic Majesty will give orders to one of his officers, to deliver up to the officer authorized by His Britannic Majesty, the port and fort called Egmont; with all the artillery, stores and effects of His Britannic Majesty and his subjects, which were at that place on the day above named, agreeable to the inventory which has been made of them.

The Prince de Maserano declares at the same time in the name of the King his master, that the engagement of his said Catholic Majesty to restore to His Britannic Majesty the possession of the port and fort called Egmont, cannot, nor ought, anywise to affect the question of the prior right of sovereignty of the Malouine Islands, otherwise called Falkland Islands. In witness whereof, I the underwritten, Ambassador Extraordinary, have signed the present declaration with my usual signature, and caused it to be sealed with our arms. London, the 22d day of January 1771.

(signed) *Le Prince de Maserano.* (L. S.)

Translation of the Earl of Rochford's Acceptance, dated January 22d, 1791, of the Prince de Maserano's Declaration of the same date.

His Catholic Majesty having authorized the Prince of Maserano, his Ambassador Extraordinary, to offer in His Majesty's ame, to the King of Great Britain, a satisfaction for the injury done to His Britannic Majesty, by dispossessing him of the ort and fort of Port Egmont; and the said ambassador having this day signed a declaration, which he has just delivered) me, expressing therein, that His Catholic Majesty being desirous to restore the good harmony and friendship which efore subsisted between the two crowns, does disavow the expedition against Port Egmont, in which force has been ised against His Britannic Majesty's possessions, commander and subjects; and does also engage that all things shall e immediately restored to the precise situation in which they stood before the 10th of June 1770; and that His Catholic lajesty shall give orders in consequence to one of his officers, to deliver up to the officer appointed by His Britannic lajesty, the port and fort of Port Egmont, as also all his Britannic Majesty's artillery, stores and effects, as well as those f his subjects, according to the inventory which has been made of them. And the said ambassador having moreover ngaged in His Catholic Majesty's name, that what is contained in the said declaration shall be carried into effect by His aid Catholic Majesty, and that duplicates of His Catholic Majesty's orders to his officers shall be delivered into the ıands of one his Britannic Majesty's principal secretary's of state within six weeks: his said Britannic Majesty, in order o show the friendly disposition on his part, has authorized me to declare, that he will look upon the said declaration of 'rince de Maserano, together with the full performance of the said engagement on the part of His Catholic Majesty, as a atisfaction for the injury done to his Crown of Great Britain. In witness whereof, I the underwritten, one of His Briannic Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, have signed these presents with my usual signature, and have caused hem to be sealed with our arms. London, January 22d, 1771.

(signed) *Rochford.* (L. S.)

APPENDIX III.—NORTH AMERICA.

A.—Trade of the United Kingdom with the British North American Colonies, from 1827 to 1836, both inclusive.

	Years.	Official Value of Imports from the several Colonies.	Official Value of Exports to the several Colonies.			Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported.		Years.	Official value of Imports from the several Colonies.	Official Value of Exports to the several Colonies.			Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported.
			British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.					British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	Total Exports.	
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.			£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Canada.	1827	468766	794637	155853	950490	617709	Newfoundland and the Coast of Labrador.	1827	200045	256016	60884	316900	293595
	1828	466065	1059225	189058	1248283	787289		1828	237761	286298	69703	356001	307420
	1829	569452	980476	136946	1117422	709141		1829	243628	306604	67213	373818	339700
	1830	682202	1388201	181819	1570020	997502		1830	264032	278353	48392	326745	294250
	1831	902915	1749847	172242	1922089	1136819		1831	256086	318253	38182	356435	314833
	1832	795652	1863118	215831	2078949	1173587		1832	226324	341487	42699	384186	309017
	1833	756466	1789876	210335	2100211	1171565		1833	302323	337886	56251	394137	301750
	1834	613598	1171540	168085	1339625	799912		1834	181566	298361	55620	353981	273126
	1835	629051	1842176	285355	2127531	1184985		1835	224378	338386	48816	387202	302815
	1836	633575	2388861	350646	2739507	1539153		1836	195860	343322	56171	399493	297823
New Brunswick.	1827	226372	207690	29250	236940	199584	Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company.	1827	51171	23150	4188	27338	33759
	1828	246013	293268	32009	325277	269622		1828	54961	35110	4933	40043	41701
	1829	213843	252225	22698	274923	224393		1829	60522	60037	7815	67852	64662
	1830	220094	245899	30596	276491	215448		1830	32857	81900	8244	90144	91136
	1831	220524	312874	25549	338333	266801		1831	66672	49653	6208	55861	59273
	1832	243800	390666	26417	417083	281500		1832	39379	36326	4144	40470	43413
	1833	251033	430880	23281	454161	316529		1833	7173	31890	8206	40096	40016
	1834	220418	481001	38061	519062	350993		1834	64226	48210	6059	54269	57473
	1835	286416	515402	46149	561551	388765		1835	65082	53583	7283	60866	69488
	1836	249442	710006	133162	843168	553864		1836	26313	35620	5761	41381	49129
Nova Scotia, C. Breton, Prince Edward's Island.	1827	43165	287217	28320	315537	252704	Aggregate of the Trade.	1827	989519	1568710	278495	1847205	1397351
	1828	48161	326254	27050	353304	285011		1828	1052961	2009155	322753	2322908	1691043
	1829	61701	275526	22441	297967	243828		1829	1149146	1874869	257113	2131982	1581724
	1830	66664	321413	34750	356163	258797		1830	1265849	2315766	303797	2619563	1857133
	1831	86386	427978	29794	457772	311601		1831	1532583	2858515	271975	3130490	2089327
	1832	94288	356514	31034	387548	268208		1832	1399443	2988111	320125	3308236	2075725
	1833	85547	350486	28363	378849	262690		1833	1402542	2941018	426436	3367454	2092550
	1834	88015	262463	22781	285244	189565		1834	1167823	2261575	290606	2552181	1671069
	1835	75434	306876	38692	345568	212105		1835	1280361	3056423	426295	3482718	2158158
	1836	57970	393382	50045	443427	292322		1836	1163160	3871191	595785	4466976	2732291

Note.—The declaration of real value in the entries at the Custom House is required only in the Case of British or Irish produce or manufactures exported.

B.—Exports of Staple Articles from Montreal,* Years ending 5 January. [Custom House.]

Produce.		1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.
Ashes, pot, Canada	barrels	18889	10977	14091	7551	18901	17120	18324
Ditto do. Un. States	do.	2697	7013	1334	111	—	—	—
Ditto pearl, Canada	do.	12830	4481	4436	3264	4765	8656	9886
Ditto do. Un. States	do.	2900	3979	3740	208	—	—	—
Apples	do.	128	40	107	95	352	36	157
Biscuits	cwts.	—	—	335	20	15	—	—
Bones	pieces	—	—	2000	3	66	100	11
Blubber	casks	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Butter	kegs	—	—	103	348	51	193	—
Candles	boxes	—	—	100	200	239	42	—
Castorum	lbs.	390	350	260	1	71	4	2
Skins, beaver	No.	Forty-seven packages nearly equal to 1833.	6498	3811	442	3259	225	1830
– bears and cubs	do.		204	537	184	134	123	863
– deer	do.		547	—	—	24	—	2
– fishers	do.		194	249	179	224	138	414
– fox	do.		48	751	63	832	1585	1815
– lynx	do.		207	187	106	90	55	139
– martin	do.		4389	8322	7080	4898	2366	12005
– minx	do.		1171	2016	1237	4447	716	2073
– musk rat	do.		45274	49538	36469	41704	—	31715
– otter	do.		11960	1871	894	1169	369	904
– seal†	do.		—	—	—	—	—	—
– racoon	do.		139	130	156	146	1272	217
– wolvereen	do.		—	1	—	1	—	4
– wolves	do.		56	—	1	4	2	14
Flour	barrels	30167	16164	32218	16794	20918	26107	3929
Grain, wheat	minots	778685	488815	547357	245798	55255	49 bush.	795
– pease	do.	2352	1360	186	1104	4170	67 bush.	10
Hides, raw	No.	—	—	2510	636	—	—	—
Beef	barrels	—	—	1441	62	693	389	471
Pork	do.	—	—	1266	5	1003	174	973
Oil cake	lbs.	—	—	48000	53984	41014	57	581
Oars, ash	No.	711	36	1899	2162	2422	2178	378
Staves, W. I.	do.	120244	116978	218433	263771	248997	237141	238481
– standard	do.	134557	149724	98671	98117	164065	171424	98638
– barrel	do.	—	—	15644	3876	14275	—	13730
– foreign	do.	—	—	7197	—	—	—	—
– ash	do.	16447	3000	—	—	—	—	—
Timber	tons	—	50	123	19	139	52	17
– birch	do.	—	8	7	13	4	67	6
– basswood	do.	2	—	3	3	—	—	6
– elm	do.	—	736	203	346	858	576	525
– oak	do.	285	931	719	300	792	569	505
– pine	do.	553	1320	1092	787	1628	2103	368
– butter nut	do.	463	35	—	4	5	1	3
Boards	pieces	—	20815	28171	13088	2965	—	44232
Deals	do.	40292	7593	64788	37506	19277	49993	2156
Deal ends	do.	6292	3500	5853	2520	306	1337	—
Planks	do.	233	1091	782	682	4126	—	—
Handspikes	do.	—	2754	6020	1662	7034	5737	5390
Soap	boxes	—	—	110	95	—	—	—
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	50000	23954	14000	—	9 hds.	2 hd. 2k.	‡
Wax	do.	6000	2460	—	3	1	1	—
Ditto	casks	—	—	—	7	3	3	1

* Montreal first became a port of entry in 1831. † 5 puncheons and 2 hogsheads.
‡ 2 casks 1 keg, 1 cask 3 kegs.

C.—Exports of Canadian Produce from Quebec, Years ending 5th January. [Custom House.]

Produce.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.
hes, pot . bls.	22405	23493	33676	30153	10625	7579	8264	4147	5447	4200
pearl . do.	10414	9548	12245	19762	5352	5175	2881	1331	2466	1305
ıples . do.	1035	635	1001	852	112	388	276	471	261	484
ef . . do.	4931	5941	4123	4251	4577	3909	2345	2596	1655	3189
half . do.	1721	2514	2066	1359	1021	484	—	972	342	558
round & tong. lbs.	54722	68675	42539	24520	15810	18887	25160	11545	6600	6400
ıtter . do.	83041	142682	151469	35026	16382	26936	—	—	43682	60291
scuit . cwts.	2054	1630	9932	7210	4237	2380	2641	2232	774	1635
our . bls.	35506	25524	71839	81264	34769	59691	66057	69339	83921	29383
sh, alewives do.	—	—	—	626	506	657	—	—	—	—
cod . cwts.	12182	11453	11922	14624	5760	5617	6006	7155	3084	5911
herrings and mackerel . bls.	2020	1368	1018	718	1218	575	985	783	586	692
ditto ditto bxs.	47	35	107	—	360	175	497	48	—	—
shad . bls.	—	—	—	—	—	118	—	—	—	—
salmon . tcs.	170	479	352	201	278	161	72	126	51	178
ditto . bls.	141	179	244	301	158	59	203	275	141	256
ditto . ½ bls.	153	79	19	16	73	23	—	41	124	88
ditto . kits.	56	5	75	—	47	—	310	21	—	—
smoked . bxs.	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ain, wheat min.	120112	40462	590101	1329269	174765	106301	166771	2122	1958	50
Indian meal bls.	3422	3688	1942	498	594	476	887	61	74	30
oat or rye ditto do.	75	155	—	115	—	429	60	48	16	4
flax-seed min.	1454	4183	895	70	—	1345	1167	3314	4053	496
oats . do.	20047	8542	35516	35246	70	6185	1637	2732	8405	1124
ditto . bgs.	—	—	—	—	—	1822	—	—	—	—
pease . min.	21188	12791	17750	7074	668	1748	3439	1426	1740	1165
barley, &c. . do.	—	—	—	11161	—	—	985	950	1290	26
ams & sausages kgs.	1348	3813	3629	—	—	43	—	—	—	—
ditto . lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	10884	—	—	—	—
ırd . do.	27977	37755	38425	6164	8370	13020	16108	—	19369	18860
ork . bls.	12205	10941	11297	9115	7753	10118	9868	6051	5256	6516
tto . ½ do.	1392	1361	1174	79	791	399	268	243	300	173
mber, ash . tons	2019	4339	2421	2016	1477	1394	4364	3180	3179	2866
birch, maple &c. do.	1074	1788	1256	1153	372	486	—	1427	1519	1107
elm . do.	7188	8655	8277	10660	16218	11528	12736	15196	18163	23491
oak . do.	24720	20070	13213	18672	20084	26125	221	—	—	—
pine . do.	110795	167158	155727	186597	178659	188778	237934	301709	313816	277878
broad planks do.	—	—	—	—	—	4804	9738	—	—	—
battens . piec.	25815	63021	59139	29738	30365	89478	91673	29861	41217	27832
billets . do.	—	—	—	—	—	174	—	—	—	—
deals . do.	1056750	1717233	1644522	1715546	1805416	2083302	2440443	2111731	2579147	2636896
deal ends . do.	39794	43558	56291	89834	108152	69865	131395	103155	111011	105555
masts & bowsp. no.	636	988	255	885	1641	776	1521	513	417	689
spars . do.	2179	2776	2165	1710	2120	3104	3304	2633	2412	2266
knees . do.	—	—	—	—	—	230	93	—	—	—
oars . do.	26170	27477	11837	14879	25206	17973	24404	13067	13836	20345
hoops . do.	105700	99550	146360	189000	20379	77990	92000	26000	29200	59100
treenails . do.	1100	3150	2000	4872	20000	23756	—	3011	34600	19381
shingles . do.	30500	160865	56040	51200	157790	37100	18000	35500	32500	121000
lathwood . cords	743	1067	1144	1721	2030	19464	1937	2452	2508	2715
aves, side and heading . pieces	—	—	—	—	—	752500	1908634	1830273	1947740	1143582
pipe & punch do.	5234247	7901984	6328349	5544461	4734992	2939049	3381574	3913328	3512804	3841328
barrel . do.	—	—	—	—	—	848819	604916	341634	873954	812276
ıal ends . do.	39794	43588	32177	29459	12510	4754	131395	103155	111011	105555
packs . packs	11428	7761	8398	10279	9689	6426	2070	—	—	—
andspikes . no.	15858	22157	22180	15076	4344	13028	18485	20584	15525	15378
obacco-leaf . lbs.	37614	136556	19651	35607	—	5890	5757	5432	15 hds.	—
urs, beaver . skins	10660	8858	10650	68592	6428	5490	2877	5891	8039	5026
bear & cub do.	543	377	533	361	180	264	1979	134	254	257
fox . do.	6740	1772	1669	408	1510	684	228	—	—	1894
fisher . do.	429	202	2800	214	52	47	57	60	175	169
lynx . do.	650	384	430	393	491	385	365	112	70	238
minx . do.	2891	3100	100	1612	583	530	634	447	850	761
martin . do.	24470	13542	13162	10739	3610	4536	3814	4011	11683	11807

Exports of Canadian Produce from Quebec, Years ending 5th January—*continued.*

Produce.		1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	183[illegible]
Furs, muskrat	skins	48318	43716	34403	43377	13991	16848	42051	15182	27188	[illegible]
– otter	do.	1354	1223	1538	1670	896	729	—	899	1297	[illegible]
– racoons	do.	197	110	141	89	90	4	41	19	72	[illegible]
– wolverine	do.	5	4	18	26	16	16	3	25	30	[illegible]
– castrotum	lbs.	—	—	—	—	215	169	169	227	276	[illegible]
– seal skins	packs	—	—	—	—	46755	30	—	—	2500	[illegible]
– buffalo	skin.	—	—	—	38	24	31	—	88	97	[illegible]
– deer	do.	16	1326	1228	645	171	—	1	—	1	—
– rats and cats	do.	26	97	—	376	—	—	—	58	—	—
– fishers' tails	do.	—	280	160	151	—	—	57	60	175	[illegible]
– martins' do.	do.	300	1994	440	2140	—	—	3814	4011	11683	[illegible]
– minx do.	do.	—	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
– racoon do.	do.	—	29	—	—	—	—	41	19	72	[illegible]
– hare do.	do.	33	—	—	—	—	—	228	113	417	[illegible]

D.—Quantities of corn, grain, meal and flour imported into the United Kingdom from the British North American colonies from 1815 to 1833 :—

Yrs.	Qrs.	Yrs.	Qrs.	Yrs.	Qrs.	Yrs.	Qrs.
1815	25	1820	40897	1825	95059	1830	79634
1816	3	1821	40916	1826	30500	1831	200000
1817	25877	1822	23439	1827	61035	1832	190000
1818	56618	1823	209	1828	21600	1833	100204
1819	14257	1824	891	1829	7335	1834	

E.—The annexed statement exhibits the total value of the exports of the United States in her trade with the British West Indies and American colonies separately, and the tonnage engaged in that trade departing from the United States, from 1821 to 1833, inclusive :—

Year.	British West Indies.			Year.	British American Colonies.		
		Tonnage.			Tonnage.		
	Value of Exports.	Domestic.	Foreign.		Domestic.	Foreign.	Value of Exports.
1821	265102	22083	..	1821	112223	3169	2009791
1822	452141	28720	101	1822	90917	11846	1897559
1823	1627967	68350	8654	1823	52776	12023	1821469
1824	1771008	91637	7567	1824	53951	9130	7757241
1825	1647046	93967	6120	1825	61520	10139	2539964
1826	2110802	99732	8120	1826	76191	10103	2588549
1827	690575	26796	7775	1827	60378	11145	2830674
1828	28855	7974	..	1828	63801	10658	2674674
1829	6521	5418	..	1829	93645	4409	2765909
1830	1901	2395	..	1830	117171	14267	3786373
1831	1441253	40922	17903	1831	79364	94776	4061838
1832	1689276	66769	19357	1832	65056	108671	3614885
1833	1810494	61526	21775	1833	212328	247923	4128185

F.—Prices of Baltic timber, &c. from 1801 to 1829.

Years.	Price of Baltic timber per load.			Duty on Baltic timber in Foreign ships.			Net price deducting duty.			Total imported from the Baltic.	Total from British settlements.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1801	5	15	0	0	10	11	5	4	1	158770	309[illegible]
1802	4	5	0		..		3	14	1	252672	5145
1803	5	5	0	1	0	9	4	4	1	280550	12133
1804	4	15	0		..		3	14	3	275429	14835
1805	4	15	0		..		3	14	3	248717	130[illegible]
1806	7	6	0		..		5	19	3	144054	161[illegible]
1807	6	0	0		..		4	19	3	213636	265[illegible]
1808	11	11	0		..		9	10	3	26764	60467
1809	16	10	0	1	8	8	15	1	4	54620	908[illegible]
1810	13	5	0	2	17	4	10	7	8	135626	125313
1811	13	10	0		..		10	12	8	124765	154[illegible]
1812	10	5	0		..		7	7	8	27176	1717[illegible]
1813	13	0	0	3	8	1	9	11	11	..	..
1814	9	15	0		..		6	6	11	126289	507[illegible]
1815	8	15	0		..		5	6	11	194503	122912
1816	6	0	0		..		2	11	11	79885	1537[illegible]
1817	6	0	0		..		2	11	11	86715	162611
1818	6	10	0		..		3	1	11	141885	248669
1819	6	7	6	3	8	0	2	19	6	119237	32292[illegible]
1820	6	0	0		..		2	12	0	65841	307813
1821	5	7	0	2	17	0	2	9	6	99202	317563
1822	5	5	0		..		2	8	0	137248	34[illegible]
1823	5	8	0		..		2	0	11	161472	383747
1824	5	6	0	2	15	0	2	0	11	195900	415363
1825	5	10	0		..		2	15	0	286871	467[illegible]
1826	5	0	0		..		2	5	0	156078	455[illegible]
1827	5	2	6		..		2	6	6	173382	343203
1828	5	2	6		..		2	6	6	144522	372613
1829	5	0	0		..		2	5	0	150974	363531

The Duty on Colonial timber, was, in 1801–2, fr[illegible] 1803 to 1805 inclusive, 1*s.* 6*d.*; 1804 to 18[illegible] free; 1821 to 1829, 10*s.*

G.—**Banking Institutions* in the North American Colonies.** (From a succinct and excellent statement on banking in North American Colonies, by R. F. Young, Esq. of Nova Scotia.)

Where situate.	When founded.	Capital paid up.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie in hand.	Loans and Discounts.	Last Amount Dividend and Bonus.	Surplus Specie in hand.	Debts unpaid and over due.	Date of Statement.
Lower Canada.		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		£.	£.	
Bank of Montreal—Branch at Quebec	1818	250000	194039	266997	119766	620950	14 per cent.	27249	2779	16 May, 1836.
City Bank, ditto, 2 Agencies	..	200000	85000	29894	20185	278308	7 ditto	5220	1514	15 do. do.
Banque du People, is a Societé en Commendite.	†									
Commercial Bank, ditto, Mills & Co. (a private partnership.)	†									
St. Hyacynthe Bank, a Societé en Commendite.	1837 †									
Quebec Bank	1821	75000	59384	44554	12844	117667	None since 1833.	12285	18000	5 Nov. 1835.
Upper Canada.										
Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, and 12 Branches and Agencies.	1819	200000	226654	157620	63796	413976	Average 10 per cent.	11073	56355	16 do. 1836.
Farmers' Bank, ditto, 4 ditto	†									
People's Bank, ditto	†									
Agricultural Bank, ditto, Truscott, Green & Co.	†									
Commercial Bank, Kingston, 16 Branches and Agencies.	1832	186450	175123	33367	46935	331709	10 per cent.	1912	11582	7 do. do.
Gore Bank, Hamilton	1835	61005	27912	6241	20832	68504	None	1053	1324	28 do. do.
Nova Scotia.										
Halifax Banking Company (a private partnership.)	1825	†								
Bank of Nova Scotia (Charter)	1832	62500	30944	40276	36834	68379	6 per cent.	1003	416	30 Jan. 1836.
Province Paper	..	..	57000	‡						
New Brunswick.										
Bank of New Brunswick, St. John's	1820	50000	50809	42657	28908	89004	9 ditto	555	Nil...	2 May, do.
Commercial ditto—Branch at Miramichi.	1834	95188	61641	28650	20584	148980	10 ditto	835	..	8 Oct. do.
City Bank ditto (Charter) .. •	1836	50000	†							
Central Bank, Frederickton	1834	15000	37986	13911	16845	37705	9 ditto	139	..	4 Jan. do.
Charlotte County Bank..	1825	15000	†							
St. Stephen's Bank..	1836	15000	†							
Prince Edward Island.§										
Treasury Notes	..	..	14 00							
Newfoundland.‖										

* The extent of the banking capital at present paid up in the North American Colonies is rather more than 1,500,000*l.* currency, which sustain an average circulation of about 1,200,000*l.*; the banks hold average deposits to the amount of 800,000*l.*, the whole amount of which, excepting some 10,000*l.* or 20,000*l.*, is held by them without payment of any interest whatever. The average amount of loans and discounts made by the banks to their customers is about 2,700,000*l.*—*Mr. Carter's Speech, published in the London Economist, 1st of July,* 1837.

† No statements published. ‡ Received at the Provisional Treasury in payment of duties. § No banking establishment. ‖ No banks and no paper.

H. Duties received at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal during the Years ending 5th January, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837.

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.
QUEBEC:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1st. Under authority of Acts passed prior to 18 Geo. III. c. 12	34203	30420	22202	23319	14001	
2nd. Ditto subsequent to ditto	4310	3906	2958	2845	3055	
3rd. Under colonial authority	67605	63877	58119	41861	39025	
Total Quebec . . . . . . £.	106118	98203	83281	68026	56082	
MONTREAL:						
1st. Acts prior to 18 Geo. III., c. 12	833	956	479	521	421	
2nd. Subsequent to ditto	2547	4443	2166	3314	3253	
3rd. Under authority 14 Geo. III., c. 88	7043	14734	10123	16958	8576	
4th. Under colonial authority	42257	61548	32434	53692	55654	
Total Montreal . . . . . . £.	52680	81681	45204	74486	67905	
Total Quebec . . . . . . £.	106118	98203	83281	68026	56082	
Grand Total . . . . . . £.	158798	179884	128485	142512	123988	

I. Comparative Statement of the Duties on Foreign Merchandize consumed in the Northern Colonies of Great Britain and in the United States.

Colonial Duties.	Duties in the United States.	Colonial Duties.	Duties in the United States.
Woollens, Brit. 2½ per c.	45 to 168 per cent.	Salt, free	20 cts. per bushel of 56 lbs.
Cottons, do. 2½ „	27½ to 125 per cent.	Sugar, 111 cts. for 112 lbs., 1 ct.	3 cents per pound.
Silks, do. 2½ „	20 and 30 per cent.	Brandy, gallon, 22 ct. . .	53 to 85 cents.
Linens, do. 2½ „	25 per cent.	Gin, ditto, 22 . .	57 to 90 cents.
Earthenw. do. 2½ „	20 per cent.	Rum, ditto, 21 . .	53 to 85 cents.
China, do. 2½ „	25 per cent.	Coffee, 111 cts. for 112 lbs. 1 ct.	5 cents per pound.
Glassware, do. 2½ „	20 to 70 per cent.	Pepper and spices generally free, if imported from a warehouse in Great Britain.	Specific duties amounting to from 50 to 150 per cent.
Hardware, do. 2½ „	25 per cent.	Wine, in casks, from 1½ to 5 or 6 cts. per gallon, being 7½ per ct. ad val.	10 to 50 cents per gallon.
Rolled iron of various kinds, 2½ per cent.	125 to 180 per cent.	Ditto, in bottles, about 13 cts. per gallon.	30 to 50 cents per gallon.
When the above articles are imported from foreign countries, 20 to 30 per cent.		Teas, Bohea, lb. 3½ cts.	14 cents.
Iron, in bars, per ton, foreign, about 3 dols. 50 cts. British ⅔.	22, 40, and dollars for rolled.	Hyson, do. 10 cts.	40 cents.
Hemp, per ton, 7½ per cent., about 7 50; if from a warehouse in Great Britain, free.	55, and 60 dollars in 1831.	All other kinds, 6¾	25, 28, and 50 cents.
Flax, per ton, 7½ per cent.	45, and 60 dollars in 1833.	A long list of free articles.	

K.—Trade of British Northern Colonies, viz. Hudson Bay, Newfoundland, Coast of Labrador, Canada, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, from 1697 to 1822.*

Years.	Imports from	Exports to	Years.	Imports from	Exports to	Years.	Imports from	Exports to	Years.	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£		£	£		£	£		£	£
w 1697	11379	22950	P 1729	57499	17403	w 1760	36236	179046	P 1791	214303	894617
P 1698	12930	18473	P 1730	41596	24040	w 1761	51867	350786	P 1792	255798	1119991
P 1699	22637	18604	P 1731	45353	21863	w 1762	69875	214085	w 1793	210345	904522
P 1700	19201	26075	P 1732	68846	31043	P 1763	74386	226124	w 1794	241026	971271
P 1701	19701	10814	P 1733	40848	33674	P 1764	85009	354205	w 1795	314761	999781
w 1702	13602	7397	P 1734	41095	22862	P 1765	94074	344545	w 1796	203844	814671
w 1703	59975	4757	P 1735	39580	27767	P 1766	104656	457457	w 1797	213054	845325
w 1704	13401	9612	P 1736	41933	30289	P 1767	103435	280943	w 1798	220109	1054012
w 1705	5008	10617	P 1737	54565	42165	P 1768	95306	184031	w 1799	170076	1091996
w 1706	18881	9687	P 1738	45487	37700	P 1769	105300	263854	w 1800	392690	975872
w 1707	9011	10533	w 1739	60412	35730	P 1770	105709	373541	w 1801	455575	1017458
w 1708	12178	15927	w 1740	55457	25399	P 1771	100376	319173	P 1802	367935	1350896
w 1709	13736	11158	w 1741	58175	24454	P 1772	130340	353701	w 1803	327960	1082107
w 1710	13965	13034	w 1742	63921	42768	P 1773	123121	429983	w 1804	377790	1056349
w 1711	11406	6590	w 1743	46540	38595	P 1774	136479	438283	w 1805	293515	865311
w 1712	26356	12218	w 1744	30389	26702	w 1775	135775	658943	w 1806	330092	950662
P 1713	18739	7570	w 1745	39868	32295	w 1776	119053	829816	w 1807	449730	1061127
P 1714	18806	11950	w 1746	44334	41212	w 1777	120387	1653009	w 1808	826989	1125058
P 1715	11288	9522	w 1747	34960	56423	w 1778	131805	1030313	w 1809	678361	1748115
P 1716	22536	8421	w 1748	57171	42839	w 1779	135217	842365	w 1810	885046	1844558
P 1717	19731	8915	P 1749	51535	68387	w 1780	120403	837352	w 1811	202163	1909689
w 1718	22714	9981	P 1750	46207	63117	w 1781	118926	535600	w 1812	719683	1419019
w 1719	15066	9411	P 1751	57818	100329	w 1782	222860	701660	w 1814	322899	4093062
w 1720	25590	13756	P 1752	49600	69685	w 1783	149971	732310	w 1815	368673	3098617
w 1721	28847	8603	P 1753	48632	74257	P 1784	179961	760280	P 1816	493025	2208041
P 1722	32553	14224	P 1754	41871	70166	P 1785	208532	691288	P 1817	615032	1395570
P 1723	29683	12919	P 1755	45590	64847	P 1786	201632	790544	P 1818	690432	1795264
P 1724	26315	14121	w 1756	29693	76539	P 1787	213231	913258	P 1819	751003	2001033
P 1725	30586	24938	w 1757	41696	98170	P 1788	249500	895393	P 1820	841271	1676181
P 1726	28699	15732	w 1758	46254	119141	P 1789	237444	874355	P 1821	844278	1395593
P 1727	48605	12742	w 1759	58725	139389	P 1790	202314	840673	P 1822	780970	1534858
P 1728	51176	16773									

	Years.	Imports from	Exports to
Periods of war ending.	1697	11379	[illegible]
	1712	17956	[illegible]
	1721	23034	[illegible]
	1748	49167	[illegible]
	1762	47764	[illegible]
	1783	139377	[illegible]
	1801	269053	[illegible]
	1815	531925	[illegible]
Periods of peace ending.	1701	16617	[illegible]
	1717	18120	[illegible]
	1738	42613	[illegible]
	1755	48750	[illegible]
	1774	104849	[illegible]
	1792	221413	[illegible]
	1802	367935	[illegible]
	1822	716572	[illegible]

* [The figures in the table are derived from a chart prepared by Cæsar Moreau in 1823, and grounded on public documents.]

L.—Clergy, North America.—Estimate of the Charge of defraying the Expenses of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the British North American Provinces, from the 1st day of April, 1838, to the 31st day of March, 1839.—*Lower Canada:* Bishop of Montreal, 1,000*l.*; archdeacon of Quebec, 500*l.*; rector of Quebec, 400*l.*; to ditto for house-rent, 90*l.*; minister of Trinity Chapel, Quebec, 200*l.*; rector of Montreal, 300*l.*; ditto of Three Rivers, 200*l.*; ditto of William Henry, 150*l.*; ditto of Durham, 100*l.*; ditto of Caldwell Manor, 100*l.*; ditto of St. Armand, 100*l.*; evening lecturer at Quebec, 150*l.*; verger of Quebec, 30*l.*; rent of Protestant burial-ground, 20*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; Presbyterian minister, Quebec, 50*l.*

ditto, Montreal, 50*l.*; ditto, Argenteuil, 100*l.*; Roman Catholic bishop, Quebec, 1,000*l.* *Nova Scotia:* Bishop, 2,000*l.*; archdeacon, 300*l.*; Presbyterian minister, 75*l.*; pension of the president of King's College, 400*l.*; archdeacon of New Brunswick, 300*l.*; ditto of Bermuda, 200*l.*; ditto of Newfoundland, 300*l.*; Roman Catholic bishop, Newfoundland, 75*l.*; to foreign missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Nova Scotia, 3,500*l.*; minister at Prince Edward's Island, 100*l.* Total, 11,790*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

This estimate is smaller by 2,350*l.* than that required for the service of the year 1837–8; the diminution is caused, first, by the substitution of a vote of 1,000*l.* for the bishop of Montreal for the 3,000*l.* voted in former years for the bishop of Quebec; and, secondly, by the resignation without pensions of two missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, each of whom received 150*l.* per annum, and by the retirement of Dr Porter, whose salary from that society was 150*l.* per annum, on a pension of 100*l.* per annum.

M.—Table of Coins,* Weights, Values, &c., [by Mr. Carter, Mr. Young, and Mr. Brooking.]

COINS.	United States.		Lower Canada.		Upper Canada.		Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.		Prince Edward's Island.	
	Weight.	Halx. cy.	Weight.	Halx. cy.	Weight.	Halx. cy.	Halx. cy.	Weight.	Halx. cy.	Island cy.	Halx. cy.
Gold.	dts. grs.	£. s. d.	dts. grs.	£. s. d.	dts. grs.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	dts. grs.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
British Guinea	5 9½	1 5 6	5 6	1 3 4	5 9½	2 5 6	....	....	1 3 4		
" Sovereign	5 3½	1 4 4	....	1 2 2	5 3½	1 4 4	1 5 0	....	1 2 2	1 10 0	1 2 2
American Eagle, coined before the 1st of July, 1834....................	11 6	2 10 0	11 6	2 10 0	11 6	2 13 4					
" " Since	10 18	2 10 0	....	2 10 0	10 18	2 10 0	2 10 0	....	2 10 0	3 2 6	2 10 0
Portuguese Johannes	18 0	4 5 3	18 0	4 0 0							
" Moidore	6 18	1 11 11	6 18	1 10 0							
Spanish Milled Doubloon	17 0	3 16 5	17 0	3 14 6	....	....	4 0 0	17 8	3 15 6		
French Louis d'or, coined before 1793	5 4	1 4 6	5 4	1 2 8							
" Pistole do...	4 4	0 19 4	4 4	0 18 3							
" 40 franc piece, coined since 1792 ..	8 6	1 18 4	8 6	1 16 2							
" 20 franc piece do..	4 3	0 19 2	4 3	0 18 1							
Silver.											
British Crown (Half-crown in proportion)...........	....	0 5 5	....	0 5 6	....	0 6 0	0 6 3	....	0 5 6	0 7 6	0 5 6
" Shilling (Sixpence in proportion).........	....	....	....	0 1 1	....	0 1 3	0 1 3	....	0 1 1	0 1 6	0 1 1
French Crown.............	....	0 5 5	....	0 5 6	....	...	....	....	0 5 6		
" Half-crown.........	....	....	....	0 2 9	....						
American Dollar	....	0 5 0	....	0 5 0	....	0 5 0	0 5 0	....	0 5 0	0 6 3	0 5 0
Spanish Milled Dollar	....	0 5 0	....	0 5 0	....	0 5 0	0 5 0	....	0 5 0	0 6 3	0 5 0
South American Dollar ..	....	0 5 0	....	0 5 0	....	....	0 5 0	....	0 5 0	0 6 3	0 5 0
Mexican Dollar, coined in 1831, 1832, or 1833	....	....	....	....	....	0 5 0					
Pistareen	....	0 0 9	....	0 0 10							
French franc piece	....	0 4 7	....	0 4 8							

* For a further statement of the coins circulated in Lower Canada, their weights and value by law, see "Observations on a Metallic Currency," published at Montreal in 1837, p. 5 to 7. Mr. Chapman in his pamphlet on the Money and Exchange of Lower Canada, p. 89, after giving a statement of the coins in circulation, and their values, says, "Calling the whole currency 1,000, no less than 671 parts are of the sound thereof, the rest being composed of coins more or less depreciated." See tables of gold and silver coins circulated in Lower Canada, in pages 10 and 11 of Observations upon the Metallic Currency of that Province. These tables are full and elaborate. I refer also to Porter's Tables for the information contained in the Blue Books.

United States.—The gold coins of the following countries are legal tender by weight, viz., Great Britain, Portugal, and Brazil, at 94 8-10th dol. per dwt.; France at 93 1-10th, and Spain at 89 9-10ths. For the sake of comparison, the weights given in the Upper Canada Act are assumed for the British coins, and the weights in the Lower Canada Act, for the other gold coins. The American Eagle, coined before the 1st of July, 1834, although nominally of the value of ten dollars only, sells at a price equal to its excess of weight over the new coinage. Silver dollars, crowns, five franc pieces, and pistareens, are legal tender by *tale.*

Lower Canada.—The rates given in the table are for gold coins, weighed by the single piece; allowance to be made on every piece weighing more or less than the given standard, at 2½*d.* currency per grain, if British, Portuguese, or American, and 2 1-5th *d.* cy. per grain, if French or Spanish. In payments above 20*l.* cy., in gold coins, either party may require it to be weighed in bulk, at 89*s.* cy., per ounce troy, for British, Portuguese, or American; and 87*s.* 8½*d.* cy. per ounce, for French and Spanish, deducting half a grain for each piece so weighed, to compensate the receiver for the loss in re-weighing separately. The currency law was passed prior to the coinage of Sovereigns and new Eagles. The silver coins are rated by *tale.* All the higher and lower denominations of gold and silver coin rated above are to be received in their respective proportions.

Upper Canada.—Gold and silver coins, if depreciated in weight more than one-twenty-fifth part of their full weight, not to be legal money, with this proviso, they are receivable by tale. All the higher and lower denominations of rated gold and silver coins are to be received in their respective proportions. The act is to remain in force until the 20th of April, 1840, and to the end of the then next ensuing session of the Provincial Parliament.

Nova Scotia.—The Currency Law of this province

having expired on the 31st of December, 1835, I have inserted the rates at which coins are received and paid at the Colonial Treasury by virtue of the Acts 6 Wm. IV. cap. 32 and 41, and which are generally adopted in mercantile transactions; the banks, however, refuse to receive British silver at the excessive rates given above. About 57,000*l.* in notes (principally of 1*l.* each) issued by the Province Treasury are in circulation, and as they are not redeemable in specie, they are at a discount in the adjoining province; their credit and circulation are supported in Nova Scotia, by their being receivable in payment of provincial duties, and by an act of the legislature which prohibits the issue of any other notes of less denomination than 5*l.*

New Brunswick.—British gold and silver coins are not specifically rated by the currency law of this province, and they are inserted in the table at one-ninth more than their sterling value, being the only rate at which they are legal tender. A bill was introduced into the Provincial Legislature in the Session of 1837, fixing a rate on the sovereign, but I do not know whether it has received the royal assent. The dollar and its aliquot parts, and the French crown, are all legalized by tale, but not the half-crown.

Prince Edward Island. There is no specific regulation of the currency in the island, the British coins are consequently inserted at one-ninth more than their sterling value. The money of account has been depreciated by the issue of irredeemable treasury notes, which are in circulation to the extent of 14,500*l.*, and pass at the rate of 30*s.* to 20*s.* in British coin. These notes have been sold by auction in Halifax at 11*s.* Halifax currency per pound.

Newfoundland.—I am indebted to Thomas H. Brooking, Esquire, of London, for the following information upon the currency of this island. From his mercantile intelligence, his local knowledge, and long familiarity with the domestic trade and foreign relations of that island, I am glad to refer to his valuable authority for the following facts:—

"The currency of this island is composed chiefly, almost entirely, of Spanish dollars, which circulate at the rate of 5*s.* each; their sterling value being fixed under a treasury order at 4*s.* 4*d.* each. (To shew the unsoundness of this standard, the fictitious sterling value which the dollar has received, the following additional extract from the letter of Com.-gen. Routh is given:—

"The current value of the Spanish dollar in the colonies having been rated at the English mint price of silver, and that price being 2*d.* per ounce more than the market price, has been obviously over valued at 4 per cent,—what is really worth 4*s.* 2*d.* in England payed 4*s.* 4*d.*, in the colonies, equally as well as 4*s.* 4*d.* British money, which conventionally passes for, and in point of fact can only be had in England in exchange for a value equivalent to 4*s.* 4*d.*")

The difference between the two is 15*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per cent., and this is considered to be the par of exchange. To reduce the currency to sterling, two-fifteenths are deducted; to advance sterling to currency, two-thirteenths are added. Doubloons have been recently introduced to some extent, and although not generally received, their value may be stated at 76*s.* 6*d.* currency, or 66*s.* sterling. Bills of exchange are bought at a premium, which, supposing it to be quoted at 20 per cent., would require 480 dollars to pay for a bill of 100*l.* sterling, and I refer to this as the most simple method of computing the rate of exchange in Newfoundland. With reference to the money of account, it may be said generally, that all transactions and contracts between merchants, dealers, planters, tradesmen, fishermen, servants, &c., are kept in currency—say four Spanish dollars for one pound. Small coins are extremely scarce, and change in consequence difficult to be met with in sufficient quantity to meet the demand and carry on the ordinary business of life. Fractional parts of dollars, in proportion to the value of the whole dollar, and British silver, circulate generally; the latter at the following rates:—the sixpenny piece at 7*d.*, the shilling at 1*s.* 2*d.*, sometimes 1*s.* 3*d.*, and the half-crown at 2*s.* 9*d.* or 3*s.*, according to the demand. They have no fixed rate, so far as I know. There is thus great irregularity in the currency of the island, and the mode of transacting ordinary business is fraught with serious and inconvenient anomalies. The introduction of a sound standard, and uniformity in its monetary affairs, would be productive of many benefits in this valuable dependency of the Crown."

N.—Grants and Sales to Individuals exceeding 5,000 acres, with names of township and grantee, number of acres, and date of the patent.

Tract of land to the south of Chaleur Bay and mouth of the River Caraquet in Nova Scotia; John Martieth; 20,000 acres; 10th February, 1764. Tract of land adjoining the River des Loups; Richard Murray and Malcolm Fraser; 6,000 acres; 7th May, 17[illegible]. Potton, Lauchlan M'Lean, 6,000 acres, 31st October, 1797. Eaton, Isaac Ogden, 6,000 acres, 1st March, 1804. Westbury, Henry Caldwell, 12,000 acres, 13th March, 1804. Sherrington, Francois Baby, 7,6[illegible] acres, 22nd February, 1809. Ditto; Jacob Mountain, Lord Bishop of Quebec; 7,800 acres; 22nd February, 1809. Stanstead, Barnston, and Compton; Sir Robert Shore Milnes, Lieut.-governor; 48,062 acres, 12th March, 1810. Godmanchester; Robert Ellice, in trust for himself and the heirs of the late Alexander Ellice; 25,592 acres; 10th May, 1811. Leeds, George Hamilton, Esq., 7,900 acres, 7th December, 18[illegible]. Durham; Eleanor Bernie, widow of the late Arthur Davidson, Esq.; 11,600 acres; 3rd April, 181[illegible]. Ditto, Hon. J. Richardson, Esq., 29,800 acres, 7th December, 1815. Stukely, Hon. Thomas Dunn, 11,600 acres, 17th May, 1816. Ely, Isaac W. Clarke, Esq., 11,000 acres, 18th May, 1816. Potton and Sutton, William Osgood, Esq., 12,000 acres, 16th May, 1817. Ascot, Hon. W. B. Felton, 5,200 acres, 31st May, 1824. Brandon, Edward Antrobus, 9,7[illegible] acres, 8th January, 1827. Granby, Shefford, Stukely, Hatley, Compton, Barnston, Stanstead and Shipton; François Languedoc, 9,000 acres, 30th June, 182[illegible]. Jersey, Edward Bowen, Esq., 5,200 acres, 21st July, 1829. Ascot, Brompton, Hatley, and Orford, Hon. W. B. Felton, Esq., 5,013 acres, 20th November, 183[illegible].

For many years subsequent to 1796 a practice obtained of granting large blocks of the waste lands of the Crown to a leader and associates, as it was termed. In many of these cases, it is believed that the names of the associates were only introduced for the purpose of augmenting the grant to the leader: they having previously arranged with him, for some trifling consideration, to relinquish their shares after the issue of the letters patent, by which means the leader became possessed of the whole grant.

It is therefore apparent that this return cannot convey a correct idea of the number of persons who have acquired grants from the Crown exceeding 5,000 acres, nor is it possible from the records of this office to give a correct statement of the grants over 5,000 acres which have been thus obtained.

It is, I believe, generally known that the leaders of townships, or parts of townships, in many instances, did take a reconveyance from their associates to the extent of 1,000 acres, in consideration of the expenses incurred and borne solely by the leaders, for surveys and patent fees, upon the issue of warrants of survey in favour of such leaders and their associates, which warrants were directed by the Governor to His Majesty's surveyor-general of the province, to cause the same to be carried into execution, and contained the condition that all the expenses should be borne by the parties applying. The deputy provincial surveyors, who received the instructions from the surveyor-general's office, to carry those surveys into execution in the field, were also enjoined to transmit to the said office a faithful and exact report of their surveys, with plans and field books of their operations.

Previous, however, to the year 1795 the expenses of survey of the exterior lines of townships were borne conjointly by the Government and the leaders of townships; several of the leaders, however, did not conform to this rule. It is proper here to state, that a township of 10 miles square contains about 44,000 acres of grantable land; and a township of nine miles front by twelve miles depth (being the dimensions of a township fronting on a river) is about 48,000 acres, more or less, according to its locality (exclusive of the usual reservations for crown and clergy); according to which data the townships and parts mentioned in the foregoing list will bear a proportion or nearly so.

O.—Statement showing the Quantity of Crown Lands sold, whether to private Individuals or to the British American Land Company, with the Average Price per acre, in Counties.

Counties.	1834. Acres.	1834. Average.	1835. Acres.	1835. Average.	1836. Acres.	1836. Average.
		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Drummond*	6879	4 7½	63936	3 5	11164	4 7
Stanstead	533	8 10	30	12 9	..	..
Sherbrooke	860	8 9	650	6 –	148	7 6
Shefford	900	4 11½	..	..	..	..
Two Mountains	1450	2 3¾	3850	2 6	..	..
Ottawa	13103	4 7½	13284	5 1½	6726	6 5½
Beauharnois	117	3 9	..	..	..	..
St. Maurice	..	..	25908	2 6¾	..	..
Kamouraska	..	..	400	2 9½	..	..
Missisquoi	100	10 5½	..	..	..	..
Berthier	..	..	..	..	200	2 –
Megantic	1400	4 7½	15472	3 10½	8027	3 11½
Beauce	1652	2 9½	993	4 –	..	..
Bellechasse	8026	2 3½	2742	2 0½	..	..
Bonaventure	7929	1 7½	12517	1 5¾	..	..
Vaudreuil	..	..	..	..	1220	7 6
Nicolet	70	4 –½	..	..	9428	4 –½
L'Islet	..	..	..	..	2700	2 6
Total	43019		141782		39613	

Drummond County; Land Company, 1835, 700 acres, average 5s.; do. 1836, 1,000 acres, average 5s.

Remarks.—These include all sales made within the province, and the above mentioned counties are only specified because they happen to be all in which sales of Crown lands took place within the period named.

P.—Memorandum of the Average Payments into the Receiver-General's Hands on Account of Quints, Lods et Ventes, &c., accruing within the King's Domain.

Average of ten years, from October, 1817, to October, 1827, 2,575*l.*: average of five years, from October, 1822, to October, 1827, 1,765*l.*; average of eight years, from October, 1827, to October, 1835, 3,372*l.*; average of five years, from October, 1830, to October, 1835, 2,921*l.*

Q.—Heads of Revenue or Annual Income of His Majesty's Domain in Lower Canada.

King's Posts, 1,200*l.*; Forges of St. Maurice, 425*l.*; Water and Small Rents, 195*l.*; King's and Custom House Wharf, 250*l.*; Quints, Lods et Ventes, &c., average of last eight years, 3,372*l.*; total, 5,442*l.* Add probable additional amount of Seigneurial Dues at Quebec, if regularly collected, 2,000*l.*; ditto Three Rivers, 1,000*l.*; grand total, 8,442*l.* Land and timber fund not included.

R.—Sales of Crown Lands and Clergy Reserves, between 1st September, 1828, and 30th June, 1836, in which the quantity sold to each Individual or Company exceeds 5,000 acres.

Purchasers.	Crown.	Clergy.	Total.
British American Land Company	726	100056½	100782½
Hon. Matthew Bell	5000	..	5000
Humphries and Webb	22888	5331	28219
Kea and Kempton	4300	4200	8500
Lieut.-Colonel M'Dougall	1713	5053	6766
Tyler Harvey Moore	38101	17384½	55486½
Charles R. Ogden	3200	11600	14800
Hon. John Richardson	..	5600	5600
Randolph Isham Routh	6599	..	6599
Thomas Ryan	10500	1800	12300
Thomas Allen Stayner	10700	7448	18148
Total	103727	158472¾	262200¾

S.—General Statement by Districts of the Conceded and Unconceded Lands within the Seigneuries and Fiefs in the Province of Lower Canada.

Districts.	Contents in Arpents.	Quantum of Arpents Conceded.	Remaining Unconceded
Quebec	6181740	2204278	3977462
Three Rivers	1444863	505364	939499
Montreal	3380537	2425400	955137
Total	11007140	5135042	5872098

The first column of this statement is from correct data, and the second and third are calculated from the best general information that could be collected, as well as from correct data in many seigneuries. It appears there remains about the aggregate quantity of 5,872,098 superficial arpents of unconceded land in the three districts, including the whole of the island of Anticosti; but exclusive of that island, about 4,059,098 superficial arpents unconceded, one third part of which quantity, at least, may be considered as unfit for cultivation, and at least seven eighths of the island of Anticosti is considered unarable.

T.—Statement exhibiting the actual Condition of the Waste Lands of the Crown comprised within the Surveyed Districts, including the Reservations set apart for the support of a Protestant Clergy, as they appear on the 26th day of December, 1835.

District, County	Township	Quantity of Surveyed Land, in lots, Vacant and Disposable. Crown	Clergy	Extent Unsurveyed in each Township.	Total, including the Reservation for the Clergy.
Montreal:					
Ottawa .	Litchfield .	33654	6421	..	40075
	Clarendon .	24409	7342	16800	48551
	Bristol .	35114	6030	..	41144
	Onslow .	600	1876	41325	43801
	Eardley .	19713	5870	..	25583
	Hull .	10050	8217	..	18267
	Wakefield .	54215	9035	..	63250
	Templeton .	33939	9021	..	42960
	Buckingham .	16700	8785	..	25485
	Portland .	11000	2140	46200	59340
	Lochaber & Gore	14071	5515	11200	30786
Two Mounts.	Grenville & aug.	16526	5550	..	22076
	Harrington .	40050	7897	..	47948
	Wentworth .	35194	7158	..	42352
	Chatham .	3400	1300	..	4700
Terrebonne	Abercrombie	in dispute.			
Vaudreuil	Newton and aug.	1804	2344	..	4148
Lachenaye	Kilkenny .	10775	7235	..	18010
L'Assomption	Rawdon .	11500	8500	..	20000
Berthier .	Kildare and aug.	1300	3490	..	4790
	Brandon .	8005	7980	5120	21105
Beauharnois	Hinchinbrooke	..	1170	..	1170
	Hemmingford	..	8075	..	8075
Missisquoi	Stanbridge .	2093	4785	..	6878
	Dunham .	1706	5375	..	7081
	Sutton .	4825	8533	..	13358
St. Francis:					
Stanstead	Potton .	..	3028	..	3028
	Bolton .	..	7981	..	7981
	Stanstead .	..	5205	..	5205
	Hatley .	..	3475	..	3475
	Barnston .	..	2617	..	2617
	Barford .	..	600	..	600
Montreal:					
Shefford .	Farnham .	..	6142	..	6142
	Granby .	..	2968	..	2968
	Milton .	..	3200	..	3200
	Shefford .	..	7147	..	7147
	Brome .	..	2935	..	2935
	Stukeley .	..	2713	..	2713
	Roxton .	..	1566	..	1566
	Ely .	..	3000	..	3000
Three Rivers:					
St. Maurice	Hunterstown	..	400	..	400
	Caxton and aug.	4168	443	..	4611
Quebec:					
Portneuf .	Alton .				
Quebec .	Stoneham .	31800	8700	..	40500
	Tewkesbury .	33900	9100	..	43000
Saguenay	Seltrington .	2593	3189	..	5782
Three Rivers:					
Drummond	Upton .	3458	3975	..	7433
	Acton .	8963	2508	..	11471
	Grantham .	4487	4551	..	9038
	Wendover & Gore	1948	450	..	2398
	Simpson .	319	478	..	797
	Wickham .	7111	971	..	8082

District, County	Township	Quantity of Surveyed Land, in lots, Vacant and Disposable. Crown	Clergy	Extent Unsurveyed in each Township.	Total, including the Reservation for the Clergy.
Three Rivers:					
Drummond	Kensey .	1722	5450	..	7172
	Durham .	1255	6441	..	7696
	Aston and aug.	15352	8416	..	23766
	Horton .	774	320	..	1094
	Bulstrode .	24430	5281	..	29711
	Stanfold .	7682	8136	..	15818
	Warwick .	12867	8400	..	21267
	Arthabaska .	2600	2000	16510	21110
	Tingwick .	4760	8154	..	12914
	Chester .	6583	8400	..	14983
	Ham and aug.	7160	32190	16800	56150
Nicolet .	Maddington .	7576	3481	24200	35257
	Blandford .	7221	420	..	7641
St. Francis:					
Sherbrooke	Shipton .	..	8294	..	8294
	Wendover .	..	9703	..	9703
	Melbourne .	..	4477	..	4477
	Brompton .	..	5116	..	5116
	Orford .	..	8725	..	8725
	Stoke .	..	6000	..	6000
	Ascot .	..	2610	..	2610
	Compton .	..	4060	..	4060
	Eaton .	..	2644	..	2644
	Dudswell .	..	1000	..	1000
	Newport .	..	600	..	600
	Weedon .	..	200	..	200
	Clifton .	..	400	..	400
	Hereford .	..	8400	..	8400
	Auckland .	..	600	..	600
	Bury .	..	200	..	200
Quebec:					
Megantic .	Somerset .	17034	5863	..	22903
	Nelson .	16437	6819	..	23256
	Halifax .	..	7600	..	7600
	Leeds .	..	4103	..	4103
	Ireland .	9600	7900	..	17500
	Inverness .	4200	3500	..	7700
	Wolfestown .	28400	9000	..	37400
	Thetford .	2200	31000	..	33200
	Broughton .	8400	7900	..	16300
	Tring .	16300	8800	..	25100
	Shenley .	32831	5309	..	38140
	Dorset .	5412	10625	..	16037
Beauce . .	Frampton .	2800	6432	..	9232
	Cranbourne .	27985	9103	..	37088
	Watford .	10717	1787	..	12504
	Jersey .	1030	1036	..	2066
Bellechasse	Buckland .	10850	4201	15400	30451
	Standon .	20072	4700	..	24772
	Ware .	19703	5529	..	25232
	Armagh .	44455	9300	..	53755
L'Islet .	Ashford and aug.	14896	2178	57498	74572
	Lessard .	5408	..	8112	13520
Kamarouska	Irworth .	300	1400	51000	52700
	Woodbridge .	11066	..	34460	45526
Rimouski .	Matane .	63537	10600	..	74137
	St. Denis .	31169	5103	..	36272
Gaspé . .	Cap Chat .	5800	1200	64291	71291
	Grand total	999976	568099	408916	1976991

U.—An estimate of the quantity of waste lands in the Province Unsurveyed, of the quantity fit for Cultivation, of the forest and quality of the timber. North of the St. Lawrence, Montreal district; in the country north and east of the Ottawa, from the rear of Grenville to a point about 100 miles above the falls of the Chaudiere, in Hull, extending back from the surveyed tract about 30 miles; about 4,500 square miles of waste lands; quantity fit for cultivation, unknown; quality of timber, principally pine of two sorts red and white; extensive lumbering transactions are carrying on in this tract. A strip of land lying in the rear of the present townships on the margin of the above-described tract, with the average depth of three quarters of a township, or seven miles and a half, making about fifteen townships; quantity fit for cultivation, 900,000 square miles; quality of timber, mixed timber; some white pine, spruce and hard wood.

South of the St. Lawrence, Quebec district, the country on the river St. John, comprised within the disputed territory; 5,000,000 square miles of waste land; quality of timber, spruce and white pine. In the rear of the seigneuries south of the St. Lawrence,

on the average depth of half a township, or five miles, by a length of about 90 miles; quantity of waste land unknown; 208,000 square miles fit for cultivation; quality of timber, principally spruce timber.

North of the St. Lawrence, Quebec district, the Saguenay country surrounding the Lake St. John; supposed about 2,000,000 square miles of waste land; climate supposed to be too severe for wheat; quality of timber, spruce.

X.—Memorandum showing the Amount of Fees taken under the present Tariff, on a Patent granting Land; and the Amount that will eventually be payable should the alteration proposed in Lord Gosford's Despatch of the 28th of July 1836, be carried into effect.

	Fees Payable under the existing Tariff of 1831.						Fees that will be payable under the proposed alteration.	
	Attorney-General.	Surveyor-General.	Auditor.	Clerk of the Executive Council.	Provincial Secretary.	Total Amount.	Provincial Secretary.	Total Amount.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
100 acres, and under .	– 10 –	– 5 –	– 1 –	– 1 –	1 10 –	2 7 –	1 10 –	1 10 –
Over 100, not exceeding 200	– 10 6	– 5 3	– 1 –½	– 1 –½	1 11 –	2 8 10	1 11 –	1 11 –
200 300	– 11 –	– 5 6	– 1 1	– 1 1	1 12 –	2 10 8	1 12 –	1 12 –
300 400	– 11 6	– 5 9	– 1 1¾	– 1 1¾	1 13 –	2 12 6½	1 13 –	1 13 –
400 500	– 12 –	– 6 –	– 1 2	– 1 2	1 14 –	2 14 4	1 14 –	1 14 –
500 600	– 12 6	– 6. 3	– 1 3	– 1 3	1 15 –	2 16 3	1 15 –	1 15 –
600 700	– 13 –	– 6 6	– 1 3¼	– 1 3¼	1 16 –	2 18 –½	1 16 –	1 16 –
700 800	– 13 6	– 6 9	– 1 4	– 1 4	1 17 –	2 19 11	1 17 –	1 17 –
800 900	– 14 –	– 7 –	– 1 4¾	– 1 4¾	1 18 –	3 1 9½	1 18 –	1 18 –
900 1000	– 14 6	– 7 3	– 1 5¼	– 1 5¼	1 19 –	3 3 7½	1 19 –	1 19 –

It is proposed to abolish the fees payable to all the officers who now receive them, excepting those of the provincial secretary, allowing, however, a compensation to the present incumbents, taking the fees for a fee-fund so long as they continue to hold office.

Y.—Statement showing the Quantity of Acres of Clergy Reserves sold, whether to private Individuals, or to the British American Land Company, with the Average Price per acre, in Counties.

Counties.	1834.				1835.				1836.			
	Private Persons.		Land Company.		Private Persons.		Land Company.		Private Persons.		Land Company.	
	Acres.	Average.	Acres.	Average.	Acres.	Average.	Acres.	Average.	Acres.	Average.	Acres.	Average.
		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Stanstead .	4762	6 10¾	5308	4 7¾	1829	5 6¾	12651	4 7¾	100	4 0	832	4 7¾
Shefford . .	1127	5 3¼	17440	4 11¼	2884	5 2¾	8871	4 11¼	723	5 0	450	4 11¼
Sherbrooke .	3312	6 7½	28037	4 6¾	12834	4 9	20238	4 6¾	3207	5 5¼	15033	4 6¾
Drummond .	2282	4 3	7655	4 2	27938	3 5	..	..	11430	4 2¾	2200	4 2½
Ottawa . .	1691	4 8¾	..	..	2093	5 8¼	..	..	244	6 5½	..	..
Two Mountains	2100	2 0¼	..	..	700	1 11½	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Maurice .	9946	2 8½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beauce . .	2100	3 0½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Missisquoi .	174	8 11½	..	..	175	12 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Megantic .	900	4 5½	..	..	5140	3 5½	..	..	1871	4 0	..	..
Bellechasse .	477	6 2¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaudreuil .	..	..	..	..	136	7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicolet . .	..	..	..	..	5740	4 0	..	..	1466	4 0	..	..
Total . .	28871	..	58440	..	59469	..	41760	..	19041	..	18515	..

Remarks.—These include all sales made within the province, and the above-mentioned counties are only specified because they happen to be all in which sales of Clergy Reserves took place within the period named.

Z.—General statement of the Lands granted in Free and Common Soccage in the Province of Lower Canada, within the undermentioned Townships, which have been laid out and subdivided since the year 1795, showing also the Proportional Reservations for Crown and Clergy, from the 26th March 1814.

Townships.	Date of Patent.	Number of acres granted.	Reservations for crown.	Reservations for clergy.
Abercromby	—	406	80	80
Acton	—	1000	200	200
Acton	1806	24004	—	—
Acton	1806	22859	4800	4842
Armagh	1799	2400	410	630
Arthabaska	1802	11550	2730	2100
Ascot	—	5879	1160	1170
Ascot	1803	20188	4200	4200
Ascot	1814	200	—	—
Ascot	1826	16440	3300	3250
Ashford	1814	1200	250	250
Aston	1806	27127	5454	4847
Aston Augment	—	—	—	—
Aston	1806	1260	—	—
Aston Augment	—	—	800	160
Auckland	1806	23100	4400	4400
Barford	1802	27720	5880	5670
Barnston	1801	23100	4735	4693
Barnston	1805	2310	152	152
Barnston	1810	13546	58512	58512
Barnston	1811	3200	—	—
Barnston	1821	600	120	120
Blandford	—	37400	7664	7200
Bolton	1797	62621	12190	12400
Brandon	1826	9700	1900	1900
Brandon	1828	1200	240	240
Brandon	—	9404	1890	1890
Brome	1797	46200	9030	9030
Brompton	1803	40753	7800	8000
Brompton	—	272	54	52
Broughton	—	700	140	140
Broughton	1800	23100	5140	5340
Broughton	1824	1800	360	360
Buckingham	—	2400	480	480
Buckingham	1799	2000	420	420
Buckingham	1803	14910	3570	3360
Buckland	1806	12182	2433	2367
Bulstrode	1803	24463	4894	4894
Bury	1803	11550	2310	2310
Chatham	—	8200	1640	1640
Chatham	1790	2200	410	410
Chatham	1806	5250	800	800
Chatham	1812	13319	—	—
Chester	—	2527	500	500
Chester	1802	11550	2310	2310
Chester	1805	11707	2320	2320
Chester	1823	3000	600	600
Chester	1828	800	160	160
Clarendon	—	248	210	210
Clifton	1799	12600	2520	2520
Clifton	1803	23546	4914	5064
Clifton	1803	7035	1594	1680
Clifton	1816	600	120	120
Clinton	1803	11550	2510	2100
Compton	1803	26460	5250	5250
Compton	1810	13110	—	—
Ditton	1803	11550	2310	2310
Dorset	1799	53000	10710	10710
Dudswell	—	500	100	100
Dudswell	1803	11632	2247	2483
Dudswell	1822	3000	600	600
Dudswell	1827	800	160	160
Dunham	—	200	40	40
Dunham	1796	40895	8400	8400
Durham	—	360	72	72
Durham	1802	21991	4410	4410
Durham	1803	8150	1620	1365
Durham	1814	—	—	—
Durham	1814	12726	2400	2600
Durham	1827	500	100	100
Durham	1827	200	40	40
Durham	1828	200	40	40
Eardley	—	1500	300	300
Eardley	1806	5250	1390	1275
Eaton	—	1300	260	260
Eaton	1800	25600	5250	4620
Eaton	1804	6300	1680	1890
Eaton	1812	200	—	—
Eaton	1815	3400	600	600
Ely	1802	11550	2310	2310
Ely	1811	630	—	—
Ely	1814	11000	2200	2200
Ely	1816	4200	800	800
Farnham	1798	23000	4830	4830
Farnham	1805	5040	600	802
Farnham	1809	10176	—	—
Farnham	1824	2400	480	480
Frampton	—	5100	1000	1020
Frampton	1806	11569	2212	2200
Frampton	1808	12380	—	—
Frampton	1826	6900	1340	1340
Frampton	1827	100	20	20
Frampton	1827	2400	480	480
Frampton	1828	3700	737	737
Gaspé District	—	2118	—	—
Godmanchester	—	4270	850	854
Godmanchester	1812	25592	—	—
Godmanchester	1814	—	—	—
Godmanchester	1815	5650	800	800
Godmanchester	1825	2000	400	400
Godmanchester	1827	550	100	100
Godmanchester	1827	1445	289	289
Godmanchester	1827	—	—	—
Godmanchester	1827	8509	1700	1700
Granby	—	2400	480	480
Granby	1803	38152	7908	7977
Granby, Milton and Simpson.	1806	2520	—	—
Granby	1806	420	—	—
Granby	1827	500	100	100
Granby	1827	700	140	140
Grantham	—	600	120	120
Grantham	1800	27000	5250	5250
Grantham	1815	30200	—	5200
Grenville	—	2250	420	420
Grenville	1808	1260	211	400
Grenville	1810	616	—	—
Grenville	1826	7809	1560	1560
Grenville Augment	1823	600	120	120
Halifax	1802	11550	2310	2310
Halifax	1805	11243	2310	2320
Halifax	1821	800	160	160
Halifax	1828	800	160	160
Ham	1808	1260	200	200

General Statement of the Lands granted in Free and Common Soccage, &c.—*continued.*

Townships.	Date of patent.	Number of acres granted.	Reservations for crown.	Reservations for clergy.	Townships.	Date of patent.	Number of acres granted.	Reservations for crown.	Reservations for clergy.
Ham	1811	1200	—	—	Lochaber	1807	13261	3213	3291
Hamilton	1824	14800	3000	3000	Lochaber	1825	1945	389	389
Hatley	—	6502	1300	1300	Maddington	—	505	100	100
Hatley	1803	23493	4890	4890	Maddington	1808	6005	—	—
Hatley	1805	2304	374	384	Maddington	1808	6033	—	—
Hatley	1825	4375	915	915	Magdalen Islands	—	48847	—	8143
Hatley	1826	200	40	40	Melbourne	1805	26153	5932	6184
Hemmingford	—	300	60	60	Melbourne	1817	4900	980	980
Hemmingford	1800	20800	4160	4160	Milton	—	1400	280	280
Hemmingford	1803	8536	1707	1707	Milton	1803	24518	6090	6273
Hemmingford	1804	2520	504	504	Milton	1827	500	100	100
Hemmingford	1804	420	84	84	Milton	1827	500	100	100
Hemmingford	1811	3200	—	—	Nelson	1804	38326	7561	7743
Hemmingford	1814	—	—	—	Newport	—	400	80	80
Hereford	—	1200	140	240	Newport	1803	12600	2400	2400
Hinchinbrook	—	6961	1355	1355	Newport	1801	11550	2310	2310
Hinchinbrook	1799	5200	1040	1040	Newton	1805	12961	2331	2526
Hinchinbrook	1811	3719	—	—	Newton	1811	1137	—	—
Hinchinbrook	1815	15464	2200	2202	Onslow	—	252	40	40
Hinchinbrook	1827	44	4½	4½	Onslow	1805	1073	210	210
Hinchinbrook	1827	600	120	20	Onslow	1808	12667¾	—	—
Hinchinbrook	1827	200	40	40	Orford	—	348	70	70
Hinchinbrook	1827	8509	1700	1700	Orford	1801	12262	2701	2462
Hull	1806	13701	2482	2243	Orford	1826	200	40	40
Hull	1807	630	—	—	Potton	1797	6000	1260	1260
Hull	1827	18333	5800	3756	Potton	1803	27580	5516	5516
Hunterstown	1800	24620	4600	4600	Potton	1810	210	—	—
Inverness	—	3340	670	670	Potton	1816	9800	1900	1900
Inverness	1802	11550	2310	2310	Rawdon	—	4900	960	960
Inverness	1811	600	—	—	Rawdon	1799	1900	400	400
Inverness	1826	1940	388	388	Rawdon	1805	3150	630	420
Ireland	—	5800	1140	1140	Rawdon	1826	2500	440	440
Ireland	1801	11550	2310	2310	Rawdon	1827	100	20	20
Ireland	1826	4190	840	840	Roxton	—	1300	260	260
Ireland	1827	200	40	40	Roxton	1803	24784	4620	4620
Ixworth	1802	1260	210	420	Settrington	—	13000	2593	3189
Ixworth	1815	6300	1200	1300	Shefford	1801	35490	7098	7098
Jersey	—	5508	1109	1138	Shefford, 1400				
Kildare	—	3840	768	770	Stukeley, 800				
Kildare	1803	11486	1990	2520	Hatley, 600				
Kildare	1826	9110	1822	1822	Compton, 1000			9000	
Kildare	1827	200	40	44	Barston, 800	1827	9000	1800	1800
Kilkenny	1726	1600	320	320	Stantead, 1200				
Kingsey	—	200	40	40	Shipton, 2000				
Kingsey	1803	11478	2448	2422	& Granby, 1200				
Kingsey	1805	11198	2132	1998	Shenley	1810	10298	—	—
Kingsey	1811	600	—	—	Sherrington	—	2633	525	525
Kingsey	1814	—	—	—	Sherrington	1809	19278	—	—
Kingsey	1826	5400	1080	1080	Sherrington	1809	8395	—	—
Kingsey	1827	600	120	120	Sherrington	1811	—	—	—
Leeds	—	3685	780	786	Shipton	1803	58692	11725	11739
Leeds	1801	11760	2420	2630	Shipton	1810	210	—	—
Leeds	1812	8002	—	—	Simpson	—	528	100	100
Leeds	—	—	—	—	Simpson	1802	42135	9326	8387
Leeds	1826	6000	1200	1200	Somerset	1804	38790	7483	7619
Leeds	1826	330	66	66	Stanbridge	1800	41790	8820	8610
Leeds	1827	600	120	120	Standon	—	2119	420	420
Leeds	1827	100	20	20	Stanfold	1807	26810	—	—
Leeds	1827	290	58	58	Stanstead	—	400	80	80
Leeds	1827	200	40	40	Stanstead	1800	27720	5250	5040
Leeds	1828	186	32	32	Stanstead	1803	1276	210	173
Lingwick	1807	13650	2600	2400	Stanstead	1805	3578	511	511
Lingwick	1814	17000	—	—	Stanstead	1810	21406	—	—
Lochaber	—	847	174	174	Stoke	1802	43620	10542	8912

General Statement of the Lands granted in Free and Common Soccage, &c.—*continued.*

Townships.	Date of patent.	Number of acres granted.	Reservations for crown.	Reservations for clergy.
Stoke	1802	1890	378	378
Stoneham	—	400	80	80
Stoneham	1800	24000	3428	3428
Stoneham	1826	200	40	40
Stoneham	1827	200	40	40
Stukeley	1800	23625	4200	4650
Stukeley	1816	4435	881	734
Sutton	1802	39900	8000	7800
Sutton	1817	4300	880	880
Templeton	—	1095	200	200
Templeton	1807	8949	2052	1829
Templeton	1827	364	72	72
Templeton	1800	8620	—	—
Tewkesbury	—	400	80	80
Tewkesbury	1800	2000	400	400
Tewkesbury	1800	24000	4610	4620
Thetford	1802	23100	4620	4410
Tingwick	—	400	80	80
Tingwick	1804	23730	5040	4620
Tingwick	1817	21000	4200	4200
Tring	1804	22995	4400	4400
Upton	—	2913	580	580
Upton	1800	25200	5210	5000
Upton	1809	678	—	—

Townships.	Date of patent.	Number of acres granted.	Reservations for crown.	Reservations for clergy.
Upton and Augm.	1823	735	147	14[illegible]
Warwick	—	800	160	1[illegible]
Warwick	1804	23940	4830	4[illegible]
Weedon	1823	11800	2400	24[illegible]
Wendover Gore	—	200	40	4[illegible]
Wendover	1805	12558	2739	[illegible]
Wendover	1808	200	—	—
Wendover	1819	1600	320	[illegible]
Wendover Gore	1828	300	60	[illegible]
Wendover	—	565	113	1[illegible]
Wendover	—	300	60	[illegible]
Wentworth	1809	12390	—	24[illegible]
Westbury	1804	12262	2701	—
Wickham	—	754	150	1[illegible]
Wickham	1802	23753	5364	44[illegible]
Wickham	1814	28945	—	4[illegible]
Windsor	1804	420	84	84
Windsor	1802	50900	10641	10[illegible]
Windsor, Simpson, Somerset, and Nelson	1808	3780	—	—
Wolfstown	—	1500	300	30[illegible]
Wolfstown	1802	11550	2310	23[illegible]

A A.—Census of the Population of the North American Colonies in the years—

Provinces.	1784.	1811.	1817.	1824.	1825.	1827.	1831.	1832.	1834.	1836.
Upper Canada	10000	77000	..	151097	..	..	234865	257814	..	358[illegible]
Lower Canada	113000	..	..	..	123630	..	511917	..	..	..
Newfoundland	10701	..	..	..	..	58188	..	..	..	737[illegible]
Prince Edward Island }		{	..	..	..	..	..	32292	..	3217[illegible]
New Brunswick }	32000	.. {	..	74176	..	..	..	..	119457	..
Nova Scotia }		{	84913	..	..	123878	..	..	..	..
Cape Breton }		{	14000	..	..	30000	..	..	..	..

B B.—General Statement of the Grants of Land made in Nova Scotia from the year 1749 to 1826, showing the reservation of Mines and Minerals to the Crown.

Periods of grants from 1749 to 1752, 12,000 acres of land granted; 500 acres has been escheated; 11,500 acres still held by grant. In some of these grants, mines of gold and silver, precious stones and lapis lazuli are reserved, but in most of them there is no reservation whatever. These grants include the town, suburbs, and peninsula of Halifax. Farm lots on the harbour and vicinity of Halifax.

Periods of grants from 1752 to 1782, 2,890,062 acres of land granted; 1,945,372 has been escheated; 956,690 still held by grant. Mines of gold and silver, precious stones, and lapis lazuli are reserved, and no other. These lands were escheated for the reception of the great bodies of loyalists and disbanded corps, who settled in this province in the years 1783 and 1784, and consisted chiefly of large tracts, situate in the county of Shelburne, Sidney, Pictou, County of Hants, Cumberland, and Halifax.

Periods of grants from 1783 to 1808, 1,873,941 acres of land granted; 206,790 has been escheated, 1,667,151 still held by grant. Mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, and coals are reserved, and no other.

Periods of grants from 1809 to the present t[illegible] 1,343,936 acres of land granted; 1,343,936 still [illegible] by grant. All mines and minerals of every descr[illegible]tion are reserved to the crown.

Total amount of acres granted, 6,119,939; d[illegible] has been escheated, 2,152,662; ditto still held [illegible] grant, 3,979,277.

C C.—No. of Acres of Land Granted and Ungran[illegible] in the North American Colonies. [Estimate by Mr. Bliss.]

Provinces.	Granted.	Cultivated.	Granted and Uncultivated.	Ungranted and Uncultivated.	Total available for immediate Cultivation and Settlement.
Upper Canada	8602420	1032956	7509464	5500000	136[illegible]
Lower Canada	10603709	2065913	8537796	5500000	14[illegible]
P. E. Island	1380700	138070	1242650	—	124[illegible]
Newfoundland	..	—	—	11000000	—
N. Brunswick	2000000	200000	1800000	1000000	12[illegible]
Nova Scotia	4750098	475009	4275089	—	52[illegible]
Total	27336927	3911948	23424979	23000000	4642[illegible]

D D.—Births, Marriages, and Burials, during each Month in the Years ending the 31st December 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832, received from the Prothonotaries of the several Districts of the Province of Lower Canada, pursuant to an order of the House of the 6th December, 1832.

Year.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
	Births.	Marriages.	Burials.	Births.	Marriages.	Burials.	Births.	Marriages.	Burials.	Births.	Marriages.	Burials.	Births.	Marriages.	Burials.	Births.	Marriages.	Burials.
Quebec.																		
1829..	582	149	229	524	211	209	725	60	311	641	35	253	625	58	246	596	69	278
1830..	540	177	368	507	251	378	702	7	393	582	55	398	635	76	337	614	92	409
1831..	690	225	378	608	271	408	699	8	401	669	93	361	682	91	395	685	101	442
1832..	656	221	303	683	296	312	722	79	291	710	11	309	694	101	330	757	70	1692
	2168	772	1277	2322	1029	1298	2848	154	1396	2602	194	1321	2686	326	1308	2652	332	2821
Montreal.																		
1629..	956	245	371	1000	278	372	1198	147	497	1006	35	457	1027	82	529	969	156	476
1830..	972	279	413	982	444	393	1099	45	377	1105	90	432	1100	165	420	1142	145	478
1831..	1159	315	402	1130	456	476	1209	25	451	1061	116	404	1260	156	433	1255	146	512
1832..	1138	365	407	1044	386	474	1295	157	670	1085	21	781	1149	131	805	1083	131	2062
	4232	1204	1593	4156	1564	1715	4801	374	1995	4257	262	2074	4536	535	2187	4449	578	3558
Three Rivers.																		
1829..	188	48	57	202	78	59	208	45	80	212		68	249	18	86	176	17	79
1830..	199	65	69	175	99	97	188	6	95	215	26	148	239	37	194	208	29	143
1831..	228	72	68	202	93	85	254	1	117	202	29	102	278	23	112	236	21	85
1832..	220	77	85	235	131	75	222	44	86	245	5	109	209	28	139	212	25	115
	835	262	279	814	401	319	872	96	378	874	60	427	975	103	531	832	92	422
Gaspe.																		
1829..	14	3	1	20	2	5	27	6	3	11	1	2	5	2	3	6	1	5
1830..	15	12	3	22	5	4	30	4	5	10	2	2	10	2	6	12	2	2
1831..	25	14	6	19	6	7	36	5	2	20	0	2	29	3	5	26	2	3
1832..	17	12	2	21	4	3	15	1	1	12	2	1	13	0	2	15	3	1
	71	41	12	82	17	19	108	16	16	53	5	7	57	7	16	59	8	11
St. Francis.																		
1829..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1830..	2	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	1	6	0	3	4	1	0	0	0
1831..	4	3	1	5	9	2	6	12	3	4	3	0	2	4	6	1	3	1
1832..	11	5	2	4	5	2	3	7	4	3	3	5	5	4	1	3	3	4
	17	8	3	9	23	4	9	19	8	8	12	5	10	12	8	4	6	5

Year.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	Births.	Marriages.	Burials.	Births.	Marriages.	Burials.	Births.	Marriages.	Burials.	Births.	Marriages.	Burials.	Births.	Marriages.	Burials.	Births.	Marriages.	Burials.
Quebec.																		
1829..	584	91	277	624	104	274	614	76	330	591	125	265	574	164	289	531	8	348
1830..	679	130	578	678	172	543	660	91	392	688	165	343	653	207	314	612	9	390
1831..	701	160	609	697	168	578	720	114	425	729	189	347	585	202	347	668	7	332
1832..	751	142	922	700	157	1036	759	140	688	733	198	470	684	240	335	742	19	258
	2715	523	2386	2699	601	2431	2753	421	1835	2741	677	1426	2496	813	1285	2553	43	1328
Montreal.																		
1629..	1125	125	564	1116	130	543	1090	231	447	991	295	383	910	259	349	820	29	373
1830..	1263	199	716	1121	176	760	1169	285	538	1122	364	491	990	298	333	971	62	416
1831..	1300	212	941	1307	196	875	1140	291	577	1198	371	518	1107	266	448	1091	42	447
1832..	1144	186	2020	1134	127	3454	1150	116	1416	1050	489	694	930	357	479	993	40	448
	4832	722	4241	4678	629	5632	4549	923	2978	4361	1519	2086	3937	1180	1609	3875	173	1684
Three Rivers.																		
1829..	199	33	73	183	43	78	196	35	66	197	51	49	191	41	44	208	1	64
1830..	214	49	134	207	49	140	239	39	82	205	56	74	210	47	62	193	8	54
1831..	258	69	161	219	62	140	192	41	92	213	63	92	250	48	80	201	0	58
1832..	239	57	179	236	37	180	254	22	110	241	59	107	242	61	71	199	2	63
	910	208	547	845	191	538	861	137	350	861	229	322	893	197	257	801	11	239
Gaspe.																		
1829..	23	5	4	22	4	4	23	1	2	10	2	6	20	4	3	20	2	7
1830..	30	3	6	14	1	1	12	2	5	20	2	3	21	6	4	10	1	3
1831..	37	3	3	27	4	4	30	3	4	25	5	6	29	7	4	27	6	4
1832..	20	6	3	16	2	2	15	5	1	13	3	2	20	7	3	12	6	2
	110	17	16	79	11	11	80	11	12	68	12	17	90	24	14	69	15	16
St. Francis.																		
1829..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1830..	3	0	0	0	15	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	2	5	2	0	0	0
1831..	1	1	2	4	4	5	4	5	1	3	11	0	1	6	2	2	2	2
1832..	1	6	3	7	2	0	7	5	0	5	3	1	2	7	3	1	17	3
	5	7	5	11	21	5	12	22	1	9	14	1	5	16	7	3	19	5

Quebec: total births, 31,535; marriages, 5,885; burials, 20,112.—Montreal: total births, 52,663; marriages, 9,663; burials, 31,360.—Three Rivers: total births, 10,393; marriages, 1,996; burials, 4,609.—Gaspe, total births, 926; marriages, 194; burials, 163.—St. Francis, total births, 1102; marriages, 172; burials, 57.

E E.—Geographical Information; Lat. and Long. of Headlands, &c. on the Coasts of North America, from a series of Observations made in 1828, 1829 and 1830, by H. M. ship Hussar—Halifax being considered as the meridian.

Place of Observation.	Latitude N.				Long. W. of Greenwich.				Variation W.	
Nova Scotia and Gulf of St. Lawrence.										
Halifax Naval Yard [Meridian]	44	39	26	2	63	37	48		17	10
Maugher's Beach [Lighthouse]	44	36	2		–	–	–			
Sambro Lighthouse	44	26	17		63	35	16	2	16	45
Shut-in-Island, south-west end	44	36	35		63	17	48			
Jedore Head	44	40	5		63	5	10	5		
Tangier Island [off Tangier Harbour]	44	44	28		62	41	7	5		
Outer Beaver Island [south-east point]	44	48	24		62	21	43			
Green Island [country harbour, south point]	45	4	55		61	34	49	5		
Berry Head [near Torbay]	45	10	44	3	61	21	9			
White Head [off White Haven]	45	10	17		61	9	49	5		
Canso Lighthouse	45	19	33		60	58	30			
Eddy Point [Gut of Canso]	45	30	25		61	16	54			
Cape St. George [ditto]	45	51	22		61	55	12			
Pictou Island [south side]	45	47	52		62	37	33		19	35
Pictou Harbour	45	41	56	7	62	42	0		19	0
Pictou Academy	45	40	20		62	44	28		19	0
Cape Prospect [extreme point]	44	26	38		63	46	39		16	10
Point Rose [Malaguash Bay]	44	18	7		64	15	33		16	15
Cape Lehave [south point]	44	11	8		64	23	43	8	15	9
Lehave Rock	44	10	50		64	22	24	8		
Indian Island [south point]	44	9	40		64	26	51		15	15
Metway Head, Metway Harbour	44	6	24		64	35	9		14	59
Liverpool Lighthouse	44	1	52		64	40	49	8	14	43
Western Head, Liverpool Bay	43	59	13		64	42	34	8	14	43
Little Hope Island	43	48	34		64	49	48		14	1
Easternmost Rugged Island, south-east point	43	41	14		65	3	43	6		
Long projected point between Rugged Island Harbour and Green Harbour	43	39	40		65	11	28	6	13	41
Shelburne Lighthouse	43	37	31		65	18	40	5		
Sandy Point, Shelburne Harbour	43	41	57		65	22	11		12	58
Cape Sable, south point	43	23	57		65	38	3		12	24
South Sea Island, south point	43	23	51		65	50	42		14	0
Ditto, north point	43	26	22		66	1	38		14	0
Sable Island, east end	43	59	15	7	59	48	17			
Ditto west end	43	56	30		60	13	34			
Juste-aux Corps Island, south point	45	58	19		61	37	51		20	40
Port Hood, Cape Linzee	45	59	31		61	36	15		21	14
Ship Harbour, Gut Canso	45	36	25		61	21	43		19	16
Cape Hinchinbroke, a small island off the Cape	45	34	29		60	42	36		20	11
Green Island, off Isle Madame	45	27	47		60	57	48		18	30
Cape Portland	45	47	57		60	7	36			
Louisburg, ruins of the old Lighthouse	45	53	31	5	59	59	48			
Cape Breton, extreme point	45	56	26		59	50	15			
Scattery Island, east point	46	1	19		59	43	29			
Cape Granby, extreme point	46	9	18		59	53	0		22	27
Cape North, north-east point, Breton Island	47	2	13		60	26	53		23	30
Bona Venture Island, north-west point	48	29	30	3	64	13	37	3		
Douglas Town, south end of the beach	48	46	33		64	25	18		20	40
Cape Gaspé, south-east point	48	45	14		64	13	38		21	33
Cape Tormentine, north-east point	46	7	38		63	51	41	7		
Point Escuminac, north-east point	47	5	1	8	64	53	30	3		
Point Miscou, north-east point	48	1	27		64	35	49	5		
Cape Traverse	46	13	37		63	42	47			
Prince Edward Island, west point	46	37	48		64	24	21	8		
Ditto, east point	46	27	36		62	0	8		21	0
Ditto, Cape North, north-east point	47	4	20		64	4	15	6		
Ditto Cape Bear	46	0	2		62	29	57			
Paspebiac, south point of the beach	48	0	54	6	65	18	16	7	19	40
Anticosti, west point	49	52	29		64	36	54	9	22	55
Ditto, north point	49	57	38		64	15	1	4		
Ditto, east point	40	8	30		61	44	56	9	24	33
Mingan Harbour	50	17	35	4	64	5	32	7		

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION.—Lat. and Long. of Headlands, &c.—*continued.*

Place of Observation.	Latitude N.				Long W. of Greenwich.				Variation W.	
Ditto Island, east side	50	13	7	4	64	12	11			
Cape Rosier	48	50	41		64	15	24			
Point Des Mots, Lighthouse	49	19	32		67	24	49	5		
Ditto, extreme point	49	18	38		67	26	19	5		
Magdalen Island, north-east point	47	37	37		61	26	51			
Brion's Island, north-east point	47	48	8		–	–	–			
Entry Island, west south-west point	47	16	7		61	47	26		22	25
Bird Island, northernmost	47	50	28		61	12	53			
City of Quebec	46	48	30		71	16	25	5	12	54
St. Paul's Island	47	12	38		60	11	24		23	45
Bay of Fundy.										
St. John, N. B.	45	15	0		66	6	19			
Partridge Island, Lighthouse	45	13	36		–	–	–			
Beaver Harbour, S. W. point of the entrance	45	3	12		66	47	28			
Navy Island, south-east point	45	2	24		67	5	47			
Bliss Island, south-west point, Etang Harbour	45	0	15		66	54	27			
Head Harbour, Lighthouse, Campo Bello	44	56	50		66	56	58			
Grand Manan, north point	44	46	49		66	49	7			
Ditto, Swallow-tail point	44	44	54		66	47	21			
Ditto, White Head Island	44	36	59		66	45	4			
Brier's Island, Lighthouse	44	13	51		66	26	54			
Digby Lighthouse	44	40	25		65	50	15			
Newfoundland.										
St. John's, Fort Townshend	47	33	33	8	52	45	10	7		
Cape Broyle, south point	47	2	19	8	52	55	33			
Cape Race	46	40	27		53	8	6			
Virgin Rocks	46	26	15	3	50	56	35			
Trespassy, Point Powles	46	43	11	8	53	27	0			
Placentia, Point Verde	47	13	51	1	54	6	16	7		
Blue Beach Point, Cape Chapeau Rouge, south 22, east one and a quarter miles	46	54	16		55	28	40	7		
Cape Raye, extreme point	47	36	49		59	21	0			
Port aux Basque, Road Island	47	34	11		59	10	39		24	2

PARLIAMENTARY ESTIMATES IN 1838 FOR THE CANADAS.

F F.—Estimate of the probable Expenditure of the Indian Department in Lower and Upper Canada for its establishment and pensions, from 1st April 1838 to 31st March 1839. Lower Canada: Secretary, Quebec, 224*l.*; interpreter, Three rivers, 96*l.*; missionary, Restigouche, 69*l.*; do., Lorette, 46*l.*; schoolmaster, do., 18*l.*; superintendent, Montreal, 216*l.*; 1 interpreter, do., 96*l.*; 2 Missionaries, do., (46*l.* each) 92*l.*; 1 do., do., 41*l.*; 3 schoolmasters, do., (20*l.* 16*s.* each) 62*l.*; total, 965*l.*

Upper Canada: chief superintendent, Toronto, 350*l.*; assistant do., River St. Clair, 128*l.*; interpreter do., do., 96*l.*; superintendent, Coldwater, 216*l.*; interpreter, do., 96*l.*; total, 887*l.*; amount of effective establishment, 1,852*l.*

Retired allowances, pensions and gratuities. Lower Canada: L. J. Duchesnay, late superintendent at Quebec, 80*l.*; G. Maccomber, late interpreter, 36*l.*; J. B. De Niverville, do., 55*l.*; Madame de Montigny, widow of Captain de Montigny, 27*l.*; Madame D'Eschambault, widow of Captain D'Eschambault 70*l.*; Madame Vincent, widow of Louis Vincent, schoolmaster, 10*l.*; 1 chief of Indian tribes for wounds in action, 21*l.*; 3 warriors of do. for do., (15*l.* each) 45*l.*; total, 346*l.*; J. G. Chesley, late resident at St. Regis, a gratuity of 78*l.*

G G.—An Estimate of the Amount required to be voted in the year 1838, to defray the Charge of the Repair and Maintenance of the Rideau and Ottawa Canals in Canada.

Repairs and Maintenance:		£.	£.
Works and Repairs, Rideau		10275	
Ditto - - - Ottawa		1368	
Barrack repairs		352	
Total Engineer's Estimate			11996
Salaries of Paymaster, Clerk's, and Office-keeper.		778	
Miscellaneous Expenses		350	
Pay of Barrack-sergeant and of Barrack-master's Expenditure		173	
Total Paymaster's Branch			1300
			13296
Estimated Credits for 1837-8		5227	
Actual Receipts - Rideau	3885		
Ottawa	1320		
		5205	
Estimated Receipts for 1837-8, not realized.		..	22
			13318
Probable Receipts, 1838-9, Rideau		3500	
Ottawa		1200	
			4700
Amount required to be voted for 1838-9 £.			8618

H H.—Bearings and distances between headlands, &c. in the Gulph of St. Lawrence.*

Name of Headlands.	True Course.	Course by Compass.	Distance.	Course and Distance by compass as laid down in the chart and books at present in use.	
			mile.		mile.
From St. Paul's Point to Cape Ray	N E by E	E by N	42	E N E 3-4 E	42
From St. Paul's to Cape North	S W 1-4 W	W S W 1-4 W	14	W S W 1-4 W	12
From St. Paul's to North Bird Island	N W 1-4 W	N N W 1-4 W	56	N by W 1-4 W	53
From St. Paul's to N. E. end of Magdalen Island . .	N W by W ¾ W	N W 1-4 W	57	N W by N	52
From St. Paul's to E. end of Island	N N W 1-2 W	N 1-2 W	130	N by W	139
From Bird Island to Cape Rosier	W W by W ¾ W	N W 1-4 N	135½	N W 1-4 W	141
From Cape Ray to North Bird Island	W by N	N W by W	76	N W 1-2 W	66
From Cape Ray to E. Point of Anticosti	N W 1-4 W	N N W 1-4 W	131	N N W 1-2 W	148

* Variations of the compass, established in 1829 by Captain Bayfield, R. N., in the surveying schooner Gulnare, those laid down in the charts being erroneous. Brandy pots 16½ deg. W. Island of Bic, 17½. Cap Chat, 21. Bay of the Seven Islands, 23. West end of Anticosti, 23½. East end of ditto, 24½.

A lighthouse has been erected on *Pointe des Monts* (or Cape Monts Pelés), on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, nearly opposite to Cap Chat, the lantern standing 100 feet above the water.

The lighthouse lays with the outermost part of Caribou Point, north 52. east, and south 52 west by compass, and it can be seen over that point and to the eastward of it. Ships approaching the light from the eastward, as they draw towards the Caribou Point, must bring it to bear west by south, they will then be in a good fair way, and if necessary they can near the land by their lead. After passing Caribou Point, and as they draw towards the lighthouse, they must come no nearer than 12 fathoms water to avoid two ledges of rocks, one of which lays E. S E. from the light, with only 12 feet water on it; the other lays S. W. from the light, and E. S. E. from the western extremity of Pointe des Monts, with 16 feet water on it; but these rocks do not lay further from the shore than half a mile at low water.

The lighthouse lays with the west extremity of Pointe des Montes, north 64 east, and south 64 west, and distant about one mile; and when ships are to the westward of the Point; the lighthouse is in one with the outermost rocks off the Point; and in the day-time it forms a bold distinct land-mark; and on this line of bearing ships are in the best possible fair way for the general purposes of navigation, whether bound up or down. For any particular purposes of navigation, ships may safely stand to the northward, until the light bears east by north, they will then be drawing near the north land, and when it bears east half north it is time to tack, for when it bears east it will be shut in with the highland, and cannot be seen to the southward of east, and then they will be only one mile from the land, and if they are off Godbut River, Pointe des Monts will bear from them east by south two leagues distant. When ships are off St. Nicholas Harbour, and the light bearing east by north, they are in a good fair way from the north land.

The S. W. spitt of Manicougan Great Shoal, ... ship and the lighthouse are then all in one line ... bearing.

Lighthouse on S. W. Point of Anticosti.—Ke... Lt. Harvey, H. P. Royal Navy. A lighthouse hav... been erected on the S. W. point of the Island of An-ticosti, notice is hereby given that a grand revolv... light, on the Argand principle, was shewn there... for the first time, on the 25th of August, 1831, a... that the said light will continue to be shewn ev... night from sun-set to sun-rise, from the 25th day ... March to the last day of December in each ye... When ships are to the eastward of the lightho..., they may safely stand toward the island until it bea... N. N. W. by compass, they will then be in a g... fair way, and if they wish to make more free with t... land, they can do so by their lead. The land tren... from the lighthouse S. E. by south, or nearly so.

Lighthouse on Green Island in the River St. Lawrence, keeper, Mr. Robert Noel Lindsay.—The lantern of the lighthouse on Green Island shows a light ev... evening from sun-set to sun-rise the next mornin... from the 15th day of April to 10th day of Decemb... inclusive; and the following are the bearings of it b... compass from the respective places.

Red Island, E. S. E. ½ S.
White Island, E. N. E. ½ E.
Brandy Pots, N. E. by E. ¾ E.
Apple Island, W. S. W.
Barque Island, W. S. W. ½ W.

The shoal at the N. E. end of Green Island, S. W ½ S.

The shoal at the west end of Green Island, N. E ¾ E.

Lower Canada Lighthouse fees in 1833.—For vess... going to Three Rivers or Montreal, of 100 to 1... tons inclusive, 2*l.* currency; of 151 to 201 tons in-clusive, 3*l.* do.; of 201 tons to 250 inclusive, 4*l.* do.; of 251 tons and upwards, 5*l.* do.

On settling with pilots, masters or commanders of

vessels, or the consignees of such vessels, are to deduct one shilling in the pound for the amount of the sums to be paid for pilotage, which will be exacted by the Naval Officer at clearing out, the same being founded by law, under the direction of the Trinity House, for the relief of decayed pilots, their widows and children.

Rates of Pilotage for the River St. Lawrence in 1833.—From Bic to Quebec per foot. From the 2nd to the 30th of April inclusive, 1*l.* 6*d.*; from the 1st of May to the 10th of November inclusive, 18*s.*; from the 11th to the 18th November inclusive, 1*l.* 3*s.*; from the 19th of November to the 1st of March, 1*l.* 8*s.*

From Quebec to Bic. — From the 2nd to the 30th April inclusive, 18*s.*; from the 1st of May to the 10th November, 15*s.* 9*d.*; from the 11th to the 18th November inclusive, 1*l.* 9*d*; from the 19th November to the 1st March inclusive, 1*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

Rates of pilot, water and poundage of pilot money are payable at the Naval Office, by masters and commanders of vessels, viz:—

For every foot of water for which masters or commanders of vessels are bound to pay their pilots from Bic to Quebec, and from Quebec to Bic, 2*s.* 6*d.* currency per foot.

II.—Lighthouses on Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Shores.

Cape Sable Seal Island light.—The first light in approaching the Bay of Fundy, is on the south point of the Seal Island. This light is elevated about 80 ft. above high water-mark, and may be seen in approaching the island from any point of the compass. A very dangerous rock, under water, but upon which the sea always breaks, called the Blonde Rock, is about two miles S. S. W. by compass, from the lighthouse. Between this rock and the island there are some dangers, the ground is rocky throughout, and large vessels, therefore, ought not to attempt passing between them.

Bryer Island Light.—In advancing up the bay, the next light is situated on Bryer Island, about half a mile N. E. from the N. W. point thereof, with an improved lantern and lamp; this light, therefore, will be much more beneficial to the trade of the bay than formerly.

Annapolis Gut light.—The next light on the coast of Nova Scotia is placed at the west side of the Gut of Annapolis, from Bryer Island north-eastward; this coast is very bold, and not indented; this light is, therefore, chiefly intended as a guide into Annapolis Basin.

Gannet Rock light.—This light bears from the light on Bryer Island N. W. half west, 21 miles. It is intended to warn ships of their approach to a very dangerous range of shoals and ledges, which extend from the Old Proprietor to the Seal Island, off Machins, a distance of about 20 miles. Bearings of Gannet Rock lighthouse. *To the* Old Proprietor, which dries at three-quarters ebb (very dangerous), east by north a quarter north, seven miles. *To the* Black Rock (always above water 25 feet), off White Head, N. E. a quarter E. *To the* S. W. head of Grand Manan N. W. half north. *To the* northernmost of the Murr Ledges, dry at two-thirds ebb, N. W. by west a quarter west. *To the* southernmost of ditto, called St. Mary's Ledge, always out of water, S. W. by west half west. Machin's Seal Island lights, distant about 13 miles north by north a quarter north.

Note.—Between the northernmost and southernmost of the Murr Ledges, there is a range of dangerous rocks and shoals, many of them always above water, and which extend westward from the lighthouse about four miles; from this range, farther westerly, about three miles, lies a dangerous breaker called the Roaring Bull: this may be avoided by keeping three remarkable headlands near the S. W. end of Grand Manan open.

The red glass having been removed from the lantern, this light is now a bright white one.

Head Harbour light.—Next in order after passing *Grand Manan* is *Head Harbour* light. This is placed on the N. E. extremity of *Campo Bello*, and is a guide to vessels entering the main channel to *West Isles, Moose Island*, and the inner *Bay of Passamaquoddy*; it enables vessels also at all times to enter Head Harbour.

Point le Preau lights.—Upon this projecting headland two lights have lately been placed, one above the other, and distant eighteen feet. Both lights may be seen from every point of the compass, where they may be useful.

Partridge Island lights.—This light at the entrance of the *River* and *Harbour of St. John*, having been established upwards of forty years, require no particular notice.

Beacon light.—Within Partridge Island and upon a spit, or bar, which extends about half a mile S. S. E. from Sand Point, and which dries at two-thirds ebb, stands the Beacon Tower. Upon this tower a light is established which is eminently useful to the coasting trade of St. John, and to all other vessels having pilots on board, as it enables them to enter the harbour at all hours of the night.

West Quoddy light.—This is an American light, and is placed on the west side of the entrance into the *St. Croix*, by *Lubec* and *Eastport*; a new lighthouse has lately been erected here, and the light much improved.

Two fixed lights upon the Machin's Seal Island were put into operation in October last; they are elevated about 45 above high water and bear from each other E. S. E. and W. N. W., distant 200 feet, by which they will be immediately distinguished from all other lights upon the coast (British or American); the following are the bearings from them, viz.—*To the* southernmost Murr Ledge (St. Mary's) E. S. E. easterly. *To the* Gannet Rock light east by south a quarter, thirteen miles. *To the* southern head of Grand Manan east by north half north. *To the* northern ditto N E. half east. *To the* North-east Rock, distant two miles, N. E. by north. *To the* Little River Head north by west. *To the* Libby Island lighthouse (American) N. W. by west. Vessels in standing in to the northward, between these lights and the Gannet Rock, should tack, or haul off the moment they bring these lights in one, as they will then be not more than three quarters of a mile from the Murr Ledges, if more than five miles to the eastward of the light.

The commissioners of lighthouses for Nova Scotia, under date of the 30th of October, 1832, gave notice, that the lighthouse building on Low Point, at the entrance of Sydney Harbour, Cape Breton, would be finished on the 1st of November, and lighted in or about the 15th of that month. It would be a fixed light on the east point of the entrance of the harbour. A white beacon has been erected on the east head, leading into Louisbourg Harbour, upon the site of the Old French lighthouse, which may be seen at a very considerable distance.

KK.—Newfoundland Executive Council met in 1825, 3 times; 1826, 6 t.; 1827, 7 t.; 1828, 4 t.; 1829, not met; 1830, 4 t.; 1831, 3 t.; 1832, 25 t.; 1833, 12 t.; 1834, 18 t. [Appendix House of Assembly.]

L L.—*Articles exported from the Colony of Cape Breton in* 1834.—Beef and pork, 87 barrels; 56 firkins of butter, 8,374 tons of coals, 142 bushels of corn, 12,329 quintals of dry cod fish, 1,876 barrels of wet cod fish, 72 hides and skins, 400 seal skins, 14 tons of unwrought iron, 22,697 gallons of train and spermicetti oil, 100 tons of oak timber, 3,024 tons of pine timber, 120 tons of ash and birch timber, 82 masts and yards, &c.; 243 oars, 2,873 feet of deal, &c.; 12,500 shingles, 27,581 staves. Total value, 22,188*l.* [From Official Paper of 1834, for H.B.]

M M.—An account showing the amount of duty levied in the Ports of the United Kingdom, and of the British Colonies and Dominions beyond Sea respectively, upon each article imported from the North American Provinces, and upon similar articles imported from Foreign Countries, so far as relates to the duties levied in the Ports of the United Kingdom.—3d Feb. 1838.

Rates of duty levied in the United Kingdom on the respective articles when imported from the British North American Provinces.—Ashes, pearl and pot, free; Corn, Wheat (by 9 Geo. IV. cap. 60.), when the average price for the regulation of the duty is under 67*s*, 5*s*. per qr.; ditto, at or above 67*s*., 6*d*. per qr.; Wheat Flour, for every barrel of 196 lbs. a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on 38½ gallons of wheat; Gypsum, 1*s*. 3*d*. per ton; Hides, not tanned, dry, 2*s*. 4*d*. per cwt.; ditto, wet, 1*s*. 2*d*.; Honey, 5*s*.; Isinglass, 15*s*. 10*d*.; Oil, train, 1*s*. per ton, if of British fishing; Pitch, 9*d*. per cwt.; Skins and Furs undressed, viz. Bear, 2*s*. 6*d*. each; Beaver, 4*d*.; Calf and Kip, not tanned, dry, 2*s*. 4*d*. per cwt.; ditto, wet, 1*s*. 2*d*.; Deer, 1*s*. per 100; Fisher, 3*d*. each; Fox, 4*d*.; Martin, 3*d*.; Mink, 2*d*.; Otter, 1*s*.; Racoon, 1*d*.; Seal, 1*d*. per dozen, if of British taking; Wolf, 3*d*. each; Wolvering, 6*d*.; Spirits, not sweetened, 9*s*. per gallon; Tar, 12*s*. per last; Tobacco, unmanufactured, 2*s*. 9*d*. per lb.; Wax, Bees, unbleached, 10*s*. per cwt.; ditto, bleached, 1*l*.; Whalefins, 1*l*. per ton, if of British taking; Wood, viz. Battens (on importation into Great Britain), 6 and not exceeding 16 feet long, and not exceeding 2¾ inches thick, 1*l*. per 120; ex. 16 and not ex. 21 ft. long, and not ex. 2¾ in. thick, 1*l*. 3*s*.; ex. 21 ft. long, or if ex. 2¾ in. thick, 2*l*.; Battens (on importation into Ireland), 8*s*. 3*d*. per 120 on all sorts; Batten Ends (on importation into Great Britain), under 6 ft. long, and not ex. 2¾ in. thick, 7*s* 6*d*. per 120; under 6 ft. long, and ex. 2¾ in. thick, 15*s*.; Batten Ends (on importation into Ireland), 8*s*. 3*d*. per 120 on all sorts; Deals (on importation into Great Britain), 6 and not above 16 ft. long, and not ex. 3½ in. thick, 2*l*. per 120; above 16 and not ex. 21 ft. long, and not ex. 3½ in. thick, 2*l*. 10*s*.; 6 and not above 21 ft. long, and ex. 3½ in. thick, 4*l*.; ex. 21 ft. long, and not ex. 4 in. thick, 5*l*.; ex. 21 ft. long, and ex. 4 in. thick, 10*l*.; Deals (on importation into Ireland), 8*s*. 3*d*. per 120 on all sorts; Deal Ends (on importation into Great Britain), under 6 ft. long, and not ex. 3½ in. thick, 15*s* per 120; under 6 ft. long, and ex. 3½ in. thick, 1*l*. 10*s*.; Deal Ends (on importation in Ireland), 8*s*. 3*d*. per 120 on all sorts; Handspike, under 7 ft. long, 2*s*. 6*d*. per 120; 7 ft. long or upwards, 5*s*.; Lathwood, under 5 ft. long, 15*s*. per fathom; 5 ft. long or upwards, 1*l*. 5*s*.; Masts, Yards, and Bowsprits, 6 and under 8 in. in diameter, 1*s*. 6*d*, each; 8 and under 12 in. in diameter, 4*s*.; 12 in. in diameter or upwards, 10*s*. per load; Oak Plank, 2 in. thick or upwards, 15*s*.; Oars, 19*s*. 6*d*. per 120; Spars, under 22 ft. long, and under 4 in. in diameter, 9*s*. per 120; 22 ft. or upwards, and under 4 in. in diameter, 16*s*.; 4 and under 6 in. in diameter, 1*l*. 15*s*.; Staves, not ex. 36 in. long, 2*s*.; above 36 and not ex. 50 in. long, 4*s*.; above 50 and not ex. 60 in. long, 6*s*.; above 60 and not ex. 72 in. long, 8*s*.; above 72 in. long, 10*s*.; and not above 3½ in. thick, but if not ex. 1½ in. that one third part only of the above rate is chargeable; Timber (eight inches square or upwards), Fir and Oak, 10*s*. per load; other sorts, 5*s*.; Wainscot Logs, 8 in. square or upwards, 12*s*.

Rates of duty levied in the United Kingdom on similar articles when imported from foreign countries.—Ashes, pearl and pot, 6*s*. per cwt.; Corn, Wheat, when the average price for the regulation of the duty is 66*s*. and under 67*s*., 1*l*. 0*s*. 8*d*. per qr. [For every shilling by which the average price falls short of 66*s*. an additional duty of 1*s*. is imposed.] When 67*s*. and under 68*s*., 18*s*. 8*d*.; when 68*s*. and under 69*s*., 16*s*. 8*d*.; when 69*s*. and under 70*s*., 13*s*. 8*d*.; when 70*s*. and under 71*s*., 10*s*. 8*d*.; when 71*s*. and under 72*s*., 6*s*. 8*d*.; when 72*s*. and under 73*s*., 2*s*. 8*d*.; at or above 73*s*., 1*s*.; Gypsum, 1*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*. per ton; Hides, not tanned, dry, 4*s*. 8*d*. per cwt.; ditto, wet, 2*s*. 4*d*.; Honey, 15*s*.; Isinglass, 2*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.; Oil, train, 26*l*. 12*s*. per ton, if of foreign fishing; Pitch, 1*s*. per cwt.; Skins and Furs undressed, viz. Bear, 4*s*. 6*d*. each; Beaver, 8*d*.; Calf and Kip, not tanned, dry, 4*s*. 8*d*. per cwt.; ditto, wet, 2*s*. 4*d*.; Deer, 1*d*. each; Fisher, 6*d*.; Fox, 8*d*.; Martin, 6*d*.; Mink, 4*d*.; Otter, 1*s*. 6*d*.; Racoon, 2*d*.; Seal, 1*s*., if of foreign taking; Wolf, 6*d*.; Wolvering, 1*s*.; Spirits, not sweetened, 1*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. per gallon; Tar, 15*s*. per last; Tobacco, unmanufactured, 3*s*. per lb.; Wax, Bees, unbleached, 1*l*. 10*s*. per cwt.; ditto, bleached, 3*l*.; Whalefins, 95*l*. per ton, if of foreign taking; Wood, viz. Battens (on importation into Great Britain), 6 and not exceeding 16 feet long, and not exceeding 2¾ inches thick, 10*l*. per 120; ex. 16 and not ex. 21 ft. long, and not ex. 2¾ in. thick, 11*l*. 10*s*.; ex. 21 and not ex. 45 ft. long, and not ex. 2¾ in. thick, 20*l*.; ex. 45 ft. long, or above 2¾ in. thick, 6*l*., and 2*l*. 10*s*. per load. Battens (on importation into Ireland), 8 and not ex. 12 ft. long, and not ex. 3¼ in. thick, 8*l*. 6*s*. 3*d*. per 120; ex. 12 and not ex. 14 ft. long, and not ex. 3¼ in. thick, 9*l*. 14*s*.; ex. 14 and not ex. 16 ft. long, and not ex. 3¼ in. thick, 11*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*.; ex. 16 and not ex. 18 ft. long, and not ex. 3¼ in. thick, 12*l*. 9*s*. 4*d*.; ex. 18 and not ex. 20 ft. long, and not ex. 3¼ in. thick, 13*l*. 17*s*. 2*d*.; ex. 20 and not ex. 45 ft. long, and not ex. 3¼ in. thick, 34*l*. 6*s*. 1*d*.; ex. 45 ft. long, or above 3¼ in. thick, 6*l*., and 2*l*. 10*s* per load; Batten Ends (on importation into Great Britain), under 6 ft. long and not ex. 2¾ in. thick, 3*l*. per 120; under 6 ft. long and ex. 2¾ in. thick, 6*l*.; Batten Ends (on importation into Ireland), under 8 ft. long, and not ex 3¼ in. thick, 4*l*. 14*s*. 5*d*.; under 8 ft. long, if ex. 3¼ in. thick, 9*l*. 3*s*. 1*d*.; Deals (on importation into Great Britain), 8 and not above 10 ft. long, and not above 1½ in. thick, to be used in mines, 8*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.; 6 and not above 16 ft. long, and not ex. 3½ in. thick, 19*l*.; above 16 and not ex. 21 ft. long, and not ex. 3½ in. thick, 22*l*.; above 21 and not above 45 ft. long, and not above 3½ in. thick, 44*l*.; above 45 ft. long, or above 3½ in. thick, 6*l*., and 2*l*. 10*s*. per load; Deals (on importation into Ireland), 8 and not ex. 12 ft.

ong, and not ex. 3¼ in. thick, 12*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* per 120; x 12 and not ex. 14 ft. long, and not ex. 3¼ in. thick, 4*l.* 11*s.*; ex. 14 and not ex. 16 ft. long, and not ex. ¼ in. thick, 16*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; ex. 16 and not ex. 18 ft. ong, and not ex. 3¼ in. thick, 18*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; ex. 18 nd not ex. 20 ft. long, and not ex. 3¼ in. thick, 0*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*; 8 and not ex. 20 ft. long, and ex. 3¼ n. thick, 41*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; ex. 20 ft. long, and not ex. in. thick, 51*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; ex. 20 ft. long, and ex. 4 in. hick, 100*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; Deal Ends (on importation into Great Britain), under 6 ft. long, and not ex. 3¼ in. hick, 6*l.*; under 6 ft. long, and ex. 3¼ in. thick, 12*l.*; Deal Ends (on importation into Ireland), under 8 ft. ong, and not ex. 3½ in. thick, 7*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; under 8 ft. ong, and ex. 3¼ in. thick, 13*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; Handspikes, under 7 ft. long, 2*s.*; 7 ft. long or upwards, 4*s.*; Lathwood, under 5 ft. long, 4*l.* 5*s.* per fathom; 5 and under 8 ft. long, 6*l.* 16*s.*; 8 and under 12 ft. long, 10*l.* 4*s.*; 12 ft. long or upwards, 13*l.* 12*s.*; Masts, Yards, and Bowsprits, 6 and under 8 in. in diameter, 8*s.* each; 8 and under 12 in. in diameter, 1*l.* 2*s.*; 12 in. in diameter or upwards, 2*l.* 15*s.* per load; Oak Plank, 2 in. thick or upwards, 4*l.*; Oars, 14*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* per 120; Spars, under 22 ft. long, and under 4 in. in diameter, 2*l.* 8*s.*; 22 ft. or upwards, and under 4 in. in diameter, 4*l.* 5*s.*; 4 and under 6 in. in diameter, 9*l.*; Staves, not exceeding 36 in. long, 1*l.* 3*s.*; above 36 and not ex. 50 in. long, 2*l.* 6*s.*; above 50 and not ex. 60 in. long, 3*l.*; above 60 and not ex. 72 in. long, 4*l.* 4*s.*; above 72 in. long, 4*l.* 16*s.*; and not above 3 in. thick; Timber (8 in. square or upwards), Fir and Oak, 2*l.* 15*s.* per load; other sorts, 1*l.* 8*s.*; Wainscot Logs, 8 in. square or upwards, 2*l.* 15*s.*

N N.—An account of the number and description of vessels employed in the Fisheries of Newfoundland, and of the quantities of fish and of oil, the produce thereof; stating likewise the countries whereto the same was exported during the year ending 30th June, 1832.

Description of Vessels, &c.		Vessels employed in fishing. Number.	Tonnage.	Men.
Bankers	European	8	497	56
	Island	7	470	49
British European vessels on Labrador		5	562	59
Vessels from Europe	British / Foreign	414	55278	3230
Vessels from the Colonies on the Continent	British / Foreign	285	20083	1176
Vessels from the West Indies	British / Foreign	45	4806	320
Vessels from Foreign America	British	61	6916	397
	Foreign	3	509	25
Island registered vessels employed sealing	Sealing	407	27241	8649
	Labrador and coasting	234	16432	3171
Number of men employed in the resident shore fishery, including catching and curing		—	—	16273
Total		1509	132794	33405
Quintals of fish exported to	Spain, Portugal, and Italy quintals	426673		
	British Europe do.	62359		
	West Indies do.	127687		
	British America do.	58585		
	Foreign America, North do.	—		
	South do.	32078		
Total		707382		
Tierces of salmon exported	To British markets tierces	1383½		
	To Foreign markets do.	1919		
Total		3302½		
Barrels of herrings cured		3186		
Quantity of seal oil made	tuns	5933½		
Average prices of	Fish, per quintal	10*s.* 9*d.*		
	Salmon, per tierce	62*s.* 10*d.*		
	Herrings, per barrel	11*s.* 10*d.*		
	Train Oil, per tun	22*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*		
	Seal Oil, per tun	23*l.*		

O O.—THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.

Copy of the agreement concluded between his Majesty's Government and the British American Land Company in the year 1833, with an account of the sums paid by the company under that agreement.

Memorandum of agreement between the Right Honourable Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the colonial department, on behalf of his Majesty's government on the one part; and George Richard Robinson, M.P., governor, Nathaniel Gould, deputy-governor, Patrick Maxwell Stewart, M.P., William Petrie Crawfurd, Alexander Gillespie, junior, William Inglis, John Kirkland, Edward Wheler Mills, John Shuter, Lewis Stride and James Wilson, the Court of Directors nominated and appointed by the merchants and others who have united together to establish a company for purchasing, improving, settling and disposing of land in his Majesty's colonies and provinces in North America and their dependencies, and for other purposes connected therewith, under the name of the British American Land Company, and intended to be incorporated by royal charter, on the other part.

Whereas the said court of directors having made application to his Majesty's government to sell, grant and convey to the said company, for a valuable consideration, certain lands known by the name of crown reserves, and certain other crown lands situated in the eastern townships of the province of Lower Canada, as the commencement of their operations, and his Majesty's government having acceded to the said application, this memorandum, embodying the terms upon which such sale and grant is to be made, has been concluded between his Majesty's government and the company as follows:

1. Mr. Secretary Stanley, on behalf of his Majesty's government, has agreed to sell, grant and convey to the said company the crown lands and crown reserves hereinafter described, situated in the eastern townships of the province of Lower Canada, in consideration of the sum of money, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, viz.

The whole of the crown lands in the county of Sherbrooke unsurveyed, and as represented on the plan hereunto annexed (exclusive of the territory claimed by the United States), supposed to amount to 596,325 acres; the crown reserves and surveyed crown lands in the counties of Sherbrooke, Shefford and Stanstead, supposed to amount in all to 251,336 acres: total, 847,661 acres.

Mr. Stanley is willing to take one entire sum of 120,000*l.* for the whole of these lands, subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned respecting the clergy reserves; 75,992*l.* to be considered as the purchase-money of the unsurveyed lands 44,008*l.* that of the surveyed lands.

Mr. Stanley considers that he is selling the whole of the before-mentioned crown reserves and surveyed lands at 3*s.* 6*d.* per acre, and somewhat more than 500,000 acres of the unsurveyed land 3*s.* per acre, leaving to the company about 90,000 acres as an allowance for any unavailable land which on survey may be found in the block, and it is distinctly understood that no claim can be admitted hereafter on the ground of lands found unsuitable to the purposes of the company.

2. His Majesty's government, however, excepts from this sale any town lots or sites already laid out or reserved as such (not exceeding in the whole 10,000 acres), which his Majesty's government may, at any time within a period of two years from the date of the charter to be granted to the company, declare its intention to take up; and for all or any lots which may be so taken up a corresponding deduction, at the rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* per acre, shall be made from the amount of the purchase money hereby agreed to be paid by the said company.

The company shall be debarred from selling any town lots or sites already laid out or reserved, without giving intimation to his Majesty's government; and the government on their part shall be bound within a limited period to announce their decision in regard to such lots.

3. If means can be found of legally accomplishing the object, one-seventh of the unsurveyed lands sold in the county of Sherbrooke shall be deemed a sale of clergy reserves, and the purchase money be set apart, amounting to one-seventh of 75,992*l.* or 10,856*l.*, which in that case will not be subject, like the rest, to the condition that one-half be expended in public works and improvements, as hereinafter mentioned in clause 6. But this modification of the sale will be dependent on the practicability of executing this arrangement; and unless its practicability be secured within one twelvemonth from the present date, no such modification shall have effect.

4. One-tenth part of the whole purchase-money (including the portion proposed to be treated as the price of a sale of clergy reserves) shall be paid within 12 months from the date of the charter. The payments of the remaining amount to be completed within 10 years from the same date, and in the meantime to bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum; the company, however, having the option of anticipating the whole or any part of the payments.

5. The payments shall be made to such officer, connected with the receipt of the crown revenues in the said province of Lower Canada, as his Majesty's government shall from time to time appoint to receive the same, and a receipt under the hand and seal of such officer, attested by one witness, shall be a good and sufficient discharge to the said company for every sum of money acknowledged in any such receipt to have been received by the officer granting the same. And for obviating any doubt as to the proper officer into whose hands such money is to be paid, notice will be given by his Majesty's government, informing them of the officer who may be appointed to discharge this duty and grant the proper receipts.

And upon producing to the governor-in-chief or officer administering the government of the province a receipt, signed, sealed and attested as abovementioned, a grant will be issued to the said company for such a portion of the lands as may be equivalent to the purchase money actually paid. And every such grant shall be made to the said company gratuitously without any fee of office, demand or duty being due or payable to any public officer for preparing, expediting, sealing and issuing the same.

To prevent unnecessary trouble, the company shall not be entitled to require a grant to be made out for any portion of land less than 5,000 acres.

6. One-half of the money so to be paid by the company shall be expended, at the discretion and on the sole responsibility of His Majesty's Secretary of State, on public works and improvements in that part of the province of Lower Canada in which the land sold to the company is situate. But His Majesty's Government will always be ready to receive any suggestions of the company for expending this moiety. By the terms public works and improvements will be understood canals, bridges, high roads, market-houses, court-houses, school-houses, the erection of churches and parsonage houses, the clearing and improvement of glebe lands, and any other works undertaken and calculated for the common use and benefit of His Majesty's subjects, in contradistinction to works intended for the use and accommodation of private persons.

7. His Majesty's Government will instruct the Governor-in-Chief or officer administering the government of the province of Lower Canada to direct the proper departments of the provincial government to furnish the company with maps and diagrams, showing the situation of the lands hereby agreed to be sold, without any fee of office, demand or duty being due or payable to any public officer for the same; His Majesty's Government will also instruct the Governor-in-Chief or officer administering the government to facilitate the inquiries of the servants of the company.

Signed by Mr. Secretary Stanley, Downing-street.

(signed) *E. G. Stanley.*

Signed by Nathaniel Gould, chairman of a General Court of Proprietors, in pursuance of a resolution passed this day, 1, Freeman's-court, Cornhill, 3d December, 1833.

(signed) *Nathaniel Gould*, Depy. Govr.
Chairman of the Court of Proprietors.

Supplementary Article of Agreement between the Right Honourable *Thomas Spring Rice*, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, on behalf of His Majesty's Government on the one part, and *George Richard Robinson*, M. P., Governor, *Nathaniel Gould* Deputy-governor, *Patrick Maxwell Stewart*, M. P., *John Peter Boileau*, junior, *William Petrie Crawford*, *Russell Ellice*, *Alexander Gillespie*, junior, *John Kirkland*, *Edward Wheeler Mills*, *John Shuter*, *Lewis Stride*, and *James Wilson*, the Court of Directors of the British American Land Company, on behalf of that Company, on the other part.

With reference to the sixth article of the memorandum of agreement between His Majesty's Government and the company of the third day of December last, which stipulated that one half of the purchase-money to be paid by the company shall be expended in the public works and improvements therein mentioned; it is further agreed between the parties,

That the company are to prepare, at their own expense and charges, the plans and estimates of the works to be undertaken, whether proposed by Government or the company, and submit the same to the governor or person administering the government of the province of Lower Canada.

If the governor or person administering the government approve of the contemplated undertaking, either as originally submitted or as amended upon consideration, the company will then be authorized by the governor or person administering the government, to expend such sum as may be determined upon under any instructions that may be considered necessary.

The company will thereupon proceed with the undertaking, and on its completion lay before the governor or person administering the government, a statement of the actual expense incurred in effecting it, with the vouchers, and if he is satisfied, the company will then either receive payment of the amount, if there is money in the hands of government belonging to the Improvement Fund, provided by the sixth article of the memorandum of agreement before referred to, or be allowed credit for the amount in the next ensuing payment of the purchase-money, according as it may have been previously arranged. It is understood that the company are to make no charge for or on account of their officers superintending the undertaking, or expending the money in the manner authorized by the governor or person administering the government.

In case of such protracted differences of opinion between the governor or person administering the government and the company, on the mode of laying out the amount to be expended on public works, as shall appear to the governor or person administering the government to render any further attempt to conclude a mutual agreement in the colony useless, the question shall be referred to the Secretary of State, whose decision shall be final.

Signed by Mr. Secretary Spring Rice, Downing-street, 6th August, 1834.

T. Spring Rice.

Signed by Nathaniel Gould, Chairman of a Court of Directors, in pursuance of a resolution to that effect, 4, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, 6th August, 1834.

Nathaniel Gould, Deputy-Governor,
Ghairman of the Court of Directors.

Amount paid by the British American Land Company, under the agreement with His Majesty's Government of 3d December 1833:—

20th March, 1835. First Instalment, without interest, 6,000*l.*; 20th March 1836, second instalment, with two years' interest at four per cent, 6,480*l.*; 20th March 1837, third instalment, with three years' interest at four per cent, 6,720*l.*; total, 19,200*l.*; expended by the company on public works within their land, in conformity with the supplementary article of 6th August, 1834, 15,754*l.*; grand total, 34,954*l.*

The above is presumed to be a correct statement of the sums paid by the British American Land Company. As, however, no late accounts on the subject have been received from the Earl of Gosford, His Lordship has been directed to furnish a report forthwith.

Downing-street, 1st April 1837.

The British American Land Company has its location in the Eastern Townships, or English Lower Canada, which, situated on the south side of the St. Lawrence, between 45 and 46½ N. lat., and 71 and 73 west long., and divided into eight counties or parts of counties: these again are subdivided into about one hundred thousand townships estimated to contain between five and six millions of acres.

The British American Land Company is incorporated and established by a royal charter, dated at Westminster the 20th March, 1834, and an Act of Parliament, to which the royal assent was given on the 22d May following. The capital of the company is declared in the charter to be 300,000*l*., held in 6,000 shares of 50*l*. each, but with power to the proprietors to increase it to 600,000*l*.:—of this capital a deposit of 3*l*. per share has been paid by the proprietors, and upon payment of a call of 5*l*. per share, which has been made by the directors, and falling due on the 1st December next, the capital paid up will amount to 48,000*l*. By a clause in the charter the proprietors are to receive interest on the capital advanced by them, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

The objects for which the company has been established, and the powers conferred on it, are declared by the charter; namely, for the purpose of purchasing and cultivating Waste Lands, &c. in Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and the Island of Newfoundland, in North America, and their Dependencies, and in or upon any such land, to make, erect and build roads, drains, bridges, and other internal communications, houses, schools, chapels, mills, wharfs, and other buildings and works necessary or expedient for the occupation, planting, and profitable cultivation or improvement of any such lands &c., to open, search for, win and work in or under any of their said lands any mines, pits, beds, veins and seams of copper, tin, lead, iron, iron ore, stones, clay and all other ores, minerals, metals, metallic substances, matters and products, other than and except gold and silver, and also other than and except coal and culm, unless such coal and culm should be granted or demised to them at any time or times hereafter by His Majesty, His heirs or successors, or should be by them acquired from any person or persons who should have lawfully consented thereto, &c. &c.

In pursuance of these objects the Company have purchased from His Majesty's Government as the commencement of their undertaking, nearly a million of acres situated in the three most southerly counties of the Eastern Townships, viz. Shefford, Stanstead, and Sherbrooke, and have made arrangements for the sale of the same to settlers already in the country, and to emigrants who intend to proceed to Canada.

The lands offered for sale by the Company are of different descriptions.

1. Crown Reserves and surveyed Lands. 300,000 acres and upwards in the surveyed parts of the counties of Shefford, Stanstead and Sherbrooke.

These lands are situated for the most part in detached lots or farms of 200 acres each, scattered throughout the settled parts of the country, and from their contiguity to villages, mills, shops, schools, and churches, are exceedingly eligible for settlement. In many of the townships, several of these lots lie together, so that settlers and emigrants may purchase larger farms from 400 to upwards of 1,000 acres in extent. Besides these detached lots the Company have for sale several blocks of surveyed land, which are well suited to parties who may be desirous to possess large properties. [*See Colonial Library, 2d Edition, vol. I., Canada, for a full account of this Company.*]

PP.—THE CANADA COMPANY,

is incorporated by Royal Charter, under the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in 1826, with a subscribed capital of 100,000*l*. sterling.

The company contracted with the government for the purchase of the fine Huron tract, comprising about 1,100,000 acres, and situate on Lake Huron; other lands such as crown reserves, and school and church lands have also been purchased by the company, amounting in the whole to 2,484,413 acres, the total amount of purchase money being 348,680*l*., of which about 120,000*l*. have been paid up to the 31st December, 1833, and 20,000*l*. is paid annually to Government until the year 1842, when the whole sum will have been liquidated. 45,000*l*. of the purchase money for the Huron tract, is to be expended in improving the company's own lands in the Huron tract, or county.

Nearly half a million of acres of land have been sold by the company, producing 210,000*l*., upwards of half a million acres have been paid for by the company, and not yet sold, leaving 1,400,000 acres unpaid for, and of course unsold. Not more than 18*l*. has been paid on each share, which is now, however, worth 50*l*. and may be naturally expected to be doubled in a few years, as the colony of Upper Canada advances in prosperity.

The rate at which the company have sold some fine lands in the Huron county in 1834, averaged 7*s*. 6*d*. per acre, and 50,000 acres of crown reserves brought 13*s*. per acre.

The rate at which the Canada Company first purchased land was 3*s*. 6*d*. average per acre, which was then considered high. The terms on which their lands (of which they have allotments in every township in the province) are sold, are one fifth down and the remainder in five annual instalments, bearing five per cent interest.

CANADA COMPANY'S CHARTER OF INCORPORATION. [19TH AUGUST, 1826.]

GEORGE the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, To all to whom these presents shall come greeting: Whereas, in and by a certain Act of Parliament made and passed in the sixth year of our reign, entitled, "An Act to enable His Majesty to grant to a Company, to be incorporated by Charter, to be called 'The Canada Company,' certain Lands in the Province of Upper Canada, and to invest the said Company with certain Powers and Privileges, and for other Purposes relating thereto:" After reciting, amongst other things, that divers persons had united together to establish a company for purchasing, improving, settling, and disposing of certain lands in the province of Upper Canada, and for other lawful purposes; and, in order to carry into effect the purposes aforesaid, had subscribed a capital of one million pounds sterling, upon which the sum of ten pounds per centum had been paid by the several subscribers, and had humbly besought us to grant to them a charter of incorporation: It was enacted, That in case we should, within three years after the passing of that act, be pleased, by charter of incorporation under the great seal of Great Britain and Ireland, to declare and grant that such and so many persons as should be named therein, and all and every such other person or persons as from time to time should be duly admitted members into their corporation, should be a body politic and corporate by the name of "The Canada Company," and to declare that the said corporation so to be made and created should be established for the purpose thereinbefore mentioned, and for such other lawful purposes as to us might seem meet; then, and in that case, it should and might be lawful for the said corporation to hold to them and their successors such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, within the provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada as should or might be granted by us to them and their successors within the said provinces, or as (subject to the restrictions hereinafter mentioned) should be contracted for and purchased or acquired by them therein, and to hold, alienate, sell, and dispose of all such lands, tenements, and hereditaments upon, under, and subject to such conditions, provisos, limitations, and restrictions as we by such our charter might impose, direct, or prescribe: and further provisions were in and by the said act of parliament made for raising the capital of the said Company and transferring the shares, and for other matters therein mentioned.

Now know ye, that upon the prayer of the several persons hereinafter named, and others, as also of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given, granted, made, ordained, constituted, declared, and appointed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give, grant, make, ordain, constitute, declare, and appoint, that Charles Bosanquet, Esq., William Williams, Esq., Robert Biddulph, Esq., Richard Blanshard, Esq., Robert Downie, Esq., John Easthope, Esq., Edward Ellice, Esq., James William Freshfield, Esq., John Fullarton, Esq., John Galt, Esq., Charles David Gordon, Esq., William Hibbert (the younger), Esq., John Hodgson, Esq., John Hullett, Esq., Hart Logan, Esq., Simon M'Gillivray, Esq., James Mackillop, Esq., John Masterman, Esq., Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., and Henry Usborne, Esq., together with such and so many other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, as have become, or shall at any time hereafter become, subscribers or shareholders of or for the capital stock hereinafter mentioned in manner hereinafter provided, and their respective successors, executors, administrators, and assigns, and such other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, as shall from time to time be possessed of or entitled to such shares as are hereinafter provided, shall be one body politic and corporate in deed and in name, by the name of "The Canada Company," and by that name shall and may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in all courts, whether of law or equity, and shall have perpetual succession with a common seal, which may by them be changed or varied at their pleasure.

And we do declare, that the said corporation shall be and is established for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling, and disposing of waste and other lands in our province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of capital to settlers on such lands, for the opening, making, improving, and maintaining roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said province, and for the other purposes hereinafter mentioned, with all such powers, privileges, and authorities as are in and by the said act of parliament contained and expressed.

And we do further declare and ordain, that the present capital or joint-stock of the said Company, to be used and applied in establishing and carrying on the said undertaking and for the purposes aforesaid, shall be a sum of not exceeding one million pounds sterling, to be raised in shares of one hundred pounds each, and that the shares in the said undertaking and in the profits and advantages thereof, shall be and be deemed personal estate, and as such personal estate shall be transmissible accordingly.

And we do further declare and ordain, that all and every person and persons, bodies politic or corporate, by or from whom any subscription shall be made or accepted, or any payment made pursuant to the provisions herein contained for that purpose, for or towards the raising of the said capital sum of one million pounds as aforesaid, his, her, or their successors, executors, administrators, and assigns, respectively (no such subscription being less than one hundred pounds) shall have and be entitled to a share of and in the said capital or joint-stock of the said Company, in proportion to the monies which he, she, or they shall have so contributed towards making up the same, and shall have and be entitled to a proportionable share of the profits and advantages attending the capital stock of the said Company, and shall be admitted to be a proprietor or proprietors of and in the same.

And we do further declare and ordain, that the said Company, or the Directors to be appointed by virtue of this our charter, shall cause the names and designations of the several persons and bodies politic and corporate who have subscribed for or may at any time hereafter be entitled to a share or shares in the said Company, with the number of such share or shares, and also the proper number by which every share shall be distinguished, to be fairly and distinctly entered in a book or books to be kept by their clerk or secretary.

And we do further declare and ordain, that the several persons, bodies politic or corporate, who have subscribed for and towards the said capital, or who shall at any time hereafter have or hold any share or shares in the same, shall, and they are hereby required to pay the sum or sums of money by them respectively subscribed, or such parts or portions thereof as shall from time to time be called for, pursuant to or by virtue of the powers and directions of this our charter, at such times and places to such person or persons, and in such manner as shall be ordered and directed by any Court of Directors, for the time being, of the said Company. And in case any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, shall neglect or refuse to pay any such sums of money at such times and in such manner as shall be ordered and directed by the Court of Directors as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Company to sue for and recover the same, together with lawful interest from such appointed time of payment, from such person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, or in cases where two or more persons, bodies politic or corporate, shall have jointly subscribed for or be jointly possessed of any one or more share or shares in the said Company, then from all, any, or either of such persons, bodies politic or corporate.

And we do further declare and ordain, that whenever two or more persons, bodies politic or corporate, shall be jointly possessed of or entitled to any share or shares in the said Company, the person whose name shall stand first in the books of the said Company as proprietor of such share or shares, shall, for all the purposes of the said Company and this our charter, be deemed and taken to be the owner or proprietor of such share or shares; and all notices required to be given to the owner or proprietor of any share or shares in the said Company, shall and may be given to or served upon such person or body whose name shall so stand first in the books of the said Company, and such service upon such person or body shall be deemed and taken to be a service upon all the owners or proprietors of such share or shares for all the purposes for which such service is intended to be made upon the owners or proprietors of such share or shares, and all such owners or proprietors shall be entitled to give their vote or votes in respect thereof by the person or body whose name shall stand first in the books of the Company as such proprietor of such share or shares, and his vote shall on all occasions be deemed and allowed to be the vote for or in respect of the whole property in such share or shares, without proof of the concurrence of the other proprietor or proprietors of such share or shares.

And we do further order, declare, and ordain, that it shall be lawful for the several proprietors of the said Company, their executors, successors, and assigns, to sell and transfer any share or shares of which they shall respectively be possessed, and every such transfer shall or may be in the form and to the effect following, that is to say, [I or we]
of   in consideration of   paid to [me or us]
by   of   do hereby bargain, sell, assign, and transfer unto the
said   the sum of   capital stock of and in the undertaking called
the Canada Company, being   [share or shares] [number or numbers] in the said undertaking, to hold to the

said executors, administrators, or assigns, subject to the same rules, orders, and regulations and on the same conditions that [I or we] held the same immediately before the execution hereof: and [I or we] the said do hereby agree to accept and take the said [share or shares] subject to the same rules, orders, regulations, and conditions. As witness our hands and seals this day of in the year of our Lord . Or such transfer may be in some other convenient form, to be devised by the said company. And every such transfer shall be under the hands of the member or members transferring such share or shares, or of some person or persons lawfully authorized by him, her, or them for that purpose, under which transfer the person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to whom such transfer shall be expressed to be made, or some other person by him, her, or them lawfully authorized, shall sign his, her, or their name or names, signifying the acceptance of such transfer, which said transfer shall be made and entered in a book to be kept by the said Company for that purpose, for which a fee shall be paid to and for the use of the Company not exceeding ten shillings for each share transferred, to be from time to time fixed by the said Court of Directors, in addition to the stamp duty, payable in respect of such transfer; and that such transfer, so to be executed as aforesaid, shall effect the transfer of such share or shares, and shall convey the whole estate and interest therein of the person or persons transferring or authorizing the same to be transferred to the person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, so taking or accepting the same, which person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, shall thereby forthwith become in all respects members of the said Company, in respect of such share or shares, in the place of such person or persons so transferring the same, or authorizing the same to be transferred, and that until such transfer shall be made and entered in such book in manner aforesaid, no person or persons claiming an interest in any such share or shares by purchase or otherwise, shall be deemed the proprietor or proprietors of such share or shares, or shall be entitled to any dividend or beneficial interest in the said capital stock in respect thereof, nor until six calendar months after such transfer shall have been made be entitled to vote at any meeting or meetings as proprietor or proprietors of the said Company in respect of such share or shares, and a copy of such transfer, extracted from the said book wherein the name is made, and entered, and signed by the said clerk, secretary, or other officer of the said Company, duly authorized thereto, shall be sufficient evidence of every such transfer and be admitted and be received as such.

Provided always, and we do further order, declare, and ordain, that after any call for money shall have been made and become due and payable by virtue of this our charter, no person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, shall sell or transfer any share or shares which he, she, or they shall possess in the said stock of the said Company, until the money so called for in respect of his, her, or their share or shares intended to be sold shall be paid; and until such money so called for shall be paid, any such sale or transfer of any share or shares shall be void, and all and every person and persons, body politic or corporate, making default therein, shall be subject and liable to forfeit such his, her, or their share or shares in the said Company, to and for the general benefit of the said Company, unless he, she, or they shall at the time of such sale or transfer pay to the banker of the said Company, or such person or persons as the Court of Directors, for the time being, shall appoint to receive the same, the full sum of money called for upon every share so to be sold or transferred, such forfeiture nevertheless to be first notified and declared in manner directed by this charter, with respect to forfeiture of shares for not answering the calls to be made thereon as aforesaid.

And we do further declare and ordain, that when any person or persons shall claim any part or share in the said capital or joint stock of the said Company, or the profits thereof, in right of marriage, an affidavit or solemn affirmation if Quakers of such marriage, containing a verified copy of the register of such marriage, or the purport of such register, shall be made and sworn to, or affirmed, or made by some credible person, before one of our justices of the peace, or before a judge of some court of record in the United Kingdom, or in any of our colonies or settlements abroad, or before some person duly qualified to administer an oath if in any other country, and shall be delivered to and left with the clerk, secretary, or other proper officer, for the time being, of the said Company, appointed for that purpose, who shall preserve the same and make an entry thereof in the book or books which shall be kept by the said clerk for the entry of transfers and sales of shares in the said Company, before such person or persons shall be entitled to sell or assign any share or shares, or to claim payment of any dividend or dividends in respect thereof, or to vote as the proprietor of such share or shares; and when any person or persons shall claim any part or share in the capital or joint stock of the said Company, or the profits thereof, under or by virtue of any will or bequest or in a course of administration, the probate copy of the will or the letters of administration, in case the proprietor shall have died intestate, shall be produced and shown to the said clerk, secretary, or other officer aforesaid, who shall make an entry of such will, or of so much thereof as shall relate to the disposition of the share or shares of the testator or of the letters of administration, in case the proprietor shall have died intestate before any person or persons shall be entitled to sell and assign such share or shares, or to claim payment of any dividend or dividends in respect thereof.

Provided nevertheless, that no bequest, clause, matter, or thing, in any such will contained, shall bind or affect the said Company with notice of any trust or disposition of any share or shares in the capital or joint stock of the said Company, or the gains and profits thereof, but the registry of every such share or shares shall be in the name or names of the executor or executors, who shall prove the will of such testator, or the administrator or administrators of his effects, whose receipt or receipts to the said Company for the gains and profits thereof, and to any purchaser or purchasers for the amount of the purchase money paid upon the sale and conveyance of such share or shares, shall be good and effectual, and shall bind the cestuique trusts and all other persons claiming in trust or otherwise under such testator.

And we do further declare and ordain, that the Directors hereinafter mentioned, or the Directors for the time being, or such of them as shall be present at and constitute a Court of Directors, or the major part of them, shall have full power to make such call or calls for money from the several subscribers and proprietors for the time being of the said Company, their respective executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, not exceeding in the whole the sum of one hundred pounds on each of the shares of and in the capital stock of the said Company held by him, her, or them respectively, as the said Court of Directors shall from time to time find wanting and necessary for the purposes of the said Company, so that no one such call do exceed the sum of ten pounds sterling for or in respect of any one share of one hundred pounds, and so that no call or calls be made but at the distance of three months at least from another, and the sum or the several sums of money so to be called for shall be paid to the bankers of the said Company for the time being, or to such other person or persons and at such time and place as shall be appointed by the said Court of Directors, of which time and place twenty days previous notice at least shall be given in the London Gazette, and in such two or more of the daily London newspapers as the said Court of Directors shall direct.

And we do further declare and ordain, that if any subscriber or any proprietor or proprietors of any share or shares in the said Company, his, her, or their executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, shall neglect or refuse to pay his, her, or their part or portion of the money to be called for by the Court of Directors as aforesaid, during the space of six calendar months next after the time appointed for payment thereof, together with lawful interest from the appointed time of payment, then and in every such case such person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, so neglecting or refusing, shall absolutely forfeit all his, her, or their share or shares in the said company, and all profits and advantages thereof, and all money theretofore advanced by him, her or them on account thereof to and for the use and benefit of the said company; and all shares which shall or may be so forfeited shall or may at any time or times thereafter be sold at a public sale for the most money that can be gotten for the same, and the produce thereof shall go to and make part of the capital stock of the said company: and such share or shares forfeited and sold shall be assigned and transferred to the purchaser by an instrument under the common seal of the said company, in the manner required upon other transfers of any share or shares, but no advantage shall be taken of such forfeiture of any share or shares until the same shall be declared to be forfeited at some general or special meeting of the said proprietors, which shall be held not earlier than six calendar months next after the said forfeiture shall happen, and that every such forfeiture so to be declared shall be an absolute indemnification and discharge to and for the proprietor or proprietors, or his, her, or their executors, administrators, successors and assigns, so forfeiting against all actions, suits, and prosecutions, from all liability in respect thereof, and for any breach of contract or other agreement between such proprietor or proprietors, his, her or their executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, and the said company in respect of such share or shares with regard to the future carrying on and management of the said company.

And for the better ordering, managing, and governing the affairs of the said company, and for making and esta-

lishing a continual succession of persons to be directors and auditors of the said corporation: we do by these presents, for us, and our heirs, and successors, grant unto the said Company and their successors, and we do hereby ordain and appoint, that there shall be from time to time constituted, in manner hereinafter mentioned, out of the members of the said Company, a Governor and a Deputy-Governor, who shall also be Directors, and sixteen other Directors as hereinafter mentioned, and four Auditors of the said Company, and a Secretary, which Governor, Deputy-Governor, and other Directors, or any five of them, shall constitute and be called a Court of Directors for the ordering, managing, and directing in the manner and under the provisions hereinafter contained the affairs of the said Company; and that the said Charles Bosanquet shall be the first Governor, and the said William Williams shall be the first Deputy Governor, the said Robert Biddulph, Richard Blanshard, Robert Downie, John Easthope, Edward Ellice, John Fullerton, Charles David Gordon, William Hibbert, junior, John Hodgson, John Hullet, Hart Logan, Simon M'Gillivray, James Mackillop, John Masterman, Martin Tucker Smith, and Henry Usborne shall be the first Directors, in addition to the said Charles Bosanquet and William Williams, and that Thomas Starling Benson, Esq., Thomas Poynder, junior, Esq., Thomas Wilson Esq., and John Woolley, Esq., shall be the first auditors; and that the said Governor, Deputy-Governor, and other directors, and auditors, shall continue in their respective offices until the first Wednesday after the twenty-fifth day of March, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and until others shall be duly elected in their respective offices, unless they or any of them shall sooner die, resign, or become disqualified as hereinafter mentioned, which election shall be had and made in manner hereinafter in that behalf provided; and the persons then so elected to such offices shall be in the places of the first Governor, Deputy-Governor, other Directors, and Auditors.

And we do by these presents further ordain, constitute, and appoint, that it shall be competent to the said Company to manage and conduct the affairs of the said Company in the province of Upper Canada by a board of commissioners, to consist of two or more persons resident in Upper Canada, with such powers and authorities to contract for and bind the Company to such extent and subject to such restrictions as the Court of Directors of the said company shall from time to time determine, and such commissioners shall in all things conform themselves to such directions, regulations, and instructions as shall from time to time be communicated to them by the Court of Directors of the said company, provided always that such restrictions as shall be imposed by the said Court of Directors upon the powers and authorities of the said commissioners to contract for and bind the said company, shall be from time to time publicly made known in the said province, by transmitting a copy of such restrictions to the clerk of the peace of the said province, which the said commissioners are hereby required to do and to certify the same under their hands, which copy the clerk of the peace shall permit all persons to inspect at all reasonable times. And the said commissioners shall from time to time communicate to the said Court of Directors in London, full and particular information of all transactions, acts, deeds, matters, and things concerning the affairs of the said company, or in anywise affecting the same.

And we do further by these presents ordain, will, and appoint, that it shall and may be lawful for all and every the members and shareholders of the said company from time to time to assemble and meet together at any convenient place or places for the choice of their Governor, Deputy-Governor, other Directors, and Auditors, and for making of by-laws, rules, orders, and regulations for the government of the said company, and for other affairs or business concerning the same, twenty-one days previous notice thereof being given by advertisement in the London Gazette and in two or more of the daily London newspapers, and a notice in writing also affixed upon the Royal Exchange of London, at least fourteen days previous to the time appointed for such meeting, and all the members of the said company, or so many of them as shall be so assembled, shall be and be called a General Court of such company, which court shall assemble and meet at such times and in such manner as hereinafter mentioned; and that such meetings being so duly assembled shall, with the assent of the majority of proprietors so assembled, have power to adjourn from time to time as shall be convenient, and that on some day or days between the tenth day of January and the first Wednesday after the 25th day of March inclusive, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and in every succeeding year there shall be yearly and successively chosen all succeeding directors and auditors of the said company as hereinafter provided, out of the members of the said company, by the majority of the votes of all and every such members of the said company, in General Court assembled, as shall be personally present and of all bodies politic and corporate who may vote by deputation under their common seal at such meeting, who shall be entitled to vote in respect of their shares in the said capital stock of the said company, in the proportions following, that is to say, that every holder of five and less than ten shares in the said capital stock shall be entitled to one vote, every holder of ten and less than twenty shares to two votes, every holder of twenty and less than twenty-five shares to three votes, and every holder of twenty-five shares or upwards to four votes and no more, which succeeding directors and auditors shall severally and respectively continue in their offices to which they shall be so elected for the period and in manner hereinafter provided, and until others shall be duly chosen in their places respectively; and the election of such directors and auditors, at the annual or other elections, shall take place by ballot or in such other mode as shall be determined by any by-law of the company to be made as herein provided, it being hereby ordained and declared, that one-third of the said directors and one of the said auditors shall go out of office in rotation every year, to commence with the said election in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and another election of six directors and one Auditor shall thereupon take place; but nevertheless the directors and auditors so going out of office in rotation for the time being are and shall at all times hereafter be capable of being re-elected to their said offices, or elected to any other offices in the said company if otherwise properly qualified; and in regard that the said rotations cannot take place during the three years, including and commencing with the said year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, the directors and the auditors hereby appointed respectively, who are to go out of office as aforesaid on the first Wednesday after the twenty fifth day of March of the same three years, shall be ascertained and known by drawing lots for that purpose at any of the meetings of the said directors and auditors respectively, in such fair and proper manner as the said directors shall in their discretion agree to and approve of, so always that the names of the directors to go out by rotation shall be declared, and notice thereof affixed in some conspicuous place in the office of the company at least fourteen days before the day of the annual election for the choice of directors, but the governor or deputy-governor shall not be included in the ballot or list for drawing lots within the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine or one thousand eight hundred and thirty, but shall vacate their offices with the directors, upon whom the lot shall fall to go out of office, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and shall with those directors be re-eligible if otherwise properly qualified, and the governor, deputy-governor, and other directors, or auditors, so from time to time elected and chosen, shall be elected and chosen for the term of three years, unless such governor, deputy-governor, or other director, or auditors, shall be elected in the room of some other governor, deputy-governor, or other director, or auditor dying, resigning, or becoming disqualified, in which case he or they shall be elected for such period or time as the governor, deputy-governor, or other director, or auditor, in whose room or stead he or they were elected, had to serve; provided, nevertheless, that in all cases of a vacancy of governor or deputy governor at the annual or any other election it shall be competent for the proprietors, duly qualified, to elect any of the continuing directors, or any of the directors to be chosen at such election to be governor or deputy-governor, such proprietors declaring and specifying by their vote or ballot the name or names of the person whether a continuing director or directors elected or re-elected at such election, for whom such proprietors vote to be governor and deputy-governor, and if any continuing director or directors shall be chosen governor or deputy-governor, he or they shall be governor or deputy-governor for the period he or they shall have to serve as director at the time of election as governor or deputy-governor; and if any new director or directors shall be chosen governor or deputy-governor, he or they shall be governor or deputy-governor for the period for which he or they shall be chosen at such election; provided also, that the persons who shall have served the said office of director or auditor shall, if otherwise properly qualified, be eligible to be re chosen to the said office.

And we do further by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, grant unto the said company and their successors, and will and ordain, that no person shall at any time be capable of being chosen governor, deputy-governor, or other director, or auditor of the said company, unless he shall at the time of such election be a natural-born or naturalized subject of the United Kingdom, and shall also have in his own name and in his own right twenty-five shares or more of the capital stock of the said company; and that no director or auditor shall continue in his or their respective offices longer than the continuance of such their respective interest in such number of shares in their own names and

rights and to their own uses respectively; and in case any governor, deputy governor, other director, or auditor sh[all] be in any manner divested of or part with such of his shares as to reduce the same to any lesser number than afore[said] then the Court of Directors for the time being at their next meeting, when such fact shall be made to appear to th[em] shall proceed to declare the said respective offices or places of such governor, deputy governor, other directors [or] auditors, so divested of or parting with their said shares as aforesaid, to be vacant, and the said vacancy or vacanc[ies] so declared shall be filled up in the same manner as in the case of other vacancies at the general court of the said com[pany], which shall be duly held next after such declaration, and that in every case where any governor, deput[y] governor, other director, or auditor shall happen to die or resign his office before the annual election of such off[icers] the major part of the members of the said company, qualified as aforesaid to be assembled in a general court, shal[l] may elect and choose any other member or members of the said company qualified as aforesaid, into the office of s[uch] governor, deputy-governor, other director, or auditor, that shall so die or resign, which person or persons so t[o be] elected shall continue in his or their said office for such and the like period as the governor, deputy-governor, direct[or] or auditor had to serve, in whose place or stead he shall be so elected.

And we do further ordain and direct, that the want of or failure to elect all or any of the directors to compose a com[pe]tent Court of Directors, shall not in any manner tend to work the dissolution of the said corporation, but that the gen[eral] body of members shall and may be lawfully assembled and convened at some day to be fixed by the remaining directors, [or] the major part of them, for the election of the requisite number of directors in manner hereinafter provided, which direct[ors] so elected shall have and continue all powers, privileges, and authorities hereinbefore provided, for the continuance an[d] government of the said corporation.

And we do further, by these presents, ordain, constitute, and appoint, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said company, at any General Court, to grant such salaries and allowances to be paid to the said governor, deputy-govern[or] and other directors, and auditors, and secretary of the said company, as may be deemed expedient, provided that circul[ar] notices, convening such General Court, shall issue at least one month before such meeting, and which notice shall contai[n] a distinct statement that a motion will be made at such court for the grant of such salaries and allowances.

And we do further will, direct, and appoint, that for the better insuring the good government and prosperity of the said Company, there shall be holden two General Courts of the said Company at the least in each year, sometime in the cours[e] of the months of June and December, on a day to be appointed by the Court of Directors, and with such notices as a[re] hereinbefore provided, at which the half-yearly dividends shall be declared; and that if there shall at any time hereafter be a failure of holding a General Court in either of the said months as aforesaid, then and in every such case any three or more of the said directors shall and may (giving such notices as are hereinbefore directed) summon and call a Gen[eral] Court, which shall be holden in the month next ensuing the month in which such general meeting should have been h[olden] as aforesaid, or as soon after as the period of the notice hereby directed will allow.

And we do further, will, direct, and appoint, that, fourteen days before the General Court to be held in the month [of] December in every year, the accounts of the said company shall be submitted to and audited by the auditors for the ti[me] being, or any two of them, and a statement of the income and outgoings of the said company, being the result of s[uch] accounts, shall be signed by the said auditors, or any two of them, and laid before the then next meeting of the said Cou[rt] of Directors.

And further we do, by these presents, direct and appoint, that upon the requisition in writing of any twenty or more [of] the members of the said company, each having not less than ten shares in the said capital stock, the Court of Direc[tors] shall, within twenty-one days after such requisition (and of which such notices shall be given as are hereinbefore directed) summon and call a Special General Court, either for general or special purposes, to be held of the members of the sa[id] Company qualified to vote as electors as aforesaid; and, in default of the Court of Directors to summon and call such cou[rt], it shall and may be lawful for the said twenty or more members, having such shares as aforesaid, upon fourteen da[ys'] previous notice by advertisement under their hand in the London Gazette, and in two or more of the daily London news[pa]pers, and by writing affixed on the Royal Exchange in London, to summon and hold a Special General Court, and then to consider and debate upon any business relating to the government or affairs of the said Company; and, in case such Special General Court shall have been convened for any special purpose, then to proceed in such special matter and to come to any determination, or to despatch any business belonging to such special purposes, or otherwise to come to any reso[lu]lution or resolutions for the further examination into the matters relating to the affairs and government of the sa[id] Company; and that it shall and may be lawful, in pursuance of any resolution by the major part of the members compos[ing] such Special General Court, to adjourn the same to a day then to be fixed upon, and so from time to time, and that such Special General or adjourned General Court, composed of members qualified as aforesaid, shall be holden finally to deter[mine], by the majority of their voices, upon all resolutions relating to the affairs and government of the said Company: Provided always, that in every such case the requisition and summons for a General Court shall express the purpose thereof.

And we do hereby further, for us, our heirs, and successors, give full power to all and every the members of the said Company, qualified to vote as aforesaid, in a General Court duly assembled, by the majority of the votes of those the[n] present, to make and constitute such by-laws, rules, orders, and regulations, for and relating to the affairs and governme[nt] of the said Company, so that such by-laws, rules, orders, and regulations, be not repugnant to the laws and statutes of the realm, nor repugnant to any of the enactments herein contained. Provided always, that such by-laws, rules, orders, an[d] regulations, be duly recorded in the public book of the said Company, so that the same may be at all seasonable time[s] accessible to the members and officers of the said company.

And we do further constitute, direct, and appoint, that the governor, or in his absence the deputy-governor, shal[l] preside and act as chairman of the said Court of Directors and General Meetings of the said company; and if it shall [so] happen that at any meeting of the said directors, or at any general meeting of the said Company, neither the governor n[or] deputy governor shall attend, it shall be lawful for the major part of the directors then present to appoint a chairman for that occasion, and in case no director shall be present at a general meeting of the said Company, or in case the director o[r] directors present shall not appoint a chairman for such occasion, it shall be lawful for the members of the said Compan[y] then present, or the major part of them, to appoint a person to preside at such meeting, and the governor, deputy-governor, or other person, presiding at any such meeting, shall in case of any equality of votes have a second or casting vote.

And we do hereby, for us, our heirs, and successors, ordain, declare, limit, direct, and appoint, that all sums of mone[y] paid and received in respect of the shares of the said Company, together with all acquisitions or investments whatsoev[er] whether real or personal, or wheresoever lying, being and situated in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, whether vested [in] the said company in their own name or in the names of trustees, or in what manner soever the same shall be vested, shal[l] form and constitute the joint or capital stock of the said Company and their successors for ever, and shall be liable a[nd] answerable for the debts, liabilities, and engagements of the said Company.

And we do further, by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, grant unto the said Company, and we d[o will] and direct that in case the sum already subscribed shall be found insufficient, in the opinion of the Court of Directors o[f the] said company, to carry into full effect the beneficial purposes aforesaid, then and in such case it shall be lawful for the members of the said company for the time being, in pursuance of any resolution adopted at one and confirmed at a subse[-] quent General or General Special Court, to raise and contribute amongst themselves in such shares and proportions as [they] shall think proper, or by the admission of new subscribers, any further or other sum of money not exceeding the sum [of] one million pounds sterling, and every subscriber towards raising such further sum of money shall be a proprietor of [and in] the capital of the said company, and shall have a like vote in respect of his or her shares in the said additional sum so t[o be] raised, and be liable to such forfeitures, and stand interested in all the rights, profits, and advantages of the said Compa[ny], in proportion to the sum he, she, or they shall subscribe to the said capital so extended, to all intents and purposes as if such further or other sum hereby allowed to be subscribed for or raised had been originally part of the capital of the sa[id] Company, any thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And we do hereby further, for us, our heirs, and successors, grant unto the said company and their successors, and we do will, direct, and appoint, that it shall and may be lawful for the said company, for the purposes aforesaid, not on[ly to] purchase, take, hold, sell, let, and dispose of all such lands in the provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada as afore[said], and more especially any such lands as shall be granted by us in virtue of our royal prerogative, or by the authority of Parlia[-] ment, but also to contract for, bargain, purchase, and export all such merchandises, matters, and things as may be necessar[y]

or convenient for the cultivation, clearing, or improvement of the lands which may be purchased by the said company as aforesaid, or as hereinafter mentioned; and shall also be empowered, and they are hereby authorised, to import and receive, and to sell and dispose of all goods and merchandise which may be consigned or remitted to them from such their lands in payment or satisfaction of any rent or purchase-money arising from the occupation or sale of any such lands, and to receive and negotiate in England bills of exchange, promissory notes, or other negociable securities for money which may be remitted to them on account of any such rent or purchase money; and also to purchase, take, hold, sell, and dispose of all lands, tenements, and hereditaments situate in Great Britain and Ireland, or in the said provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, or elsewhere in our dominions, which it may be necessary or convenient for the said company to acquire in order to the carrying the purpose of this charter into more complete effect. Provided that such lands, tenements, and hereditaments as may be purchased in Great Britain and Ireland be not altogether of more than the value of five hundred pounds per annum at the time of such purchase; and also provided that any such purchases in the said provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada be of such annual value only as we by any order or orders to be by us issued with the advice of our Privy Council may from time to time authorise and direct, and be made in conformity with the local laws and statutes in force in those parts of our dominions in which the land so to be purchased may be situate, and the said company may do all other acts and things in relation to the premises in all respects as beneficially as any other body politic or corporate or any subject of this realm is by law entitled to do.

And we further will, declare, and appoint, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said company to advance and lend money to the local governments in the said provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada for any purposes whatsoever, or to any trustees, commissioners, or other persons having the care of making or executing any public works in the said provinces or either of them, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon in every such case, and to take and accept from such government, or from any such trustees, commissioners, or other persons, such assignment, grant, or other security of or upon any public revenues of the said provinces, or upon any rates, tolls, charges or assessments within the said provinces, or any or either of them, or such other security for the repayment of the money so to be advanced; and also for the interest thereon as to the said company shall appear satisfactory, and which shall be good, valid, and effectual for the purposes expressed therein, and shall and may be enforced for the benefit of the said company, their successors, and assigns.

And we do further, by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, grant, direct, and appoint, that the said governor, deputy-governor, and other directors for the time being, or any five or more of them, shall and may from time to time, and at all convenient times, and when and as often as they shall think fit, assemble and meet together at any place or places for the direction and management of the affairs of the said company, and being so assembled shall in such direction and management in all respects conform themselves to such by-laws, rules, orders, and regulations, as shall from time to time be made by any general or special court of the said company, and subject to all such by-laws, rules, orders, and regulations, shall and may direct and manage the affairs and business of the company, in all and singular the matters and things hereinbefore particularly set forth in the disposition and investment of all cash, bills, notes, and other securities to the company, and in all other the traffic, commerce, and dealings of the said company, and that they shall have power and authority to enter into all contracts, whether under seal or otherwise, on behalf of the company, and to make and execute all assignments, conveyances, and all other acts to which the corporate seal is required to be affixed, and to appoint a clerk, secretary or secretaries, solicitors, attornies, commissioners, factors, agents, or servants, which shall from time to time be necessary to be employed in the affairs and business of the said company, and to allow and pay them reasonable salaries and allowances, and to displace or remove them or any of them as they shall see cause, and generally to do and act in all matters or things whatsoever which they shall judge necessary for the well ordering and managing of the said company, and the affairs thereof, and to do, enforce, perform, and execute all the powers, authorities, provisions, acts, and things in relation to the said company, and to bind the said company as if the same were done by the whole corporation. Provided always, that all matters and things which the said directors shall in manner aforesaid and in writing order and direct to be done by sub-committees or other persons appointed under them, shall and may, by virtue of such orders, be done by the said sub-committee or other persons appointed. Provided also, that in no case shall the corporate seal of the said company be affixed to any instrument whatsoever except by order in writing of the court of directors, and in the presence of at least two of the directors, who shall attest by their signatures such sealing, and that the same was done by order of the court of directors, which attestation shall be evidence of the fact of such order.

Provided always, and we do further declare and ordain, that all and every contract or contracts made or entered into by or on behalf of any governor, deputy-governor, director, auditor, or secretary of the said company, or in which any such governor, deputy-governor, director, auditor, or secretary shall be either directly or indirectly interested or concerned for doing or causing to be done any work for or on behalf of the said company, or for supplying any of the articles or materials or things to or for the use of the said company, shall be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and every such governor, deputy-governor, director, auditor, and secretary, who shall enter into any such contract or contracts as aforesaid, shall ipso facto cease to be such governor, deputy-governor, director, auditor, or secretary, as the case may be, and a new election of some other proprietor duly qualified shall take place in manner herein mentioned.

Provided, nevertheless, that all acts done by such governor, deputy-governor, director, auditor, or secretary, in his official character on behalf of the company before such successors be elected, shall be valid and binding.

And we do further direct and appoint, and our will is, that interest calculated to the Tenth day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, shall within one month from the date hereof be payable to the members of the said company at and after the rate of four per centum per annum from the respective periods at which the said deposit and subsequent calls (if any) shall have been paid, to be calculated upon and in respect of such deposit and calls; and on the Tenth day of January and Tenth day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and on each and every Tenth day of January and Tenth day of July, until and ending with the Tenth day of January, One thousand eight hundred and thirty one, further interest at the like rate shall be calculated and become payable to the said members upon the said deposit, and upon the amount of the several calls which shall or may have been made upon and paid by them; and from and after the Tenth day of January, in the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said court of proprietors twice in every year, in the said months of June and December, if the state of the affairs of the said company shall warrant the same, to declare such dividend to and amongst the members of the said company for the half year ending on the Tenth day of July and on the Tenth day of January next succeeding such respective general court, as to the said court of proprietors shall appear proper, in addition to such payment of interest as aforesaid; and in declaring such dividends respectively, due regard shall be had to all the debts and engagements of the said company, and the risks and contingencies affecting their assets and securities, and so as no dividend nor interest after the said Tenth day of January, One thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, be in any case paid out of the capital of the said company, or otherwise than as a division of the whole or a part of the gains and profits of the said company.

And we do further will and direct, that all conveyances which shall be made by the said company to any individual or individuals of any part of the lands to be granted to, or purchased, or held by the said company, may be made in manner and may be in the form prescribed in and by the said Act of Parliament.

And we do, for us, our heirs, and successors, grant and declare, that these our letters patent or the enrollment thereof shall be in all things valid and effectual in the law according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be taken, construed, and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the said corporation, as well in our courts of record as elsewhere, notwithstanding any non-recital, mis-recital, uncertainty, or imperfection in these our letters patent; and our will and pleasure is, that these presents to the company aforesaid, under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be in due manner made and sealed without fine or fee, great or small, to us in our Hanaper or elsewhere, to our use thereof, or any ways to be rendered, paid, or made.

In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, witness ourself at our palace at Westminster, this Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal,

SCOTT.

Q Q.—THE NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA LAND COMPANY

was established in London about February, 1832. From the want of information prevailing in the public mind, it may be almost said, as to the geographical position of this province, but certainly as to the value of its fertile soil, so well adapted for agricultural purposes, more time than usual was consumed in forming the company; this point being settled, a contract was concluded, under which the crown agreed to sell this company about 500,000 acres of land, lying in the centre of the province, at the price of 2*s*. 6*d*. sterling per acre, the company to pay the money by instalments in four years, in sums of about 7,000*l*. half yearly.

The supreme Board of Management sits in London. The affairs of the company are delegated to a chief and sub-commissioner and other agents resident in the province. The capital is 200,000*l*. stock, with a power to increase the capital to 400,000*l*. The company's powers are comprised in a charter of Incorporation from the crown, and on an act of parliament passed in 1833.

The land included in the grant is found, on examination, to be equal in fertility to the best land in New Brunswick; its position is in the centre of the province, from south-west to north-east; approaching the St. John's River, within about eight miles of Fredericton, and bounded on the N. E. by the Northumberland county line, a few miles beyond the course of the S. W. branch of the Miramichi, a considerable portion of which is included in the grant; other streams and branches of rivers running generally in a direction N. W. to S. E. intersect the grant, by which the pine and other timber cleared from the lands may be rafted to the St. John's or Miramichi rivers.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARTER INCORPORATING THE NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA LAND COMPANY.

[There is also an Act of Parliament granting certain powers, dated 22nd May, 1834.]

The Charter, after the usual preamble, " William the Fourth, by the Grace of God," &c., and reciting that divers persons had united together for purchasing lands, and beseeching a charter of incorporation, contains (in brief) the following provisions for establishing the company.

1. Ordains, constitutes, declares and appoints, that John Labouchere, Esq., and others therein named, together with such others as may hereafter become proprietors of the company's capital stock, " shall be one body politic and corporate in deed and in name, by the name of '*The New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company*,' and by that name shall and may sue and be sued," &c.

That the company " shall and may have and use a common seal," &c.; " and that it shall and may be lawful for the said company and their successors, the same common seal from time to time at their will and pleasure to break, change, alter or make anew, as to them shall seem expedient;" and declares, " that by the name of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, they shall have perpetual succession."

2. Declares and grants, " that the said corporation shall be and is established for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling, cultivating, letting, leasing, exchanging, selling and disposing of waste lands and other lands, tenements and hereditaments in our provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, in North America, and the dependencies of the said provinces."

That the company may invest such part of their capital as may be necessary in purchasing, clearing, &c. such lands as may be granted by the crown, or otherwise acquired by them in the provinces; " and build roads, canals, drains, bridges, and other internal communications, houses, schools, chapels, mills, wharfs and other buildings and works" necessary for the improvement of the lands; " and export, sell and dispose of all such merchandise, matters and things" requisite for the same; " and to import and receive, sell and dispose of all goods and merchandise which may be consigned or remitted to them, or in payment and satisfaction of any rent or purchase-money arising from the occupation or sale of any such lands, and to purchase, hold, hire, build and charter ships and other vessels for the purpose of conveying and transporting persons willing and desirous to emigrate to our said provinces and their dependencies, and also exporting such merchandise, matters and things, and importing such goods, and merchandise and produce from or to our said provinces and their dependencies, to or from any other place or places."

3. Further declares and grants, that it shall be lawful for the said company to open, search for win and work in or under any of their said lands, any mines, pits, beds, veins and seams of copper, tin, lead, iron, iron ore, stones, clay, and all other ores, minerals, metals, metallic substances, matters and products, other than and except gold and silver, and also other than and except coal and culm, unless such coal and culm shall at any time or times hereafter be granted or demised to them by our heirs or successors, or shall be by them acquired from any person or persons to whom such coal and culm may have been so granted or demised, in which cases it shall be lawful for the said company to open, search for, win, and work any such coal or culm in the manner authorized by such grants and demises respectively; the said company paying the rent or rents, royalty or royalties, and performing and fulfilling the covenants, agreements and conditions in such grants or demises to be reserved and contained; and to do all other acts for effectually working the said mines. " And that it shall be lawful for the said company to receive monies and other deposits of emigrants, settlers or other persons, in or proceeding to or from our said provinces, for the purpose of transmitting the same from or to our said United Kingdom to or from our said provinces," or any other of the said provinces; and that it shall be lawful for the said company " to make loans and advances of money to emigrant settlers and others resident within our said provinces," upon lands or other legal security within the provinces, also to contract for and execute any public works undertaken by or on behalf of government in any of the said provinces.

4. Further grants the royal license to purchase any lands, tenements, &c. whatsoever in the provinces

rom the crown, as well as from grantees or other persons now or hereinafter holding of the crown, or "who hold or may hold in any other manner or by any other title;" also to purchase and hold "any freehold, copyhold or leasehold lands and tenements within our United Kingdom, any rights, penalties or forfeitures which might otherwise by the statutes of mortmain, or any other statute, law, custom or usage accrue to us, our heirs or successors, or to be incurred by the said company notwithstanding," &c.

5. Declares and ordains, that "the present capital or joint-stock of the said company" for carrying on the undertaking, &c. "shall be a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand pounds sterling."

That subscribers shall be entitled to share in the capital stock in proportion to their subscriptions, ("no such subscription being less than twenty-five pounds,") and "shall be entitled to a proportionable share of the profits," &c.

That the names of proprietors be entered in a book, with the amount of their share.

That all persons subscribing, shall pay the sum or sums respectively subscribed, or such parts thereof "as shall from time to time be called," pursuant to the powers of this charter, and "at such times and places, and to such person or persons, and in such manner as shall be ordered and directed by any court of directors for the time being."

That all transfers of shares in the capital stock, shall be registered by some authorized officer of the company in a book, "and a fee shall be paid to and for the use of the said company not exceeding two shillings and sixpence for every such registry;" and that until the transfer be registered in the company's books no person shall be deemed a proprietor, "or be entitled to any dividend or beneficial interest" therein; "nor until six calendar months after such transfer shall have been made and registered," be entitled to vote at any meeting as a proprietor, &c.

That after any call for money shall be made, no person can sell or transfer their share or shares in the stock until such call has been paid, "and notwithstanding that the time appointed for the payment thereof may not have arrived."

6. Further declares and ordains, that persons claiming any shares in the capital or profits in right of marriage, a copy of the register of such marriage shall be left with the proper officer, and on entry thereof made "before such person, shall be entitled to sell or assign any such stock, or to claim payment of dividend or dividends in respect thereof, or to vote as proprietor of such stock."

That persons claiming any share in the capital, &c. "by virtue of any will or bequest, or in course of administration, the probate copy of the will or letters of administration, in case the proprietor shall have died intestate, shall be produced," and an entry made by the proper officer "of such will, or so much thereof as shall relate to the disposition of the share of the testator of and in such stock, or of the letters of administration, in case the proprietor shall have died intestate," before any persons can sell, claim dividend, or vote as a proprietor; and that "for every such entry of marriage, will or letters of administration, a fee not exceeding the sum of ten shillings" shall be paid.

7. Further declares, that the directors for the time being, or so many as shall form a court, or the major part of them "shall have full power to make such call or calls, for money from the several subscribers and proprietors for the time being," their executors, &c. for their shares, or the court of directors may find necessary, the sums so called for to be paid to the company's bankers, or as the court shall appoint, "of which time and place, twenty days notice shall be given in the London Gazette, and in such four or more daily newspapers usually published in the city of London or county of Middlesex, as the said court of directors shall direct."

And further declares, that if any subscriber, their executors, &c. "shall neglect or refuse to pay" their portion of the money called for by the directors, "during the space of three calendar months, next after the time appointed for payment thereof, together with lawful interest," in such case the subscribers will be liable "absolutely to forfeit his, her, or their respective share or shares, of, and in, the capital stock of the said company, and all profits and advantages thereof, and of all monies theretofore advanced by him, her, or them, on account thereof, to and for the use and benefit of the said company," and that the court of directors may order at any time thereafter, that such forfeited shares "be sold at a public sale, for the most money that can be gotten for the same, and the produce shall go to, and make part of the capital stock of the said company, and such share or shares, so forfeited and sold, shall be assigned and transferred to the purchaser by an instrument under the common seal of the said company," but no advantage of such forfeiture shall be taken till after thirty days notice, under the hand of some duly authorised officer of the company, left at their place of abode, nor unless the same be declared forfeited at some general or special general meeting of proprietors, to be held not earlier than three calendar months after such forfeiture shall happen, whereupon such proprietor is discharged from all further liability in respect of such share, but this does not deprive the power of compelling payment of any unpaid part if the directors prefer so doing.

8. Further declares, that there shall be "out of the members of the said company, a governor and a deputy-governor, who shall also be directors, and ten other directors," also "three auditors," which "governor, deputy-governor, and other directors, or any five of them shall institute, and be called a court of directors" for managing the affairs of the company.

And further ordains, that the court of directors for the time being, may appoint "any one of their own number to be a sitting director," to attend more immediately to the business of the company, subject to regulations and removal by a court of directors, who shall be competent to appoint another if they see fit, and to make such allowances as they think right as remuneration.

9. Further ordains, that it shall be lawful for "every the members or proprietors of the said company" to assemble together at any places in the cities of London and Westminster for the choice of governor, deputy-governor, directors and auditors, and for other purposes, of which, "twenty-one days previous notice" must be given by advertisement in "the London Gazette, and in three or more daily newspapers," and that such assembly shall be called, "a general court of the said company," and that such court have power to adjourn. That on the second Thursday in March 1836, and every succeeding year on the same day shall be

yearly chosen, all succeeding directors and auditors out of and by the members personally present en[illegible] to vote.

The qualification to vote, being holders of stock £100 to one vote, £500 two votes, £1000 three vot[illegible] £2,000 and upwards, "four votes and no more." The election to be by ballot or otherwise as may be d[illegible]termined. It being ordained that "one half of the directors, and one of the auditors shall go out of o[illegible] every year, to commence in the year 1836, the directors and auditors going out of office, for the time bein[illegible] are, and shall at all times hereafter, be capable of being re-elected." The first directors and auditor g[illegible] out, to be determined by drawing lots, in such manner, as the directors shall agree, and that the names [illegible] directors and auditors going out successively, be posted in a conspicuous part of the company's office [illegible] London or Westminster, at least fourteen days before the day of election.

That the governor, deputy-governor and directors, from time to time chosen, be elected for two yea[illegible] and the auditor so chosen, for three years, unless they be chosen in the place of some other by death, re[illegible]nation, or otherwise, in which case, they are chosen for the time such party had to serve, &c. but that n[illegible] person shall be an auditor while he shall be a director, or a director while an auditor.

10. Further directs, that no person shall be chosen governor, deputy-governor, or director, "unless he shall, at the time of such election, be a natural born or naturalised subject of the United Kingdom, and sh[illegible] also have in his own name, and in his own right, five hundred pounds or more, of the capital stock of the said company," and that no person can be chosen auditor except under the same restrictions, "and having in his own name, and in his own right, two hundred pounds or more of the capital stock." And that no director or auditor shall continue in their respective offices "longer than the continuance of such respective interest, and should any governor, deputy-governor, director, or auditor, be divested of his stock, to reduce it to "a less amount than aforesaid," the directors may at this next meeting, after the knowledge of such fact, declare such office vacant, and the vacancy be filled up at the general court, "which shall be duly held next after such declaration."

And that in case any governor, deputy-governor, director, or auditor, die, resign, or be removed before the annual election, the members qualified to vote at a general court, shall choose any other member qualified to fill such office, who shall continue therein for the period such governor, &c. had to serve.

11. Further ordains, that every proprietor intending to propose himself for any office of governor, director, &c. "shall leave notice in writing," with the sitting director or clerk of the company, "for the information of the proprietors at least 21 days before, and exclusively of the day of election," and a list of the candidates be fixed up in the principal office in London or Westminster, "at least 14 days before the day of election," and "10 days before the day of election, make out a correct and alphabetical list of the names and residencies of all the then proprietors," with the number of votes each is entitled to give, and to which each proprietor may have access.

And ordains, that in case of death, resignation, or failure, to elect directors, an insufficient number to compose a court of directors "shall not in any manner tend to work the dissolution of the said corporation," but that the general body of members may be convened by the surviving directors to elect the requisite number of directors.

And appoints that it may be lawful "at any general court to grant such salaries and allowances to be paid" to the governors, directors, (except the sitting director) and auditors, "as may be deemed expedient," of which notice must be given in the Gazette and three papers, one month at least prior thereto, setting forth the purpose.

12. Further appoints there shall be held "one general court of the said company at least in each year on the second thursday in March," at which dividends may be declared, and in case a general court fail to be held on such day, "any three or more of the directors for the time being" may summon the court within six weeks ensuing the day on which it should have been held, giving the proper notice.

And appoints "that upon the requisition in writing of any fifteen or more of the members of the said company, each having not less than two hundred prounds in the said capital stock," the directors shall within 30 days thereof, "call a special general court," with proper notice, "for the purposes to be mentioned in such requisition," in default of which "it shall and may be lawful for the said fifteen or more members" as aforesaid, upon fourteen days previous notice "by advertisement under their hands" in the London Gazette and four daily papers, "and by writing affixed on the Royal Exchange," to summon a special general court, and there debate upon any business mentioned in such requisition but no other, and have power to adjourn the same to a day then to be fixed upon, and so from time to time to determine finally upon the questions to be discussed, &c.

And further directs that no business shall be done at any general or special general court "unless there shall be present within one half of an hour next after the time appointed for such court, and also at the time or times of making any election or putting any question or questions to the vote of at least fifteen members of the said company qualified to vote," and in default, the court to be adjourned to the next general court or some day not earlier than fifteen days from the day of adjournment as may be then determined, of which ten days' notice shall be given in the Gazette and four daily papers.

And further, gives full powers at any general or special general court, to make, alter, and repeal any orders and regulations relative to the affairs and government of the company, to be recorded in a book which may be accessible to the members of the company.

And further appoints "that the governor, or in his absence, the deputy-governor shall preside and act as chairman of the said court of directors, and general, or special general courts." If either of these be absent, the directors present may appoint a chairman for the occasion, and if no director be present, or they do not appoint, then the members present may appoint a chairman. The governor, deputy-governor, or other person presiding at any such courts, "in case of any equality of votes, to have a casting vote."

13. Appoints "that all sums of money paid and received in respect of the stock," together "with all acquisitions or investments, or purchases whatsoever whether real or personal," made by or on behalf of the

ıpany, " shall form and constitute the joint or capital stock of the said company, and shall be liable and werable for the debts, liabilities, and engagements of the said company."

And further directs that in case the court of directors shall hereafter consider it expedient to encrease the ital already subscribed, that it shall be lawful for the then members, "in pursuance of any resolution pted at once and confirmed by a subsequent general or special general court to raise and contribute ongst themselves in such shares and proportions as they shall think proper, or by the admission of new scribers, any further or other sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the further sum of two ndred thousand pounds sterling." That every subscriber to such further sum shall be a proprietor in pect of their share, shall be liable to such forfeitures, and be interested in such rights and profits in respect reof, as if they had subscribed to the capital originally raised.

And further appoints that "the directors for the time being shall have the custody of the common seal," at the governors and directors, or any five may assemble at such places as they may think fit for the nagement of the company, and shall have power to enter into all contracts, execute all assignments, conyances, "and all other acts to which the corporate seal is required to be affixed," to appoint secretaries and her agents or servants, to allow them fair and reasonable salaries, and to remove them, and do all things cessary for the management of the company.

Provided that in no case the corporate seal "be affixed to any instrument whatsoever except by order in riting of the court of directors, and in the presence of at least two of the directors" who shall attest the me.

14. Further ordering that if the conduct of any director be such that his continuance in office might apar prejudicial to the company's interests, "it shall be lawful for each other of the directors, or any four ths of them at a special court of directors to be convened for that purpose, to remove such director from is office," and the vacancy to be supplied at the next general or at a special court of proprietors convened s aforesaid.

And further ordains that in all contracts entered into by the governor or other officers of the company n which any such governor or other officer shall be directly or indirectly concerned for doing work or suplying any articles for the use of the said company, they shall, "at the option of a court of directors," e declared null and void, and any such governor or other officer entering into such contracts, "shall pso facto cease to be such governor or other officer, and a new election take place," &c.

And further appoints that it may be lawful for the court of proprietors "once or twice in every year, if the state of the affairs of the said company shall warrant the same, to declare such dividend or dividends" as the court of proprietors may think proper, having therein due regard to the liabilities of the company and contingencies, "and so as no dividend be in any case paid out of the capital of the said company or otherwise than at a division of the whole or a part of the gains and profits of the said company."

And further directs that the governors and directors have power and are required to balance the company's books "on the 31st day of December in each year," or at such period of the year as any general or special general court may from time to time appoint, and such balance be examined and signed by two or more auditors appointed by the said governors &c., and an abstract shewing the debts and credits of the company, signed by two or more auditors "shall be produced at the general court of the said company, to be held on the second Thursday in the month of March in every year," for the inspection of the proprietors.

And further directs that for the transfer of shares, the books of the company may be closed "from time to time previous to the payment of any dividend for any time not exceeding one month."

15. Grants and declares that if at any time it should be thought desirable by the court of directors for the time being to increase their number to "not exceeding fourteen," they may recommend the same at the next general court, or at a special general court for that purpose. Or if the court of directors think at any time the number of directors should be decreased to "not less than eight," the same may be in like manner recommended, and the proprietors at such courts may carry such alterations into effect as the case may be, "reference being had to the change in the number of directors annually to vacate their offices, and the order of such vacating" in consequence.

And further appoints "that two successive general courts of the company specially called for the purpose," may resolve that the charter may be surrendered to the crown, provided there be personally present at each such general court at the commencement and when the whole or any part of the business to be transacted shall be decided on, "two-thirds at least of the proprietors qualified to vote, and who shall hold amongst them not less than two-thirds of the capital stock."

"Provided also that at each such general court, the concurrence of qualified proprietors holding threefifths of the votes of the qualified proprietors so present, shall be requisite in order to come to any decision," and that upon the surrender being made and accepted, "so much of the funds or property of the said company as shall not then consist of money," shall be converted into money, and so much of the funds of the company "as shall remain after answering the claims and demands thereupon, shall be paid to and distributed by the directors amongst the proprietors, their executors &c.," according to their respective proportions.

And further directs and declares that in any of the provisions of the charter whether as to words used importing singular or plural, or as to persons whether male or female, or "bodies politic and corporate as well as individuals," that "these our letters patent" shall be valid in law and adjudged in the "most beneficial sense for the best advantage of the said corporation &c.," and that these presents shall be made under the great seal, &c. &c.

"Witness ourself at our palace at Westminster, this twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, in the fourth year of our reign."

"By writ of Privy Seal."
"EDMUNDS."

R R 2.—A Statement of the Average Weight and Contents, in Pure Metal of the several Dollars, ac[illegible] to their Dates, issued by the States of South America.

Species of Dollar.	Average Weight.	Average Contents in Pure Metal.
Mexican Dollars, 1831	17 dwts. 10 4-10ths. grs.	15 dwts. 15 4-10ths. grs.
Mexican Dollars, 1832	17 dwts. 4 9-10ths. grs.	15 dwts. 9 grs.
Mexican Dollars, 1833	17 dwts. 10 9-10ths. grs.	15 dwts. 16 grs.
Quarter Mexican Dollars	4 dwts. 6 9-10ths. grs.	3 dwts. 20 5-10ths grs.
Quarter Central American Dollars	3 dwts. 23 grs.	3 dwts. 14 4-10ths. grs.
Eighth Central American Dollars	2 dwts. 0 5-10ths. grs.	1 dwt. 19 5-10ths. grs.
Quarter Boliviana Dollars, 1830	4 dwts. 8 7-10ths. grs.	2 dwts. 22 7-10ths. grs.
Half Boliviana Dollars	8 dwts. 16 8-10ths. grs.	5 dwts. 20 5-10ths. grs.
Boliviana Dollars, 1829	17 dwts. 8 3-10ths. grs.	15 dwts. 15 3-10ths grs.
Boliviana Dollars, 1832	17 dwts. 7 9-10ths. grs.	15 dwts. 15 2-10ths. grs.
Peru Dollars, 1832	17 dwts. 4 grs.	15 dwts. 11 1-10ths. grs.
Peru Dollars, 1833	17 dwts. 7 5-10ths. grs.	15 dwts. 15 6-10ths. grs.
Chili Dollars, 1833	17 dwts. 13 6-10th. grs.	15 dwts. 20 2-10ths. grs.
Rio Plata Dollars	17 dwts. 1 8-10ths. grs.	15 dwts. 7 7-10ths. grs.
Quarter Columbia Cundinamarca, 1821	4 dwts. 8 grains.	2 dwts. 22 6-10ths. grs.
Eighth Columbia Cundinamarca, 1821	2 dwts. 7 5-10ths. grs.	1 dwt. 13 grs.
Eighth Columbia, New Granada, Cundinamarca, 1813.	1 dwt. 16 5-10ths. grs.	0 dwt. 22 9-10ths. grs.

Comparison with the Old Spanish Dollar.

Species of Dollar.	Assay Report.	Gross Weight.	Pure Metal.
The Old Spanish Dollar	*W. 8 dwts.*	*17 dwts. 8 grs.*	*15 dwts. 10 9-10ths. grs.*
Mexican Dollar, 1831	W. 6 7-10ths. dwts.	17 dwts. 10 4-10ths. grs.	15 dwts. 15 4-10ths. grs.
Ditto 1832	W. 7½ dwts.	17 dwts. 4 9-10ths. grs.	15 dwts. 9 grs.
Ditto 1833	W. 6 6-10ths. dwts.	17 dwts. 10 9-10ths. grs.	15 dwts. 16 grs.
Boliviana Dollar 1829	W. 5 6-10ths. dwts.	17 dwts. 8 3-10ths. grs.	15 dwts. 15 3-10ths. grs.
Ditto 1832	W. 5¼ dwts.	17 dwts. 7 9-10ths. grs.	15 dwts. 15 2-10ths. grs.
Peru Dollar, 1832	W. 5 8-10ths. dwts.	17 dwts. 4 grs.	15 dwts. 11 1-10ths. grs.
Ditto 1833	W. 5 dwts.	17 dwts. 7 5-10ths. grs.	15 dwts. 15 6-10ths. grs.
Chili Dollar 1833	W. 5 6-10ths. dwts.	17 dwts. 13 6-10ths grs.	15 dwts 20 2-10ths. grs.
Rio Plata Dollar	W. 6 2-3ds. dwts.	17 dwts. 1 8-10ths. grs.	15 dwts. 7 7-10ths. grs.
The Old Spanish ½ Dollar	*W. 8 dwts.*	*8 dwts. 16 grs.*	*7 dwts. 17 4-10ths. grs.*
Boliviana ½ Dollar	W. 3 oz. ½ dwt.	8 dwts. 16 8-10ths. grs.	5 dwts. 20 5-10ths. grs.
The Old Spanish ¼ Dollar	*W. 8 dwts.*	*4 dwts. 8 grs.*	*3 dwts. 20 7-10ths. grs.*
Mexican ¼ Dollar	W. 6 2-10ths. dwts.	4 dwts. 6 9-10ths. grs.	3 dwts. 20 5-10ths. grs.
Central American ditto	W. 3 7-10ths. dwts.	3 dwts. 23 grs.	3 dwts. 14 4-10ths. grs.
Boliviana ditto	W. 3 oz.	4 dwts. 8 7-10ths. grs.	2 dwts. 22 7-10ths. grs.
Columbia Cundinamarca, 1821.	W. 2 oz. 19 dwts.	4 dwts. 8 grs.	2 dwts. 22 6-10ths. grs.
The Old Spanish ⅛ Dollar	*W. 8 dwts.*	*2 dwts. 4 grs.*	*1 dwt. 22 4-10ths. grs.*
Central American ⅛ Dollar	W. 7 1-10th. dwts.	2 dwts. 0 5-10ths. grs.	1 dwt. 19 5-10ths. grs.
Columbia Cundinamarca, 1821.	W. 3 oz. 2 dwts.	2 dwts. 7 5-10ths. grs.	1 dwt. 13 grs.
Columbia New Granada, Cundinamarca, ditto, 1821.	W. 4 oz. 6 dwts.	1 dwt. 16 5-10ths. grs.	0 dwt. 22 9-10ths. grs.

Mint Office, 14 February, 1834.

Coins in Circulation, in Upper Canada.—British gold and silver coins, Spanish and American gold and silver coins, gold coins of France and Portugal, and French silver coins, British copper coinage has been introduced, but there are a great quantity of copper tokens in circulation, of an inferior value to the British halfpenny, which they represent; they are brought to the province by speculators and persons in trade; the United State cent is circulated as one halfpenny.

6th Wm. 4th Ch. 27. in force for 4 years.

	dwts.	grs.	£	s.	d.		dwts.	grs.	£	s.	d.
British guinea	5	9½	1	5	6	Quarter Do.	2	16¼	0	12	6
Half Do.	2	16¾	0	12	9	Johannes of Portugal	18	0	4	0	0
British sovereign	5	3½	1	4	4	Half Do.	9	0	2	0	0
Half Do.	2	13¾	0	12	2	Moidore Do.	6	18	1	10	0
United States eagle*	11	6	2	13	4	Milled Spanish doubloon	17	0	3	14	6
Half Do.	5	15	1	6	8	Half Do.	8	12	1	17	3
Quarter Do.	2	19½	0	13	4	Quarter Do.	4	6	0	18	7½
United States eagle†	10	18	2	10	0	French louis d'or	5	4	1	2	8
Half Do.	5	9	1	5	0	Do. pistole	4	4	0	18	3

* Coined before July 1834. † Coined since July 1834.

The French crown coined, before 1793, 5*s.* 6*d.* currency, British, Portuguese, and American gold, is received, and paid at 4*l.* 9*s.* currency, per oz. Troy; French and Spanish Gold at 4*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.*

S S.—NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON MINING COMPANY.

The General Mining Association as tenants of the Crown, and of His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, are lessees of all the mines and minerals of every description in the province of Nova Scotia Proper, and in the island and county of Cape Breton.

The operations of the Association commenced there in the year 1827, and have hitherto been confined to the working of coal mines, and the discovery of iron ore.

The coal mines opened and at work are three in number—the Albion, the Sydney, and the Bridgeport mines.

The Albion mines are situated on the banks of the East River, in the district of Pictou, or Poictou, and distant about eight miles and a half from the town of that name, a port of safe and easy access on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A lighthouse has lately been erected on the coast, near Pictou.

The strata are similar in their formation to those of the Staffordshire coal fields, and like the latter produce a coal, which, good and serviceable as it is for household use, is, however, from its peculiar properties most remarkable for excellence for the purposes of steam, and manufactures, and especially for the manufacture of iron, on account of the absence of sulphur in its composition.

The following return shews the quantities of coal shipped from the Albion mines, from the beginning of 1828 to September, 1834, distinguishing the quantity in each year:—

In 1828, 4,467 chaldrons; 1829, 5,841; 1830, 6,426; 1831, 8,345; 1832, 12,020; 1833, 19,890; 1834, 14,927; 1835, 18,161; 1836, 36,322; 1837, 36,647.

The coal is raised from four shafts by the aid of steam pumping, and winding engines.

The establishment at the Albion mines consists of upwards of 400 persons employed in and about the mines, the foundry, and the rail-road, steam-boat, and barges, the brick kilns, &c., and their several appurtenances. The number of dwelling houses and buildings required for these various works is little short of 100, and the small town of New Glasgow, owes its birth and existence to the presence and operations of the General Mining Association in this part of the country.

The Sydney and Bridgeport Mines are both in the island of Cape Breton, which is separated from Nova Scotia by the Gut of Canso.

The Sydney mines are situated on the N. W. entrance of Spanish River or Sydney harbour, a harbour equal if not superior to any in British America, and which is accessible in all winds. It is here that the most extensive operations of the Association are carried on.

The establishment at the Sydney mines consists of about 300 persons, and occupies 50 houses, including the buildings required for the works. Quantities of coal shipped from these mines from the year 1827:

In 1827, 8,776 chaldrons; 1828, 10,266; 1829, 9,903; 1830, 11,898; 1831, 13,882; 1832, 19,949; 1833, 15,302; 1834, 11,693; 1835, 15,459; 1836, 31,486; 1837, 35,154 chaldrons.

The Bridgeport mines are situated on the southern shore of Indian Bay, one mile and three quarters from the harbour where vessels load, and which is perfectly secure for shipping in the most boisterous weather. The southern head of Indian Bay, which is called Cape Table, bears by compass from Flint Island N. W. by W. distance 8¼ miles, and the northern head of the Bay bears from the lighthouse on Flat Point at the entrance at Sydney harbour S. E. distance 4 miles. Vessels may run safely into 4 fathoms water between the northern and southern heads.

The coal from these mines is of excellent quality, of the same description as the Sydney, and not at all inferior to it. A rail-road has been laid from the pits to the shipping place, and along which the coal is carried and deposited at once in the holds of the vessels.

This establishment employs about 150 persons; the houses and buildings exceed 20 in number exclusive of wharfs, saw-pits, &c. The following quantities of coal have been shipped from the Bridgeport mines from the year 1829, when they were first opened:

In 1829, 1,325 chaldrons; 1830, 3,425; 1831, 6,851; 1832, 10,890; 1833, 9,805; 1834, 7,142; 1835, 8,431; 1836, 12,550; 1837, 13,121 chaldrons.

The extent and power of the veins or seams of coal already discovered in Nova Scotia, render them as it were inexhaustible, and when the capabilities of the mines opened by the association are fully developed, they will be equal to supply any demand.

The benefit and advantages accruing from the presence and operations of the General Mining Association in Nova Scotia have hitherto been exclusively reaped by the colony and the Mother Country.

The capital of the General Mining Association is 400,000*l.* divided in 20,000 shares of 20*l.* each. Of this sum 340,000*l.* or 17*l.* per share have already been subscribed, of which 240,000*l.* or 12*l.* per share have been applied to the operations of Nova Scotia. On the other hand the Association possess in Nova Scotia considerable property in mines, machinery, implements, steam boats and other craft, wharfs, and houses, and about 14,000 acres of land.

The rail-road constructed by the Company has cost 40,000*l.*; and locomotive engines are now being sent out for the first time to North America.

T T.—THE ROYAL CHARTER FOR INCORPORATING THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Charles the Second by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS our dear and entirely beloved Cousin, Prince Rupert, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria and Cumberland, &c.; Christopher, Duke of Albemarle; William, Earl of Craven; Henry, Lord Arlington; Anthony, Lord Ashley; Sir John Robinson; and Sir Robert Vyner, Knights and Baronets; Sir Peter Colleton, Baronet; Sir Edward Hungerford, Knight of the Bath; Sir Paul Neele, Knight; Sir John Griffith and Sir Phillip Carteret, Knights; James Hayes, John Kirke, Francis Millington, William Prettyman, John Fenn, Esquires; and John Portman, Citizen and Goldsmith of London; have, at their own great cost and charges, undertaken an Expedition for Hudson's Bay in the north-west part of America, for the discovery of a new passage into the South Sea, and for the finding some trade for furs, minerals, and other considerable commodities, and by such their undertaking, have already made such discoveries as do encourage them to proceed further in pursuance of their said design, by means whereof there may probably arise very great advantage to us and our kingdom.

And whereas, the said undertakers, for their further encouragement in the said design, have humbly besought us to incorporate them, and grant unto them, and their successors, the sole trade and commerce of all those seas, streights, bays, rivers, lakes, creeks and sounds, in whatsoever latitude they shall be, that lie within the entrance of the streights commonly called Hudson's streights, together with all the lands, countries and territories, upon the coasts and confines of the seas, streights, bays, rivers, lakes, creeks and sounds aforesaid, which are not now actually possessed by any of our subjects, or by the subjects of any other Christian Prince or State.

Now know ye, That we being desirous to promote all endeavours tending to the public good of our people, and to encourage the said undertaking have, of our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, given, granted, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do give, grant, ratify and confirm, unto our said cousin, Prince Rupert; Christopher, Duke of Albemarle; William, Earl of Craven; Henry, Lord Arlington; Anthony, Lord Ashley; Sir John Robinson; Sir Robert Vyner; Sir Peter Colleton; Sir Edward Hungerford; Sir Paul Neele; Sir John Griffith; and Sir Philip Cartaret; James Hayes, John Kirke, Francis Millington, William Prettyman, John Fenn, and John Portman; that they, and such others as shall be admitted into the said society as is hereafter expressed, shall be one body corporate and politique, in deed and in name, by the name of the governor and company of adventurers of England, trading into Hudson's Bay, and them by the name of the governor and company of adventurers of England, trading into Hudson's Bay, one body corporate and politique, in deed and in name, really and fully for ever, for us, our heirs and successors, we do make, ordain, constitute, establish, confirm and declare, by these presents, and that by the same name of governor and company of adventurers of England, trading into Hudson's Bay, they shall have perpetual succession, and that they and their successors, by the name of the governor and company of adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, be and at all times hereafter shall be, personable and capable in law to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, and retain lands, rents, privileges, liberties, jurisdictions, franchises, and hereditaments, of what kind, nature or quality soever they be, to them and their successors; and also to give, grant, demise, alien, assign, and dispose lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and to do and execute all and singular other things by the same name that to them shall or may appertain to do. And that they, and their successors, by the name of the governor and company of adventurers of England, trading into Hudson's Bay, may plead, and be impleaded, answer, and be answered, defend, and be defended, in whatsoever courts and places, before whatsoever judges and justices, and other persons and officers, in all and singular actions, pleas, suits, quarrels, causes and demands, whatsoever, of whatsoever kind, nature, or sort, in such manner and form as any other our liege people of this our realm of England, being persons able and capable in law, may, or can have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, retain, give, grant, demise, alien, assign, dispose, plead, defend, and be defended, do, permit, and execute. And that the said governor and company of adventurers of England, trading into Hudson's Bay, and their successors, may have a common seal to serve for all the causes and businesses of

iem and their successors, and that it shall and may be lawful to the said governor, and their successors, the .me seal, from time to time, at their will and pleasure, to break, change, and to make anew, or alter, as to iem shall seem expedient. And further we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, we) ordain, that there shall be, from henceforth one of the same company to be elected and appointed in ich form as hereafter in these presents is expressed, which shall be called the governor of the said Comny. And that the said governor and company shall or may elect seven of their number in such form as ereafter in these presents is expressed, which shall be called the committee of the said company, which ommittee of seven, or any three of them, together with the governor or deputy-governor of the said comny for the time being, shall have the direction of the voyages of and for the said company, and the Prosion of the shipping and merchandizes thereunto belonging, and also the sale of all merchandizes, goods, and her things returned, in all or any of the voyages or ships of or for the said company, and the managing id handling of all other business, affairs and things, belonging to the said company. And we will, ordain, id grant, by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, unto the said governor and Company, and ieir successors, that they the said governor and company and their successors, shall, from henceforth for er be ruled, ordered, and governed, according to such manner and form as is hereafter in these presents pressed, and not otherwise: And that they shall have, hold, retain, and enjoy, the grants, liberties, privies, jurisdictions and immunities, only hereafter in these presents granted and expressed, and no other. nd for the better execution of our will and grant in this behalf, we have assigned, nominated, constituted, id made, by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, we do assign, nominate, constitute, and make, ır said cousin Prince Rupert, to be the first and present governor of the said company, and to continue in ie said office from the date of these presents until the 10th November then next following, if he the said rince Rupert, shall so long live, and so until a new governor be chosen by the said company in form hereter expressed. And also we have assigned nominated and appointed, and by these presents, for us, our eirs and successors, we do assign, nominate and constitute, the said Sir John Robinson, Sir Robert Vyner, ir Peter Colleton, James Hayes, John Kirke, Francis Millington, and John Portman, to be the seven first nd present committees of the said company, from the date of these presents until the said 10th day of Noember then also next following, and so until new committees shall be chosen in form hereafter expressed. nd further we will and grant by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, unto the said governor nd company, and their successors, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said governor and company r the time being, or the greater part of them present at any public assembly, commonly called, the court eneral to be holden for the said company, the governor of the said company being always one, from time to me to elect, nominate and appoint one of the said company to be deputy to the said governor, which deputy all take a corporal oath before the governor, and three or more of the committee of the said company, for ie time being, well, truly, and faithfully to execute his said office of deputy to the governor of the said ompany, and after his oath so taken, shall and may from time to time, in the absence of the said governor, xercise and execute the office of governor of the said company, in such sort as the said governor ought to o. And further we will and grant by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, unto the said goverer and company of adventurers of England, trading into Hudson's Bay, and their successors, that they, or he greater part of them, whereof the governor for the time being, or his deputy, to be one, from time to ime, and at all times hereafter, shall and may have authority and power, yearly and every year, between the rst and last day of November, to assemble and meet together in some convenient place, to be appointed rom time to time by the governor, or in his absence by the deputy of the said governor, for the time being, nd that they being so assembled, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said governor, or deputy of the aid governor, and the said company for the time being, or the greater part of them which then shall happen o be present, whereof the governor of the said company, or his deputy for the time being, to be one, to lect and nominate one of the said company, which shall be governor of the said company for one whole ear, then next following, which person being so elected and nominated to be governor of the said company, s is aforesaid, before he be admitted to the execution of the said office, shall take a corporal oath before the ast governor, being his predecessor or his deputy, and any three or more of the committee of the said comany for the time being, that he shall from time to time, well and truly execute the office of governor of ie said company, in all things concerning the same; and that immediately after the same oath so taken, ie shall, and may execute and use the said office of governor of the said company, for one whole year from hence next following. And in like sort, we will and grant, that as well every one of the above named to e of the said company or fellowship, as all others hereafter to be admitted, or free of the said company, hall take a corporal oath before the governor of the said company, or his deputy for the time being, to such ffect as by the said governor and company, or the greater part of them, in any public court to be held for ie said company, shall be in reasonable and legal manner set down and devised, before they shall be allowed r admitted to trade or as a freeman of the said company. And further, we will and grant traffick by these resents, for us, our heirs and successors, unto the said governor, or deputy governor, and the rest of the aid company, and their successors for the time being, or the greater part of them; whereof the governor r deputy governor, from time time, to be one, shall and may from time to time, and at all times hereafter, have power and authority yearly, and every year, between the first and last day of November, to assemble and meet together in some convenient place, from time to time to be appointed by the said governor of the said company, or in his absence by his deputy; and that they being so assembled, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said governor, or his deputy and the company for the time being, or the greater part of them, which then shall happen to be present, whereof the governor of the said company, or his deputy for the time being to be one, to elect and nominate seven of the said company, which shall be a committee of the said company, for one whole year from then next ensuing, which persons being so elected and nominated to be a committee of the said company as aforesaid, before they be admitted to the execution of their office, shall take a corporal oath before the governor or his deputy, and any three or more of the said committee of the said company, being their last predecessors, that they, and every of them, shall well and

faithfully perform their said office of committees in all things concerning the same, and that immediately after the said oath so taken they shall and may execute and use their said office of committees of the said company, for one whole year from thence next following.

And moreover, our will and pleasure is, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, we do grant unto the said governor and company, and their successors, that when, and as often as it shall happen, the governor or deputy governor of the said company for the time being, at any time within one year after that he shall be nominated, elected, and sworn to the office of the governor of the said company, as is aforesaid, to die or to be removed from the said office, which governor or deputy-governor not demeaning himself well in his said office, we will to be removable at the pleasure of the rest of the said company, or the greater part of them which shall be present at their public assemblies, commonly called, their general courts, holden for the said company, that then and so often it shall and may be lawful to and for the residue of the said company, for the time being, or the greater part of them, within a convenient time, after the death or removing of any such governor or deputy-governor to assemble themselves in such convenient place as they shall think fit, for the election of the governor or deputy-governor of the said company; and that the said company or the greater part of them, being then and there present, shall and may, then and there, before their departure from the said place, elect and nominate one other of the said company; to be governor or deputy-governor for the said company, in the place and stead of him that so died or was removed; which person being so elected and nominated to the office of governor or deputy-governor of the said company, shall have and exercise the said office, for and during the residue of the said year, taking first a corporal oath, as is aforesaid, for the due execution thereof; and this to be done from time to time, so often as the case shall so require. And also, our will and pleasure is, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, we do grant unto the said governor and company, that when, and as often as it shall happen any person or persons of the committee of the said company for the time being, at any time within one year next after that they or any of them shall be nominated, elected and sworn to the office of committee of the said company as is aforesaid, to die or to be removed from the said office, which committees not demeaning themselves well in their said office, we will to be removable at the pleasure of the said governor and company or the greater part of them, whereof the governor of the said company, for the time being, or his deputy, to be one; that then and so often it shall and may be lawful to and for the said governor, and the rest of the company for the time being, or the greater part of them, whereof the governor for the time being or his deputy to be one, within convenient time after the death or removing of any of the said committee, to assemble themselves in such convenient place, as is, or shall be, usual and accustomed for the election of the governor of the said company, or where else the governor of the said company for the time being, or his deputy, shall appoint. And that the said governor and company or the greater part of them whereof the governor for the time being or his deputy, to be one, being then and there present, shall, and may, then and there before their departure from the said place, elect and nominate one or more of the said company to be of the committee of the said company in the place and stead of him or them that so died, or were or was so removed, which person or persons so nominated and elected to the office of committee of the said company, shall have and exercise the said office, for and during the residue of the said year, taking first a corporal oath as is aforesaid, for the due execution thereof, and this to be done from time to time, so often as the case shall require. And to the end the said governor and company of adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay may be encouraged to undertake, and effectually to prosecute the said design, of our more especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given, granted and confirmed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give, grant, and confirm unto the said governor and company, and their successors, the sole trade and commerce of all those seas, streights, bays, rivers, lakes, creeks, and sounds, in whatsoever latitude they shall be, that lie within the entrance of the streights, commonly called Hudson's Streights, together with all the lands and territories upon the countries, coasts, and confines of the seas, bays, lakes, rivers creeks, and sounds aforesaid, that are not already actually possessed by, or granted to any of our subjects, or possessed by the subjects of any other Christain prince or state, with the fishing of all sorts of fish, whales sturgeons, and all other royal fishes, in the seas, bays, inlets, and rivers within the premises, and the fish therein taken; together with the royalty of the sea upon the coasts within the limits aforesaid, and all mines royal, as well discovered as not discovered, of gold, silver, gems, and precious stones, to be found or discovered within the territories, limits, and places aforesaid, and that the said land be from henceforth reckoned and reputed as one of our plantations or colonies in America called Rupert's Land. And further, we do, by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, make, create, and constitute the said governor and company for the time being, and their successors, the true and absolute lords and proprietors of the same territory, limits and places aforesaid, and of all other the premises, saving always, the faith, allegiance, and sovereign dominion due to us, our heirs, and successors for the same, to have, hold, possess, and enjoy the said territory, limits, and places, and all and singular other the premises hereby granted as aforesaid, with their and every of their rights, members, jurisdictions, prerogatives, royalties, and appurtenances whatsoever, to them the said governor and company, and their successors, for ever, to be holden of us, our heirs, and successors, as of our manor of East Greenwich, in our county of Kent, in free and common soccage, and not in capite or by knight's service; yielding and paying yearly to us, our heirs, and successors for the same, two elks and two black beavers, whensoever and as often as we, our heirs, and successors shall happen to enter into the said countries, territories, and regions hereby granted. And further, our will and pleasure is, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, we do grant unto the said governor and company, and to their successors, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said governor and company, and their successors, from time to time, to assemble themselves, for or about any of the matters, causes, affairs, or business of the said trade, in any place or places for the same, convenient, within our dominions or elsewhere, and there to hold court for the said company, and the affairs thereof; and that also it shall and may be lawful to and for them, and the greater part of them, being so assembled, and that shall then and there be present, in any such place or places whereof the governor or his deputy for the time being to be one, to make, ordain, and

constitute such and so many reasonable laws, constitutions, orders and ordinances as to them, or the greater part of them, being then and there present, shall seem necessary and convenient for the good government of the said company, and of all governors of colonies, forts and plantations, factors, masters, mariners, and other officers employed or to be employed in any of the territories and lands aforesaid, and in any of their voyages; and for the better advancement and continuance of the said trade, or traffic and plantations, and the same laws, constitutions, orders, and ordinances so made to be put in use and execute accordingly, and at their pleasure to revoke and alter the same, or any of them, as the occasion shall require: And that the said governor and company, so often as they shall make, ordain, or establish any such laws, constitutions, orders, and ordinances, in such form as aforesaid, shall and may lawfully impose, ordain, limit, and provide such pains, penalties, and punishments upon all offenders, contrary to such laws, constitutions, orders, and ordinances, or any of them, as to the said governor and company for the time being, or the greater part of them, then and there being present, the said governor or his deputy being always one, shall seem necessary, requisite, or convenient for the observation of the same laws, constitutions, orders, and ordinances; and the same fines and amerciaments shall and may by their officers and servants, from time to time to be appointed for that purpose, levy, take, and have, to the use of the said governor and company, and their successors, without the impediment of us, our heirs and successors, or of any the officers or ministers of us, our heirs or successors, and without any account thereof, to us, our heirs or successors to be made. All and singular which laws, constitutions, orders, and ordinances, so as aforesaid, to be made, we will, to be duly observed and kept, under the pains and penalties therein to be contained; so always as the said laws, constitutions, orders and ordinances, fines and amerciaments, be reasonable, and not contrary or repugnant, but as near as may be agreeable to the laws, statutes, or customs of this our realm. And furthermore, of our ample and abundant grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the said governor and company, and their successors, that they, and their successors, and their factors, servants, and agents, for them and on their behalf, and not otherwise, shall for ever hereafter have, use and enjoy, not only the whole, entire, and only trade and traffick, and the whole, entire, and only liberty, use, and privilege of trading and trafficking to and from the territory, limits, and places aforesaid; but also the whole and entire trade and traffick to and from all havens, bays, creeks, rivers, lakes, and seas into which they shall find entrance or passage by water or land out of the territories, limits, or places aforesaid; and to and with all the natives and people inhabiting, or which shall inhabit within the territories, limits, and places aforesaid; and to and with all other nations inhabiting any the coasts adjacent to the said territories, limits, and places which are not already possessed as aforesaid, or whereof the sole liberty or privilege or trade and traffick is not granted to any other of our subjects. And we, of our further royal favour, and of our more especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said governor and company, and to their successors, that neither the said territories, limits, and places hereby granted as aforesaid, nor any part thereof, nor the islands, havens, ports, cities, towns or places thereof, or therein contained, shall be visited, frequented or haunted, by any of the subjects of us, our heirs or successors, contrary to the true meaning of these presents, and by virtue of our prerogative royal, which we will not have in that behalf argued or brought into question; we streightly charge, command and prohibit, for us, our heirs and successors, all the subjects of us, our heirs and successors, of what degree or quality soever they be, that none of them directly or indirectly do visit, haunt, frequent or trade, traffic or adventure, by way of merchandize, into or from any the said territories, limits, or places hereby granted, or any, or either of them, other than the said governor and company, and such particular persons as now be, or hereafter shall be, of that company, their agents, factors and assigns, unless it be by the license and agreement of the said governor and company in writing first had and obtained, under their common seal, to be granted, upon pain that every such person or persons that shall trade or traffic into or from any of the countries, territories, or limits aforesaid, other than the said governor and company, and their successors, shall incur our indignation, and the forfeiture and the loss of the goods, merchandizes, and other things whatsoever, which so shall be brought into this realm of England, or any the dominions of the same, contrary to our said prohibition, or the purport or true meaning of these presents, for which the said governor and company shall find, take, and seize, in other places out of our dominions, where the said company, their agents, factors, or ministers, shall trade, traffic, or inhabit, by virtue of these our letters patent, as also the ship and ships, with the furniture thereof, wherein such goods, merchandizes, and other things, shall be brought and found, the one half of all the said forfeitures to be to us, our heirs, and successors, and the other half thereof we do by these presents clearly and wholly for us, our heirs, and successors, give and grant unto the said governor and company, and their successors. And further, all and every the said offenders, for their said contempt, to suffer such other punishment as to us, our heirs and successors, for so high a contempt, shall seem meet and convenient, and not to be in any wise delivered until they, and every of them, shall become bound unto the said governor for the time being in the sum of one thousand pounds at the least, at no time then after to trade or traffic into any of the said places, seas, streights, bays, ports, havens, or territories aforesaid, contrary to our express commandment, in that behalf set down and published. And further, of our more especial grace, we have condescended and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do grant unto the said governor and company, and their successors, that we, our heirs and successors, will not grant liberty, license, or power to any person or persons whatsoever, contrary to the tenor of these our letters patent, to trade, traffick, or inhabit unto or upon any of the territories, limits, or places afore specified, contrary to the true meaning of these presents, without the consent of the said governor and company, or the most part of them. And of our more abundant grace and favour to the said governor and company, we do hereby declare our will and pleasure to be, that if it shall so happen, that any of the persons free or to be free of the said company of adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, who shall, before the going forth of any ship or ships appointed for a voyage or otherwise, promise or agree by writing under his or their hands, to adventure any sum of money towards the furnishing any provision, or maintenance of any voyage or voyages, set forth, or to be set forth,

or intended or meant to be set forth, by the said governor or company, or the more part of them present at any publick assembly, commonly called their general court, shall not, within the space of twenty days next after warning given to him or them, by the said governor or company, or their known officer or minister, bring in and deliver to the treasurer or treasurers appointed for the company such sums of money as shall have been expressed and set down in writing, by the said person or persons, subscribed with the name of the said adventurer or adventurers, that then and at all times after it shall and may be lawful to and for the said governor and company, or the more part of them present, whereof the said governor or his deputy to be one, at any of their general courts or general assemblies, to remove and disfranchise him or them, and every such person and persons at their wills and pleasures, and he or they so removed or disfranchised not to be permitted to trade into the countries, territories, and limits aforesaid, or any part thereof, nor to have any adventure or stock going or remaining with or amongst the said company, without the special license of the said governor and company, or the more part of them present at any general court first had and obtained in that behalf, any thing in these presents to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And our will and pleasure is, and hereby we do also ordain, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said governor and company, or the greater part of them, whereof the governor for the time being, or his deputy to be one, to admit into and to be of the said company all such servants or factors of or for the said company, and all such others, as to them, or the most part of them present, at any court held for the said company, the governor or his deputy being one, shall be thought fit and agreeable with the orders and ordinances made and to be made for the government of the said company. And further, our will and pleasure is, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, we do grant unto the said governor and company, and to their successors, that it shall and may be lawful in all elections and bye-laws to be made by the general court of the adventurers of the said company, that every person shall have a number of votes according to his stock, that is to say, for every hundred pounds by him subscribed or brought into the present stock, one vote, and that any of those that have subscribed less than one hundred pounds, may join their respective sums to make up one hundred pounds, and have one vote jointly for the same, and not otherwise. And further, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we do for us, our heirs, and successors, grant to and with the said governor and company of adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, that all lands, islands, territories, plantations, forts, fortifications, factories, or colonies, where the said company's factories and trade are or shall be, within any the ports or places afore limited, shall be immediately and from henceforth, under the power and command of the said governor and company, their successors and assigns; saving the faith and allegiance due to be performed to us, our heirs, and successors as aforesaid; and that the said governor and company shall have liberty, full power, and authority to appoint and establish governors and all other officers to govern them, and that the governor and his council of the several and respective places where the said company shall have plantations, forts, factories, colonies, or places of trade within any the countries, lands, or territories hereby granted, may have power to judge all persons belonging to the said governor and company, or that shall live under them, in all causes, whether civil or criminal, according to the laws of this kingdom, and to execute justice accordingly. And in case any crime or misdemeanor shall be committed in any of the said company's plantations, forts, factories, or places of trade within the limits aforesaid, where judicature cannot be executed for want of a governor and council there, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the chief factor of that place and his council to transmit the party, together with the offence, to such other plantations, factory, or fort where there shall be a governor and council, where justice may be executed, or into this kingdom of England, as shall be thought most convenient, there to receive such punishment as the nature of his offence shall deserve. And moreover, our will and pleasure is, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, we do give and grant unto the said governor and company, and their successors, free liberty and license, in case they conceive it necessary, to send either ships of war, men, or ammunition, unto any their plantations, forts, factories, or places of trade aforesaid, for the security and defence of the same, and to choose commanders and officers over them, and to give them power and authority, by commission under their common seal, or otherwise, to continue or make peace or war with any prince or people whatsoever, that are not Christians, in any places where the said company shall have any plantations, forts, or factories, or adjacent thereunto, as shall be most for the advantage and benefit of the said governor and company, and of their trade; and also to right and recompense themselves upon the goods, estate, or people of those parts, by whom the said governor and company shall sustain any injury, loss, or damage, or upon any other people whatsoever that shall any way, contrary to the intent of these presents, interrupt, wrong, or injure them in their said trade, within the said places, territories, and limits granted by this charter. And it shall and may be lawful to and for the said governor and company, and their successors, from time to time, and at all times from henceforth, to erect and build such castles, fortifications, forts, garrisons, colonies or plantations, towns or villages, in any parts or places within the limits and bounds granted before in these presents, unto the said governor and company, as they in their discretion shall think fit and requisite, and for the supply of such as shall be needful and convenient, to keep and be in the same, to send out of this kingdom, to the said castles, forts, fortifications, garrisons, colonies, plantations, towns or villages, all kinds of clothing, provision of victuals, ammunition, and implements necessary for such purpose, paying the duties and customs for the same, and also to transport and carry over such number of men, being willing thereunto, or not prohibited, as they shall think fit, and also to govern them in such legal and reasonable manner as the said governor and company shall think best, and to inflict punishment for misdemeanors, or impose such fines upon them for breach of their orders, as in these presents are formerly expressed. And further, our will and pleasure is, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, we do grant unto the said governor and company, and to their successors, full power and lawful authority to seize upon the persons of all such English, or any other our subjects, which shall sail into Hudson's Bay, or inhabit in any of the countries, islands, or territories hereby granted to the said governor and company, without their leave and license in that behalf first had and obtained, or that shall contemn or disobey their orders, and send them to England;

and that all and every person or persons, being our subjects, any ways employed by the said governor and company, within any the parts, places, and limits aforesaid, shall be liable unto and suffer such punishment for any offences by them committed in the parts aforesaid, as the president and council for the said governor and company there shall think fit, and the merit of the offence shall require, as aforesaid; and in case any person or persons being convicted and sentenced by the president and council of the said governor and company, in the countries, lands, or limits aforesaid, their factors or agents there, for any offence by them done, shall appeal from the same; that then and in such case, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said president and council, factors or agents, to seize upon him or them, and to carry him or them, home prisoners into England, to the said governor and company there to receive such condign punishment as his cause shall require, and the law of this nation allow of; and for the better discovery of abuses and injuries to be done unto the governor and company, or their successors, by any servant by them to be employed in the said voyages and plantations, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said governor and company, and their respective president, chief agent or governor in the parts aforesaid, to examine upon oath all factors, masters, pursers, supercargoes, commanders of castles, forts, fortifications, plantations or colonies, or other persons, touching or concerning any matter or thing, in which by law or usage an oath may be administered, so as the said oath, and the matter therein contained, be not repugnant, but agreeable to the laws of this realm. And we do hereby streightly charge and command all and singular, our admirals, vice-admirals, justices, mayors, sheriffs, constables, bailiffs, and all and singular other our officers, ministers, liege men and subjects whatsoever, to be aiding, favouring, helping, and assisting to the said governor and company, and to their successors, and to their deputies, officers, factors, servants, assigns, and ministers, and every of them, in executing and enjoying the premises, as well on land as on sea, from time to time, when any of you shall thereunto be required; any statute, act, ordinance, proviso, proclamation, or restraint heretofore had, made, set forth, ordained, or provided, or any other matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent; witness ourself at Westminster, the second day of May, in the two and twentieth year of our reign,

By writ of Privy Seal, PIGOTT.

U U.—BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

An Act to enable the Proprietors or Shareholders of a Company called "The Bank of *British North America*" to sue and be sued in the name of any one of the Directors or of the Secretary for the time being of the said Company.

[*Royal Assent, 4th July*, 1836.]

[The Local Legislatures of the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, have each granted to the *Bank of British North America* privileges similar to those conferred by this Act of Parliament.]

Whereas several persons have formed themselves into a company or partnership, called or known by the name of "The Bank of British North America," for the purpose of establishing and carrying on Banks of Issue and Deposit, at various cities, towns, and places within several British Settlements and Colonies in North America, and adjacent to British North America, and have subscribed or raised a considerable sum of money in order to carry on the business of the said Bank:

And whereas it is expected that the public will be greatly benefited, by the formation of such company:

And whereas difficulties may hereafter arise in recovering debts due to the said company, and also in enforcing claims for or on account of the said company, and generally in suing and being sued; and also in prosecuting persons who may steal, injure, or embezzle the property of, or who may commit or be guilty of any other offence against or with intent to injure or defraud the said company, since by law all the proprietors and shareholders for the time being of the said company, must in such cases sue and be sued, and prosecute by their several and distinct names and descriptions; wherefore, for obviating and removing the difficulties aforesaid,

MAY IT THEREFORE PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

That it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, all actions and suits whatsoever, at law or in equity, which may be brought, instituted, or prosecuted within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland against any person or persons already indebted, or who may hereafter be indebted to the said company, called "The Bank of British North America," and all actions, suits, and other proceedings whatsoever, at law or in equity, within the United Kingdom aforesaid, for any injury or wrong done to any real or personal property of the said company, in whomsoever the same may for the time being be vested, whether in the said company or some person or persons in trust for the said company, or in some person or persons for the use and benefit thereof, or upon or in respect of any present or future liability or liabilities to the said company, or to any person or persons in trust for the said company, or to any person or persons for the use or benefit thereof, or upon any bonds, covenants, contracts, or agreements which already have been or hereafter shall be given or entered into with the said company, or to or with any person or persons whomsoever in trust for the said company, or to or with any person or persons for the use or benefit thereof, or wherein the said company is or shall be interested, and all instruments, petitions, or other proceedings for issuing or prosecuting any fiat or commission of bankruptcy in England or Ireland, or any sequestration in Scotland, against any person or persons already indebted, or who may hereafter be indebted to the said company, or to any person or persons in trust for the said company, or to any person or persons for the use or benefit thereof, and liable to be made a bankrupt or bankrupts by the laws now or at any time hereafter in force relative to bankrupts and traders in England or Ireland, or to sequestrations in Scotland, and all proceedings at law or in equity under any fiat or fiats, or commission or commissions of bankrupt, or under any sequestration or sequestrations by, for, or on behalf of the said company, or wherein the said company is or shall be concerned or interested; and generally all other proceedings whatsoever, at law or in equity, within the United Kingdom aforesaid, wherein the said company is or shall be concerned or interested against any person or persons, or body or bodies politic or corporate, or others, whether such person or persons, or any of such persons, or such body or bodies politic or corporate, or any member or members thereof respectively, is or are or shall be a proprietor or proprietors, or other holder or holders of any share or shares in the said company or not, shall and lawfully may be commenced, made, instituted, and prosecuted in the name of any one of the directors or of the secretary of the said company, at the time when any such action or suit or other proceedings shall be commenced or instituted, or such petition presented, as the nominal plaintiff, pursuer, complainer, or petitioner, or as acting in any other character for or on behalf of the said company; and all actions, suits, and other proceedings at law or in equity, within the United Kingdom aforesaid, to be commenced, instituted, or prosecuted against the said company, by any person or persons, or body or bodies politic or corporate, whether such person or persons, or any of such persons, or such body or bodies politic or corporate, or any member or members thereof respectively, is or are or shall be a proprietor or proprietors, or other holder or holders of any share or shares in the said

company or not, shall and lawfully may be commenced, instituted, and prosecuted against one of the directors or the secretary of the said company, at the time when any such action or suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or instituted, as the nominal defendant, respondent, or defender in such last-mentioned actions, suits, or proceedings, for and on behalf of the said company; and the death, resignation, or removal, or any other act of such director or secretary, shall not abate or prejudice any action, suit, petition, or other proceeding at law or in equity, commenced or instituted under this act, but the same may be continued, prosecuted, carried on, or defended in the name of any other director, or of the secretary, for the time being, of the company.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act it shall be lawful for the said company, by any director or secretary for the time being of the said company, to prefer any indictment or indictments, information or informations, or other criminal proceeding or proceedings in any court or courts within the United Kingdom aforesaid, against any person or persons, for any offence already committed, or which shall hereafter be committed against the said company, and in all indictments, informations, and other proceedings against any person or persons, whether such person or persons, or any of such persons, be a proprietor or proprietors, or other holder or holders of any share or shares in the said company or not, of feloniously taking, stealing, or embezzling, damaging or destroying, or for any offence whatever relating to any goods, chattels, notes, bills, bonds, deeds, or any securities, monies, effects, or any real or personal property whatever, of or belonging to the said company, in whomsoever the same may be vested, whether in the company or in some person or persons in trust for the said company, or in some person or persons for the use or benefit thereof, such goods, chattels, notes, bills, bonds, deeds, securities, monies, effects, or property respectively, may be laid and stated to be the goods, chattels, notes, bills, bonds, deeds, securities, monies, effects, or property respectively, of "The Bank of British North America," and in all indictments, informations and other proceedings against any person or persons, whether such person or persons, or any of such persons be a proprietor or proprietors, or other holder or holders of any share or shares in the said company or not, for any conspiracy, crime, fraud, or offence already committed, or which shall hereafter be committed, with intent to injure or defraud the said company, the same may be laid and stated to have been done with intent to injure or defraud "The Bank of British North America," and it shall not be necessary to state in any such indictment, information, or other proceeding, the name or names of all or any of the persons now or at any time hereafter constituting the said company; and any offender or offenders shall or may thereupon be lawfully convicted of such conspiracy, crime, fraud, or offence in as full, valid, and effectual a manner, to all intents and purposes, as if the names of all persons constituting the said company, and the name or names of the person or persons in whom the goods, chattels, notes, bills, bonds, deeds, securities, monies, effects or property relating to which such indictment, information, or other proceeding shall be preferred, whether inserted or used in such indictment, information, or other proceeding, or in any proceeding or proceedings consequent or attendant thereon.

And be it further enacted, That any person being, or having been, a proprietor, or other holder of any share or shares in the said company, and having any claim or demand upon the company, or the funds or property thereof, on any account whatsoever, may for such claim or demand commence, prosecute, and carry on any action, suit, or other proceeding, either at law or equity, within the United Kingdom aforesaid, against any director or the secretary for the time being of the said company, as the nominal defendant, respondent, or defender; and any director or the secretary for the time being of the said company may, as the nominal plaintiff, pursuer, or complainer, commence and carry on in his own name any action, suit, or other proceeding at law or in equity, within the United Kingdom aforesaid, against any individual proprietor, or other holder of any share or shares in the said company, against whom the said company may have any claim or demand; and all such actions, suits, and other proceedings shall be as valid and effectual as if all the proprietors or other holders of shares in the said company had been made parties thereto; and every judgment, decree, and order made therein shall be binding for or against the said company, and all the proprietors or other holders of shares in the said company, and no abatement shall arise from the death, resignation, removal, or any other act of the said director or secretary pending any such action, suit, or other proceeding, but that the same may be continued, defended, prosecuted, or carried on in the name of any other director or secretary for the time being of the said company.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in case for the purpose of discovery or for any other purpose, any person or persons having any claims or demands against the said company, whether such person or persons or any of such persons be a proprietor or proprietors, or other holder or holders, of any share or shares in the said company or not, shall be desirous to include any proprietor or proprietors, or other holder or holders of any share or shares in the said company, besides such director or secretary as aforesaid, as a defendant or defendants in any bill or other proceeding in any court of equity, it shall be lawful for him, her or them so to do, any thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that every person being a proprietor or other holder of any share or shares in the said company, shall in all cases be liable to be sued, prosecuted, or proceeded against, by or for the benefit of the said company under the powers of this Act, by such actions, suits, and other proceedings in such and the same manner, as effectually, and with such and the same legal consequences, as if such person had not been a proprietor or other holder of any share or shares in the said company.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that no person or persons, or body or bodies, politic or corporate, having or claiming, or who shall have or claim any demand upon or against the said company, whether such person or persons, or any of such persons shall be a proprietor or proprietors, or other holder or holders of any share or shares in the said Company or not, shall bring more than one action or suit in respect of such demand; and in case the merits in respect of any demand shall have been determined in any action or suit against any director or the secretary of the company, the proceedings in such action or suit may be pleaded in bar of any action or suit, or actions or suits, for the same demand against any other director or secretary of the said company; and in case the merits in respect of any demand which the company now has or hereafter may have on any person or persons, or body or bodies politic or corporate, whether such person or persons shall be a proprietor or proprietors or other holder or holders of any share or shares in the said company or not, shall have been determined in any action or suit commenced and prosecuted by any director or secretary of the company, the proceedings in such action or suit may be pleaded in bar of any other action or suit, or actions or suits, for the same demand which may be commenced or prosecuted by the same or any other director or secretary of the said company.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that any director or secretary of the said company being the plaintiff, pursuer, complainer, petitioner, or prosecutor, or being the defendant, respondent, or defender in any action, suit, petition, proceeding, prosecution, or indictment commenced, instituted, prosecuted, or preferred under the authority of this Act, or any other proprietor or holder of any share or shares in the said company, shall not by reason thereof be deemed incompetent to be a witness in any such action, suit, petition, proceeding, prosecution, or indictment, but such director, secretary, or other proprietor or proprietors, or other holder or holders, shall and may, if not otherwise interested or objectionable, be a good and competent witness, or good and competent witnesses, and be admissible and admitted as such in all courts, and by and before all judges, justices, and others in any such action, suit, petition, proceeding, prosecution, or indictment, in the same manner as he or they might have been if his or their name or names had not been made use of as the plaintiff, pursuer, complainer, petitioner, prosecutor, defendant, or defender in such action, suit, petition, prosecution, proceeding, or indictment, or as if he or they had not been a director or secretary, or proprietor or proprietors, or other holder or holders of any share or shares in the said company.

And be it further enacted, that execution or diligence upon any judgment or decree in any action or suit or other proceedings under this Act obtained against any director or secretary for the time being of the said company, whether as plaintiff, pursuer, or complainer, or as defendant, respondent, or defender, may be issued against any proprietor or proprietors, or other holder or holders for the time being of any share or shares in the said company: provided always, that in case such execution or diligence against any proprietor or proprietors, or other holder or holders of any share or shares in the said company, shall be ineffectual for obtaining payment of and satisfaction for the sum or sums sought to be recovered thereby, it shall be lawful for the party or parties who shall have obtained a judgment or decree against any director or secretary for the time being of the said company, to issue execution or diligence against any other person or persons who was or were a proprietor or proprietors, or other holder or holders of any share or shares in the said company at the time the contract or contracts was or were entered into, upon which such action, suit, or other proceeding may have been brought or instituted, but no such execution or diligence as last mentioned shall be issued without leave first granted by the court in which such action, suit, or other proceeding may have been brought or instituted,

which leave shall be applied for upon motion to be made in open court, on notice to the person or persons sought to be charged: provided also, that nothing herein contained shall render such past proprietors liable for payment of any debt for which such action, suit or other proceeding may have been brought, to which they would not have been liable by operation of law as partners in case any action, suit, or other proceeding had been originally brought against them for the same: Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed or taken to enable any plaintiff, pursuer, complainer, petitioner, prosecutor, defendant, respondent, or defender in any action, suit, petition, or other proceeding under this Act, to recover from any proprietor or other holder for the time being of shares in the said company, or any other person whomsoever, any greater sum or sums of money than such proprietor, or other holder or person, would or might have been liable to pay either at law or in equity, under any contract for the time being subsisting, if this Act had not been passed: provided also, that every director or secretary in whose name any action, suit, or proceeding under this Act shall be commenced, prosecuted, or defended, and every proprietor or other holder of any share or shares in the said company, against whom any execution or diligence upon any judgment or decree obtained in any such action, suit, or proceeding shall be issued as aforesaid, shall always be reimbursed and repaid out of the funds of the said company, all such costs, charges, losses, and damages as by the event of such action, suit, or proceeding he or they shall be put unto or become chargeable with; and if the funds of the said company for the time being shall be insufficient to pay such, costs, charges, losses, and damages in full, then the deficiency shall be made good by the proprietors or other holders for the time being of shares in the said company.

And be it further enacted, that all and every judgments or judgment, decrees or decree, which shall, at any time after the passing of this Act, be obtained or recovered in any action, suit, or other proceeding in law or equity, against any director or secretary of the said company, shall have the like effect and operation upon and against the funds or property of the said company, as if such judgment or judgments, decree or decrees, had been recovered or obtained against the said company, in any action, suit or proceeding in law or equity brought or commenced against the said company, by or in the several and distinct names and descriptions of the several proprietors or other holders of shares in the said company, and as if this Act had not been passed; and further, that the bankruptcy, insolvency, or stopping payment of such director or secretary in his individual character or capacity, shall not be, or be construed to be, the bankruptcy, insolvency, or stopping payment of the said company; and the said company, and the funds and property thereof, shall, notwithstanding the bankruptcy, insolvency, or stopping payment of any such director or secretary, be attached or attachable, and be in all respects liable to the lawful claims and demands of the creditor or creditors of the said company, in like manner as if no such bankruptcy, insolvency or stopping payment had happened or taken place.

And be it further enacted, that a memorial of the names of the several directors, and of the secretary for the time being of the said company, and of the names, residences, and description of the several proprietors or other holders of shares in the said company, in the form or to the effect expressed in the schedule to this Act, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit, shall be verified by a declaration in writing, in the form (or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit) prescribed in the schedule to an Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act of the present session of parliament, intituled, An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the state, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits," which shall be made by one of the directors, or secretary for the time being of the said company, before a master or master extraordinary in chancery, and when so verified shall be enrolled in the high court of chancery within twelve calendar months next after the passing of this Act; and when any new director or directors or secretary shall be appointed, a memorial of the name or names of the new director or directors or secretary, specifying in whose place or places he or they shall have been appointed, shall in like manner be verified by one of the directors or secretary for the time being of the said company, and enrolled within twelve calendar months after such appointment or appointments, in the form or to the effect expressed in the said schedule for that purpose; and when any person or persons shall cease or discontinue to be a proprietor or proprietors of the said company, a memorial of his, her, or their name or names shall in like manner be verified by one of the directors or secretary for the time being of the said company, and enrolled within twelve calendar months after such person or persons shall have so ceased or discontinued to be such proprietor or proprietors; and when any new proprietor or proprietors shall be admitted into the said company, a memorial of his, her, or their name or names shall in like manner be verified by one of the directors or secretary for the time being of the said company, and enrolled within twelve calendar months after any such new proprietor or proprietors shall have been so admitted into the said company; and when and so often as it shall be necessary and proper to memorialize the name or names of any person or persons who shall have been appointed a new director or directors or secretary of the said company; and also of any person or persons who shall have ceased or discontinued to be a proprietor or proprietors of the said company; and also of any person or persons who shall have been admitted a new proprietor or proprietors into the said company; or to memorialize the names of any two or more of the above classes of persons, the names of such persons respectively may be contained in one and the same memorial, to the form and effect expressed in the said schedule, and be verified and enrolled as hereinbefore directed: Provided always, that if any declaration so made shall be false or untrue in any material particular, the person wilfully making such false declaration shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that until the first memorial shall have been duly enrolled in manner by this Act directed, no action, suit, petition, or other proceeding shall be commenced, made, or instituted under the authority of this Act, and until the memorial by this Act required to be enrolled, in the event of any person or persons ceasing or discontinuing to be a director or directors or secretary, or a proprietor or proprietors of the said company shall have been enrolled as hereinbefore mentioned, the persons whose names shall appear in the last memorial which shall have been made as hereinbefore required, shall be and continue liable to all such actions, suits, executions, and diligences, and other proceedings under this Act, and shall be entitled to be reimbursed out of the funds or property of the said company, all costs, charges, losses, damages, and expenses incurred or sustained thereby, in the same manner as if he, she, or they had not ceased or discontinued to be a director or secretary, or proprietor or directors or proprietors of the said company.

And be it further enacted, that an examined copy of the enrolment of every memorial to be enrolled pursuant to this Act, shall be received in evidence as proof of the contents of such memorial, and proof shall not be required that the person by whom the memorial purports to be verified, was at the time of such verification one of the directors or secretary of the said company.

And be it further enacted, that this act, and the provisions herein contained, shall extend and be construed, and taken to extend, to the said company, called "The Bank of British North America," at all times during the continuance thereof, whether the said company hath been heretofore from time to time or shall hereafter, be composed of all or some of the persons who were the original proprietors thereof, or of all or some of those persons, together with some other person or persons, or whether the said company be, at the time of passing this act, composed altogether of persons who were not original proprietors of the company, or whether the said company shall hereafter be composed of persons who were not original proprietors thereof, or of persons all of whom shall have been proprietors of the said company, subsequently to the passing of this Act.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be deemed, construed, or taken to extend to incorporate the said company, or to relieve or discharge the said company, or any of the proprietors or other holders of shares in the said company from any responsibility, contract, duty, or obligation whatsoever, to which by law they, he, or she now are, or is, or at any time hereafter, may be subject or liable, either as between such company and other parties, or as between the said company and any of the individual proprietors, or other holders of shares in the said company and others, or as between or among themselves, or in any other manner howsoever.

And be it further enacted, that this Act shall extend to and be in force within the United Kingdom only, and shall not extend to or be in force in the British possessions abroad, or any of them.

And be it further enacted, that this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and others.

[The British North American Bank has branch banks at
Its head quarters is at St. Helen's Place, Bishopgate Street, London, under the Secretaryship of George de Boseo Attwood, Esq. For particulars of the banks, see page 173 *et seq.*]—R.M.M.

X X.—NEWFOUNDLAND CHARTER OF JUSTICE.

George the Fourth, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifth year of our reign, intituled "An Act for the better administration of Justice in Newfoundland, and for other purposes," it is (amongst other things) enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for us by our charter or letters-patent under the great seal to institute a superior court of judicature in Newfoundland, which shall be called "The Supreme Court of Newfoundland." And it is thereby further enacted, that the said Supreme Court shall be holden by a chief judge and two assistant judges, being respectively barristers in England or Ireland of at least three years standing, or in some of our colonies or plantations. And it is thereby further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for us by any such charter or letters-patent as aforesaid to institute circuit courts in each of the three districts in which the said colony may be so divided as in the said act mentioned. And it is thereby further enacted, that it shall be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, by such charter or letters-patent as aforesaid, or by any order or orders to be thereafter issued by and with the advice of our or their Privy Council, to make and prescribe, or to authorize and empower the said Supreme Court of Newfoundland, under such limitations as we shall deem proper, to make and prescribe such rules and orders touching and concerning the forms and manner of proceeding in the said Supreme Court and Circuit Courts respectively, and the practice and pleadings upon all indictments, informations, actions, suits, and other matters to be therein brought; or touching or concerning the appointing of commissioners to take bail and examine witnesses; the taking examinations of witnesses *de bene esse*, and allowing the same as evidence; the granting of probates and letters of administration; the proceedings of the sheriff and his deputies, and other ministerial officers; the summoning of assessors for the trial of crimes and misdemeanours in the said Circuit Courts; the process of the said court, and the mode of executing the same; the empannelling of juries; the admission of barristers, attornies, and solicitors; the fees, poundage, or perquisites to be lawfully demanded by any officer, attorney, or solicitor in the said courts respectively; and all other matters and things whatsoever touching the practice of the said courts as to us, our heirs and successors, shall seem meet for the proper conduct of business in the said courts; and such rules and orders from time to time to alter, amend, or revoke, as to us, our heirs and successors shall seem requisite. And it is thereby further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for us by our said charter or letters-patent to allow any person or persons feeling aggrieved by any judgment, decree, order, or sentence of the said Supreme Court, to appeal therefrom to us in council in such manner, within such time, and under and subject to such rules, regulations, and limitations as we by such charter or letters-patent shall appoint and direct. Now KNOW YE, that we upon full consideration of the premises and of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have, in pursuance and by virtue of the said Act of Parliament, thought fit to grant, direct, and appoint, and by these presents do accordingly grant, direct, and appoint, that there shall be within our said colony of Newfoundland a court, which shall be called "the Supreme Court of Newfoundland." And we do hereby create, erect, and constitute the said Supreme Court of Newfoundland to be a court of record, and do direct and appoint that the same shall be composed of and holden by one chief judge and two assistant judges. And we do hereby give and grant to our said chief judge rank and precedence above and before all our subjects whomsoever within the colony of Newfoundland aforesaid, and the islands, territories, and places dependent thereupon, excepting the governor or acting governor for the time being of the said colony, and excepting all such persons as by law or usage take place in England before our chief justice of our court of King's Bench. And we do hereby give and grant to our said assistant judges rank and precedence within our said colony, and the islands, territories, and places dependent thereupon, next after our said chief judge, the said assistant judges taking precedence between themselves according to the priority of their respective appointments to the said office, or where they may be both appointed at the same time, then according to their seniority as barristers. And we do further grant, ordain, and appoint, that the said Supreme Court of Newfoundland shall have and use, as occasion may require, a seal bearing a device and impression of our royal arms within an exergue or label surrounding the same, with this inscription, "The Seal of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland." And we do hereby grant, ordain, and appoint, that the said seal shall be delivered to and kept in the custody of the said chief judge. And we do further grant, ordain, and declare, that the said chief judge and assistant judges, so long as they shall hold their respective offices, shall be entitled to have and receive the following salaries, that is to say, our said chief judge a salary of £1,200 sterling money by the year, and each of our said assistant judges a salary of £700 like sterling money by the year. And our governor or acting governor for the time being of the said colony is hereby directed and required to cause such salary to be paid to the said chief judge and assistant judges out of the revenue of the said colony, by four quarterly payments at the four most usual days of payment in the year. And we do further grant, ordain and declare, that the said salary shall commence and take place in respect to any person who shall be resident in Great Britain or Ireland at the time of his appointment, upon and from the day on which any such person shall thereupon embark or depart from great Britain or Ireland for Newfoundland to take upon him the execution of the said office; and that the salary of any such chief judge or assistant judge, who shall at the time of his appointment be resident in Newfoundland aforesaid; shall commence and take place from and after his taking upon him the execution of such his office, and that such salary shall be in lieu of all fees of office,

perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever; and that no fee of office, perquisite, emolument, or advantage whatsoever, other than and except the said salary, shall be accepted, received, or taken by such chief judge or assistant judges in any manner or on any account or pretence whatsoever. Provided nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for the said chief judge or assistant judges to occupy and inhabit any official house or residence within the said colony of Newfoundland, which hath been or may hereafter be provided for their or any of their residence and occupation without paying to us, our heirs and successors, any rent for the same, and without being obliged to repair, uphold, or maintain any such house or official house or residence at his own costs and charges. And we do further grant, appoint, and declare, that no chief judge or assistant judge of the said Supreme Court of Newfoundland shall be capable of accepting, taking or performing any other office or place of profit or emolument, on pain that the acceptance of any such other office or place as aforesaid shall be, and be deemed in law *de facto* an avoidance of the office of such chief judge or assistant judge as the case may be, and the salary thereof shall cease and be deemed to have ceased accordingly from the time of such acceptance of any such other office or place. And we do hereby constitute and appoint our trusty and well beloved Richard Alexander Tucker, Esquire, to be the first chief judge of the said Supreme Court of Newfoundland, the said Richard Alexander Tucker being a barrister in England of three years standing and upwards. And we do hereby constitute and appoint our trusty and well beloved Augustus Wallet Des Barres, and John William Molloy, Esquires, to be the first assistant judges of the said Supreme Court, the said Augustus Wallet Des Barres and John William Molloy being respectively barristers of three years standing and upwards. And we do hereby grant, direct and appoint, that there shall be within our said colony of Newfoundland three Circuit Courts, to be held in each of the three districts into which the said colony may be divided in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament. And we do hereby erect, create, and constitute the said Circuit Courts respectively to be Courts of Record, and do direct and appoint that each of the said Circuit Courts shall be holden by the chief judge or one of the assistant judges of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland aforesaid. And we do direct and appoint, that the chief judge of the said Supreme Court shall be always at liberty to decide which of the three Circuit Courts shall be holden by him, and that the senior assistant judge shall be always at liberty to decide which of the two remaining Circuit Courts shall be holden by him. And we do hereby ordain, appoint, and declare, that there shall be and belong to the said Supreme Court and Circuit Courts respectively such and so many officers as to the chief judge of the said Supreme Court for the time being shall from time to time appear to be necessary for the administration of justice, and the due execution of all the powers and authorities which are granted and committed to the said Supreme Court and Circuit Courts respectively by the said Act of Parliament or by these our letters patent. Provided nevertheless, that no office shall be created in the said courts or any of them, unless the governor or acting governor for the time being of our said colony shall first signify his approbation thereof to our said chief judge for the time being, in writing under the hand of such governor or acting governor as aforesaid. And we do further ordain and direct, that all persons who shall and may be appointed to the several offices of master, registrar, accountant general, or prothonotary of any or either of our Courts of Record at Westminster shall be so appointed by our heirs and successors by warrant under our or their royal sign manual to hold such their offices during our or their pleasure; and that all persons who shall and may be appointed to any other office within the said Supreme Court of Newfoundland, or within the said Circuit Courts of Newfoundland, shall be so appointed by the chief judge for the time being of the said Supreme Court, and shall be subject and liable to be removed from such their offices by the said chief judge upon reasonable and sufficient cause. And we do hereby authorise and empower the said Supreme Court of Newfoundland to approve, admit, and enrol such and so many persons having been admitted barristers at law or advocates in Great Britain and Ireland, or having been admitted writers, attornies, or solicitors in one of our Courts at Westminster, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or having been admitted as proctors in any ecclesiastical court in England, to act as well in the character of barristers and advocates as proctors, attornies, and solicitors in the said Supreme Court of Newfoundland; and which persons so approved, admitted, and enrolled as aforesaid, shall be and are hereby authorized to appear and plead and act for the suitors of the said Supreme Court, subject always to be removed by the said Supreme Court from their station therein upon reasonable cause. And we do further authorize the said Supreme Court of Newfoundland to admit and enrol as barristers, advocates, proctors, attornies, or solicitors therein, such and so many persons as may have served a clerkship under articles in writing for the term of five years at the least to any barrister, advocate, proctor, attorney, or solicitor of the Supreme Court aforesaid. And we do declare, that no person or persons other than the persons aforesaid shall be allowed to appear, plead, or act in the said Supreme Court of Newfoundland for or on behalf of the suitors of the said court or any of them. Provided always and we do ordain and declare, that in case there shall not be a sufficient number of such barristers at law, advocates, writers, attornies, solicitors, and proctors, or of persons so admitted and enrolled as aforesaid to act as such within the said colony competent and willing to appear and act for the suitors of the said Supreme Court, then and in that case the said Supreme Court of Newfoundland shall and is hereby authorized to admit so many other fit and proper persons to appear and act as barristers, advocates, proctors, attornies, and solicitors as may be necessary, according to such general rules and qualifications as the said Supreme Court shall for that purpose make and establish. And we do hereby authorize the said Supreme Court to make and prescribe such rules and orders as to them may seem expedient and necessary with regard to the admission of persons to practise the law, and appear and act in the character of barristers and advocates, proctors, attornies, and solicitors in the said Circuit Courts respectively. And we do hereby ordain and declare, that the governor or acting governor for the time being of the said colony of Newfoundland shall yearly, on the Monday next following the first day of January in each year, by warrant under his hand and seal, nominate and appoint some fit and proper person to act as and be the sheriff for our said colony of Newfoundland and its dependencies, (other than and except the coast of Labrador,) for the year ensuing, which sheriff, when appointed, shall as soon as conveniently may be, and before he shall enter upon his said office, take before the governor or acting governor of our

said colony, an oath faithfully and impartially to execute the duties of such his office; and such sheriff shall continue in such his office during the space of one whole year, to be computed from the said Monday next following the first day of January in each year, and until another sheriff shall be appointed and sworn into the said office; and in case any such sheriff shall die in his said office, or depart from our said colony of Newfoundland and its dependencies, then and in such case another person shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the death or departure of such sheriff, be in like manner appointed and sworn in as aforesaid, and shall continue in his office for the remainder of the year, and until another sheriff shall be duly appointed and sworn into the said office. And we do further direct and appoint, that it shall and may be lawful for the governor or acting governor of our said colony to renew from year to year the appointment of the same person as sheriff for our said colony and its dependencies; and that in selecting the person to be appointed to the execution and discharge of the said office, the said governor or acting governor shall conform to such written instructions or commands as may from time to time be signified by us, our heirs or successors, to him through one of our or their principal secretaries of state. And we do further direct, that before entering upon the execution of the duties of his said office, the said sheriff shall enter into a recognizance to us in the said Supreme Court of Newfoundland in the sum of 5,000*l*., with two good and sufficient sureties in the sum of 2,000*l*. each, for the due and faithful performance of the duties of such his office, and for the due and punctual payment of all such sums of money as may by him or his lawful deputies be levied or received by virtue of any process, rule, or order of the said Supreme Court and Circuit Courts or any of them. And we do further direct, that the said sheriff shall, on the first Monday of each calendar month, produce before the chief judge or one of the assistant judges aforesaid, a written account of all the money by him or by his lawful deputies received during the calendar month last preceding, and stating the application thereof so far as the same may by him or them have been applied; and also stating the exact balance of such monies then remaining in the possession of himself or his said deputies, so far as the returns received from such deputies enable him to make out the said account. And we do further order, that the said chief judge or assistant judges, as the case may be, shall cause the said account to be publicly exhibited in the office of the prothonotary or registrar of the said supreme court for the space of one calendar month next after the same shall have been so rendered, and shall then cause the same to be enrolled among the records of the said court. And we do further order, direct, and appoint, that the said sheriff and his successors shall by themselves or their sufficient deputies, to be by them appointed and duly authorized under their respective hands and seals, and for whom he and they shall be responsible during his or their continuance in such office, execute, and the said sheriff by himself or his lawful deputies is hereby authorized to execute, the writs, summonses, rules, orders, warrants, commands, and process of the said Supreme Court and the said Circuit Courts, and make returns of the same, together with the manner of the execution thereof, to the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts respectively; to receive and detain in prison all such persons as shall be committed to the custody of such sheriff by the said Supreme Court and Circuit Courts respectively, or by the chief justice or assistant judges or either of them. And we do further direct, order, and appoint, that whenever the said Supreme Court or any of the said Circuit Courts shall direct or award any process against the said sheriff, or shall award any process in any cause, matter, or thing wherein the said sheriff, on account of his being related to the parties or any of them, or by reason of any good cause of challenge, which would be allowed against any sheriff in England, cannot or ought not by law to execute the same, then and in every such case the said Supreme Court or the said Circuit Court, as the case may be, shall name and appoint some other fit person to execute and return the same; and the said process shall be directed to the person so to be named for that purpose, and the cause of such special process shall be suggested and entered on the records of the court issuing the same. Provided always and we do hereby ordain and declare, that the said Supreme Court and the said Circuit Court shall respectively fix certain limits, beyond which the said sheriff shall not be compelled or compellable to go in person, or by his officers or deputies, for the execution of any process of the said courts respectively; and upon occasions where the process of any of the said courts shall be to be executed in any place or places beyond the limits so to be fixed, we grant, ordain, and direct, that the said Supreme Court or Circuit Courts respectively, as the case may be, shall, upon motion, direct by what person or persons, and in what manner, such process shall be executed, and the terms and condition which the party at whose instance the same shall be issued shall enter into, in order to prevent any improper use or abuse of the process of the said courts; and the said sheriff shall, and he is hereby required to grant his special warrant or deputation to such person or persons as the court making any such order shall direct, for the execution of such process; and in that case we direct and declare, that the said sheriff, his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall not be responsible or liable for any act to be done in or in any way respecting the execution of such process, under and by virtue of such special warrant; and that any person or persons being aggrieved under or by virtue of such special warrant, shall and may seek their remedy under any security which may have been directed to be taken upon the occasion, and which the court issuing such process is hereby authorized to direct to be taken. And it is our further will and pleasure, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, grant, ordain, establish, and appoint, that the said Supreme Court shall grant probates under the seal of the said court, of the last wills and testaments of all or any of the inhabitants of the said colony and its dependencies, and of all other persons who shall die and leave personal effects within the said colony and its dependencies, and to commit letters of administration under the seal of the said Supreme Court, of the goods, chattels, credits, and all other effects whatsoever of the persons aforesaid who shall die intestate, or who shall not have named an executor resident within the said colony and its dependencies, or where the executor being duly cited shall not appear and sue forth such probate, annexing the will to the said letters of administration when such persons shall have left a will, and to sequester the goods, chattels, credits, and other effects whatsoever of such persons so dying, in cases allowed by law, as the same is and may now be used in the diocese of London; and to demand, require, take, hear, examine, and allow, and if occasion require, to disallow and reject, the accounts of them in such manner and form as is now used or may be used in the

said diocese of London, and to do all other things whatsoever needful and necessary in that behalf. Provided always, and we do hereby authorize and require the said Supreme Court in such cases as aforesaid, where letters of administration shall be committed with the will annexed for want of an executor appearing in due time to sue forth the probate, to reserve in such letters of administration full power and authority to revoke the same, and to grant probate of the said will to such executor whenever he shall duly appear and sue forth the same. And we do hereby further authorize and require the said Supreme Court of Newfoundland to grant and commit such letters of administration to any one or more of the lawful next of kin of such person so dying as aforesaid, being then resident within the jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court, and being of the age of twenty-one years. Provided always, that probates of wills and letters of administration to be granted by the said Supreme Court shall be limited to such money, goods, chattels, and effects as the deceased person shall be entitled to within the said colony and its dependencies. And we do hereby further enjoin and require that every person to whom such letters of administration shall be committed shall before the granting thereof give sufficient security, by bond to be entered into, to us, our heirs, and successors, for the payment of a competent sum of money, with one, two, or more able sureties, respect being had in the sum therein to be contained and in the ability of the sureties to the value of the estates, credits, and effects, of the deceased, which bond shall be deposited in the said Supreme Court among the records thereof and there safely kept, and a copy thereof shall be also recorded among the proceedings of the said Supreme Court, and the condition of the said bond shall be to the following effect—"That if the above bounden administrator of the goods, chattels, and effects of the deceased do make or cause to be made a true and perfect inventory of all and singular the goods, credits, and effects of the said deceased which have or shall come to the hands, possession, or knowledge of him the said administrator, or to the hands or possession of any other person or persons for him, and the same so made do exhibit or cause to be exhibited into the said Supreme Court of Newfoundland at or before a day therein to be specified, and the same goods, chattels, credits, and effects, and all other the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the deceased at the time of his death, or which at any time afterwards shall come to the hands or possession of such administrator or to the hands or possession of any other person or persons for him, shall well and truly administer according to law, and further shall make or cause to be made a true and just account of his said administration at or before a time therein to be specified, and afterwards from time to time, as he, she or they shall be lawfully required, and all the rest and residue of the said goods, chattels, credits, and effects which shall be found from time to time remaining upon the said administration accounts, the same being first examined and allowed of by the said Supreme Court of Newfoundland, shall and do pay and dispose of in a due course of administration or in such manner as the said court shall direct, then this obligation to be void and of none effect, or else to be and remain in full force and virtue." And in case it shall be necessary to put the said bond in suit for the sake of obtaining the effect thereof, for the benefit of such person or persons as shall appear to the said court to be interested therein, such person or persons from time to time giving satisfactory security for paying all such costs as shall arise from the said suit or any part thereof, such person or persons shall by order of the said Supreme Court be allowed to sue the same in the name of the Attorney-General for the time being of the said colony, and the said bond shall not be sued in any other manner. And we do hereby authorize and empower the said Supreme Court to order that the said bond shall be put in suit in the name of the said Attorney-General. And we further will, order, and require that the said Supreme Court shall fix certain periods when all persons to whom probates of wills and letters of administration shall be granted by the said Supreme Court shall, from time to time, until the effects of the deceased person shall be fully administered, pass their accounts relating thereto before the said court, and in case the effects of the deceased shall not be fully administered within the time for that purpose to be fixed by the said court, then, or at any earlier time, if the said Supreme Court shall see fit so to direct, the person or persons to whom such probate or administration shall be granted, shall pay, deposit, and dispose of the balance of money belonging to the estate of the deceased then in his, or her, or their hands, and all money which shall afterwards come into his, her, or their hands, and also all precious stones, jewels, bonds, bills, and securities belonging to the estate of the deceased, in such manner and unto such persons as the said Supreme Court shall direct for safe custody. And we require that the said Supreme Court shall from time to time make such order as shall be just for the due administration of such assets, and for the payment or remittance thereof or any part thereof, as occasion shall require, to or for the use of any person or persons, whether resident or not resident in the said colony and its dependencies, who may be entitled thereto, or any part thereof, as creditors, legatees, or next of kin, or by any other right or title whatsoever. And we do hereby, in exercise and in pursuance of the powers in us by the said Act of Parliament in that behalf vested, authorize and empower the said Supreme Court of Newfoundland, under such limitations as hereinafter mentioned, to make and prescribe such rules and orders as may be expedient touching and concerning the forms and manner of proceeding in the said Supreme Court and Circuit Courts respectively, and the practice and pleadings upon all indictments, informations, actions, suits, and other matters to be therein brought; and touching and concerning the appointing of commissioners to take bail and examine witnesses, the taking examination of witnesses *de bene esse*, and allowing the same as evidence; the granting of probates of wills and letters of administration; the proceedings of the sheriff and his deputies and other ministerial officers; the summoning of assessors for the trial of crimes and misdemeanours in the said Circuit Courts, the process of the said courts, and the mode of executing the same; the impannelling of juries; the admission of barristers, attornies and solicitors; the fees, poundage, or perquisites, to be lawfully demanded by any officer, attorney, or solicitor in the said courts respectively: and other matters and things whatsoever touching the practice of the said courts as may be necessary for the proper conduct of business therein, and such rules and orders from time to time to alter, amend, or revoke, as may be requisite: Provided always, that no such rules or orders be in anywise repugnant to the said Act of Parliament or this our charter: Provided further, that all such rules and orders be promulgated in the most public and authentic manner in our said colony for three calendar months at the least before the same shall operate and take effect, and that

the same be by the first convenient opportunity transmitted through the governor or acting governor of our said colony to us, our heirs, and successors, for the signification of our or their pleasure respecting the allowance or disallowance thereof: And we do hereby direct, ordain, and appoint that any person or persons feeling aggrieved by any judgment, decree, order, or sentence of the said Supreme Court, may appeal to us, our heirs, and successors, in our or their Privy Council, in such manner, within such time, and under and subject to such rules, regulations, and limitations as are hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, in case any such judgment, decree, order, or sentence of the said Supreme Court shall be given or pronounced for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of 500*l.* sterling, or in case such judgment, decree, order, or sentence shall involve, directly or indirectly, any claim, demand, or question of or respecting property or any civil right, amounting to or of the value of 500*l.* sterling, the person or persons feeling aggrieved by any such judgment, decree, order, or sentence of the said Supreme Court may, within fourteen days next after the same shall have been pronounced, made, or given, apply to the said Supreme Court, by petition, for leave to appeal therefrom to us, our heirs, and successors, in our or their Privy Council, and in case such leave to appeal shall be prayed by the party or parties who is or are directed to pay any sum of money or perform any duty, the said Supreme Court shall be and is hereby empowered either to direct that the judgment, decree, order, or sentence appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof shall be suspended pending the said appeal, as to the said court may appear to be most consistent with real and substantial justice; and in case the said Supreme Court shall direct such judgment, decree, order, or sentence to be carried into execution, the person or persons in whose favour the same shall be given shall, before the execution thereof, enter into good and sufficient security, to be approved by the said Supreme Court, for the due performance of such judgment or order, as we, our heirs, and successors shall think fit to make thereupon; or in case the said Supreme Court shall direct the execution of any such judgment, decree, order, or sentence to be suspended pending the appeal, the person or persons against whom the same shall have been given shall, in like manner, and before any order for the suspension of any such execution is made, enter into good and sufficient security to the said Supreme Court for the due performance of such judgment or order as we, our heirs, or successors shall think fit to make thereupon; and in all cases we will and require that security shall also be given by the party or parties appellant, to the satisfaction of the said Supreme Court, for the prosecution of the appeal and for the payment of all such costs as may be awarded by us, our heirs, and successors to the party or parties respondent; and if such last-mentioned security shall be entered into three months from the date of such petition for leave to appeal, then and not otherwise the said Supreme Court shall allow the appeal, and the party or parties appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his, her, or their appeal to us, our heirs, and successsors, in our or their Privy Council, in such manner and form and under such rules as are observed in appeals made to us from our plantations or colonies: And we do hereby reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, in our or their Privy Council, full power and authority upon the humble petition, at any time, of any person or persons feeling themselves aggrieved by any judgment, decree, order, or sentence of the said Supreme Court, to refuse or admit his, her, or their appeal therefrom, upon such terms and upon such limitations, restrictions, and regulations, as we or they shall think fit, and to reform, correct, or vary such judgment, decree, order, or sentence, as to us or them shall seem meet: And it is our further will and pleasure that in all cases of appeal allowed by the said Supreme Court, or by us, our heirs, and successor, the said Supreme Court shall certify and transmit to us, our heirs, or successors, in our or their Privy Council, a true and exact copy of all evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees, sentences, and orders, had or made in such causes appealed, so far as the same have related to the matter of appeal, such copies being under the seal of the said court: And we do further direct and ordain that the said Supreme Court of Newfoundland shall in all cases of appeal to us, our heirs, and successors, conform to and execute or cause to be executed such judgments and orders as we, our heirs, and successors shall think fit to make in the premises, in such manner as any original judgment, sentence, decree, decretal order, or other order or rule of the said Supreme Court of Newfoundland could or might have been executed: And we do hereby strictly charge and command all governors, commanders, magistrates, ministers, civil and military, and all our liege subjects within and belonging to the said colony, that in the execution of the several powers, jurisdictions, and authorities, hereby granted, made, given, or created, they be aiding and assisting and obedient in all things, as they will answer the contrary at their peril: Provided always, that nothing in these presents contained, or any act which shall be done under the authority thereof, shall extend or to be construed to extend to prevent us, our heirs, and successors, as far as we lawfully may, from repealing these presents or any part thereof, or for making such further or other provision, by letters-patent, for the administration of justice, civil and criminal, within the said colony and the places now or at any time hereafter to be annexed thereto, as to us, our heirs, and successors shall seem fit, in as full and ample a manner as if these presents had not been made, these presents or any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. In witness, &c.

Witness, &c.

Patent dated 19th September, 1825.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Instructions to our trusty and well-beloved Sir Thomas John Cochrane, Knight, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Island of Newfoundland, or in his absence to the Lieutenant-Governor or officer administering the government of our said Island for the time being. Given at our Court at St. James's, the 26th day of July, 1832, in the third year of our reign.

1. With these our instructions you will receive our commission under our great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland constituting you our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over our said island of Newfoundland and its dependencies. You are therefore with all convenient speed to assume and enter upon the execution of the trust we have reposed in you. And you are forthwith to call together the following persons, whom we do hereby appoint to be members of our council in our said island, any three of whom to be a quorum: viz. The chief justice for the time being of our said island; the chief officer in command of our land forces for the time being in our said island next after our governor thereof for the time being; the attorney-general for the time being of our said island; the collector or other chief officer of customs for the time being of our said island; the colonial secretary for the time being of our said island, and William Haly, Esquire.

2. And you are with all due and usual solemnity to cause our said commission, constituting you our governor and commander-in-chief as aforesaid, to be read and published at the first meeting of our said council, and shall then take, and also administer to each of the members thereof, the several oaths therein required.

3. You shall administer or cause to be administered the several oaths mentioned in our said commission to all judges, justices and other persons who hold any place of trust or profit in our said island, without the doing of which you are not to admit any person whatsoever into any public office, nor suffer those who may have already been admitted to continue therein.

4. You are to communicate forthwith such of these our instructions to our said council, wherein their advice and consent are mentioned to be requisite, and likewise all such others from time to time as you shall find convenient for our service to be imparted to them.

5. You are to permit the members of our said council to have and enjoy freedom of debate, and vote in all affairs of public concern that may be submitted to their consideration in council.

6. And that we may be always informed of the names and characters of persons fit to supply the vacancies in our said council, you are from time to time, whenever any vacancy shall happen therein, forthwith to transmit unto us, through one of our principal secretaries of state, the names of three persons, inhabitants of the said island, whom you shall esteem the best qualified for the trust.

7. And whereas by our commission you are empowered in case of the death or absence of any of the members of our said council to fill up the vacancies therein to the number of three, and no more, you are therefore from time to time to send to us, through one of our principal secretaries of state, the names and qualifications of any members by you put into our said council by the first opportunity after so doing.

8. And in the choice and nomination of the members of our said council as also of the judges, justices, and other officers, you are always to take care that they be men of good life, well affected to our government, of good estates, and abilities suitable to their employments.

9. You are neither to augment nor diminish the number of the members of our said council as already established, nor to suspend any of them without good and sufficient cause, nor without the consent of the majority of the said council, signified in council after due examination of the charge against such councillor, and his answer thereunto; and in case of the suspension of any of them, you are to cause your reasons for so doing, together with the charges and proofs against such councillor, and his answer thereunto, to be duly entered upon the council-book, and forthwith to transmit copies to us, through one of our principal secretaries of state. Nevertheless, if it should happen that you should have reasons for suspending any of the members of our said council, not fit to be communicated to our said council, you may in that case suspend such member without their consent. But you are thereupon immediately to send to us, through one of our principal secretaries of state, an account of your proceedings therein, together with your reasons at large for such suspension, and also your reasons for not communicating the same to our council.

10. And whereas effectual care ought to be taken to oblige the members of our said council to a due attendance therein, and thereby to prevent the inconveniences that may happen from the want of a quorum to transact business as occasion may require, it is our will and pleasure that if any of the members of our said council shall hereafter absent themselves from the said island, and continue absent above the space of six months together without leave from you or our commander-in-chief for the time being first obtained under your or his hand or seal, or shall remain absent for the space of two years successively without leave given them under our royal sign manual and signet, their place or places in the said council shall immediately thereupon become void; and that if any of the members of our said council, then residing within our said island, shall hereafter absent themselves when duly summoned, without a sufficient cause, and shall persist in such absence after being thereof admonished by you, you suspend the said councillors so absenting themselves till our further will and pleasure therein be known, giving immediate notice thereof to us, through one of our principal secretaries of state: and we do hereby will and require that our royal pleasure be signified to the members of our said council and entered in the council-book as a standing rule.

11. And whereas by our aforesaid commission you are authorized and empowered to summon and call general assemblies of the freeholders and householders within our said island, in such manner and form, and according to such powers, instructions, and authorities as are granted or appointed by these our instructions

in that behalf, you are therefore, for the purpose of electing the members of such assemblies, hereby authorized to issue proclamations dividing our said island into districts or counties, towns or townships, and appointing the limits thereof, and declaring and appointing the number of representatives to be chosen by each of such districts or counties, towns or townships respectively, and from time to time to nominate and appoint proper persons to execute the office of returning officer in each of the said districts or counties, towns or townships; and you are, so soon as you shall see expedient, to issue writs in our name, directed to the proper officers in each district or county, town or township, directing them to summon the freeholders and householders thereof, to proceed to the election of persons to represent them in the general assembly according to the regulations and directions to be signified in the proclamation to be issed by you as aforesaid.

12. You are to observe in the passing of all laws, that the style of enacting the same be by the governor, council, and assembly.

13. And we do hereby require and command that you do not, on any pretence whatever, give your assent to any law or laws to be passed by which the number of the assembly shall be enlarged or diminished, the duration ascertained, the qualifications of the electors or the elected fixed or altered, or by which any regulations shall be established with respect thereto, until you shall have first transmitted unto us, through one of our principal secretaries of state, the draft of such bill or bills, and shall have received our royal pleasure thereupon, unless you take care in the passing such bill or bills that a clause or clauses be inserted therein suspending and deferring the execution thereof until our will and pleasure shall be known thereupon.

14. And you shall not re-enact any law or laws to which the assent of us or our royal predecessors has once been refused, without express leave for that purpose first obtained from us, upon a full representation by you, to be made to us through one of our principal secretaries of state, of the reason and necessity for re-enacting such law.

15. And it is our express will and pleasure, that no law for constituting any court or courts of judicature, or for establishing the militia, shall be a temporary law; and that no law for granting unto us any sum or sums of money by duties of impost, tonnage, or excise, be made to continue for less than one whole year; as also that no other laws whatsoever be made to continue for less than two years, except only in cases where it may be necessary for some unforeseen emergency to make provision by law for a service in its nature temporary and contingent.

16. You are also, as much as possible, to observe in the passing of all laws, that each different matter be provided for by a different law, without intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other; and you are more especially to take care that no clause or clauses be inserted in, or annexed to, any act which shall be foreign to what the title of such respective act imports; and that no perpetual clause be part of any temporary law; and that no act whatever be suspended, altered, continued, revived, or repealed by general words, but that the title and date of such act so suspended, altered, continued, revived, or repealed, be particularly mentioned and expressed in the enacting part.

17. And you are particularly enjoined not to pass any law, or do any act, by grant, deed, conveyance, or otherwise, whereby our revenue may be lessened or impaired without our especial leave or command thereon.

18. It is our will and pleasure that you do not give your assent to any bill or bills for raising money by the institution of any public or private lotteries whatsoever until you shall have first transmitted unto us, through one of our principal secretaries of state, a draft or drafts of such bill or bills, and shall have received our directions thereupon.

19. It is our will and pleasure that you do not, on any pretence whatever, give your assent to, or pass any bill or bills in our island under your government, by which the lands, tenements, goods, chattels, rights and credits of persons who have never resided within our said island, shall be liable to be seized or taken in execution for the recovery of debts due from such persons, otherwise than is allowed by law in cases of a like nature within our realm of England, until you shall have first transmitted unto us, through one of our principal secretaries of state, the draft of such bill or bills, and shall have received our royal pleasure thereupon, unless you take care, in the passing of such bill or bills, that a clause or clauses be inserted therein, suspending and deferring the execution thereof until our royal will and pleasure shall be known thereupon.

20. It is our further will and pleasure that you do not, upon any pretence whatsoever, give your assent to any bill or bills that may have been or shall hereafter be passed by the council and assembly of the island under your government for the naturalization of aliens, nor for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony, nor for establishing a title in any person to lands, tenements, and real estates in our said island, originally granted to or purchased by aliens antecedent to naturalization.

21. Whereas great mischiefs have arisen by the frequent passing of bills of an unusual and extraordinary nature and importance in the plantations, which bills remain in force there from the time of enacting until our pleasure be signified to the contrary, we do hereby will and require you not to pass or give your assent to any bill or bills passed in the assembly of an unusual and extraordinary nature and importance, whereby our prerogative or the property of our subjects may be prejudiced, nor to any bill or bills whereby the trade or shipping of this kingdom shall be in anywise affected, until you shall have first transmitted unto us, through one of our principal secretaries of state, a draft of such bill or bills, and shall have received our royal pleasure thereupon, unless you take care in the passing any such bills as aforementioned, that there be a clause inserted therein, suspending and deferring the execution thereof until our pleasure shall be known concerning the same.

22. You are also to take care that no private act be passed, whereby the property of any private person may be affected, in which there is not a saving of the rights of us, our heirs and successors, all bodies politic and corporate, and of all other, except such as are mentioned in the said act, and those claiming by, from, and under them; and further, you shall take care that no such private act be passed without a clause suspending the execution thereof until the same shall have received our royal approbation. It is likewise our will and pleasure that you do not give your assent to any private act until proof be made before you in

council, and entered in the council-book, that public notification was made, of the parties' intention to apply for such an act, in the several parish churches where the premises in question lie, for three Sundays at least successively, before any such act shall be brought into the assembly, and that a certificate, under your hand, be transmitted with, and annexed to every such private act, signifying that the same has passed through all the forms above mentioned.

23. You are to take care that in all acts or orders to be passed within our said island, in any case for levying money or imposing fines and penalties, express mention be made that the same is granted or reserved to us, our heirs and successors, for the public uses of the said island, and the support of the government thereof, as by the said act or order shall be directed.

24. You are not to suffer any public money whatsoever, whether it be appropriated to any particular service or not by the act granting the same, to be issued or disposed of otherwise than by warrant under your hand, by and with the consent of the said council. But the assembly may nevertheless be permitted from time to time to view and examine the accounts of money or value of money disposed of by virtue of laws made by them, as there shall be occasion.

25. You are not to permit any clause whatsoever to be inserted in any law for levying of money, or the value of money, whereby the same shall not be made liable to be accounted for unto us, here in this kingdom, and to our commissioners of our treasury, or our high treasurer for the time being; and we do particularly require and enjoin you, upon pain of our highest displeasure, to take care that fair books of accounts of all receipts and payments of all such money be duly kept, and copies thereof be transmitted to our commissioners of our treasury, or to our high treasurer for the time being, and in which books shall be specified every particular sum raised or disposed of, together with the names of the persons to whom any payment shall be made, to the end we may be satisfied of the right and due application of the revenue of our said island, with the probability of the increase and diminution of it, under every head and article thereof.

26. It is our will and pleasure that you do in all things conform yourself to the provisions contained in an Act of Parliament passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to prevent paper bills of credit hereafter to be issued in any of His Majesty's colonies or plantations in America from being declared to be a legal tender in payment of money, and to prevent the legal tender of such bills as are now subsisting from being prolonged beyond the periods limited for recalling in and sinking the same;" and also of an act passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of his late Majesty to explain and amend the above-recited act passed in the fourth year of his reign as aforesaid; and you are not to give your assent to, or pass any act whereby bills of credit may be struck or issued in lieu of money, or for payment of money, either to you, our governor, or to any person whatsoever, unless a clause be inserted in such act, declaring that the same shall not take effect until the said act shall have been duly approved and confirmed by us, our heirs or successors.

27. You are to transmit an authenticated and separate copy of every law, statute or ordinance that at any time hereafter shall be made or enacted within the island under your government, under the public seal, unto us, through one of our principal secretaries of state, within three months, or sooner, after their being enacted, upon pain of our highest displeasure, and of the forfeiture of that year's salary wherein you shall omit to send over the said laws, statutes, and ordinances as aforesaid, within the time above-mentioned, as also of such other penalty as we shall please to inflict; but if it shall happen that no shipping shall come from our said island within three months after the making such laws, statutes, and ordinances, the same are to be transmitted by the next conveyance after the making thereof, whenever it may happen, for our approbation or disallowance of the same.

28. And it is our further will and pleasure, that the copies and duplicates of all acts that shall be transmitted as aforesaid be fairly abstracted in the margents, and there be inserted the several dates or respective times when the same passed the council and assembly, and received your assent; and you are to be as particular as may be in your observations, to be sent to us through one of our principal secretaries of state, upon every act; that is to say, whether the same is productive of a new law, declaratory of a former law, or does repeal a law then before in being, and you are likewise to send to us, through one of our principal secretaries of state, the reasons for the passing of such laws, unless the same do fully appear in the preambles of the said acts.

29. You are to require the secretary of the island under your government, or his deputy for the time being, to furnish you with transcripts of all such acts and public orders as shall be made from time to time, together with copies of the journals of the council, and that all such copies be fairly abstracted in the margents, to the end the same may be transmitted to us, through one of our principal secretaries of state, which he is duly to perform upon pain of incurring the forfeiture of his office.

30. You are also to require from the clerk of the assembly of the said island, or other proper officer, transcripts of all the journals and other proceedings of the said assembly, and that all such transcripts be fairly abstracted in the margents, to the end the same may in like manner be transmitted as aforesaid.

31. You shall not appoint any person to be a judge or justice of the peace without the advice and consent of the majority of the council of our said island, signified in council. And it is our futher will and pleasure that all commissions to be granted by you to any persons to be judges, justices of the peace, or other necessary officers, be granted during pleasure only.

32. You shall not suspend any of the judges, justices, or other officers or ministers, without good and sufficient cause, which you shall signify in the fullest and most distinct manner to us, through one of our principal secretaries of state.

33. It being of the greatest importance to our servcie, and to the welfare of our subjects, that justice be every where speedily and duly administered, and that all disorders, delays, and other undue practises in the administration thereof, be effectually prevented; we do particularly require you to take especial care that in all courts where you are authorized to preside, justice be impartially administered; and that in all other courts established within our said island, all judges and other persons therein concerned do likewise perform

their several duties without any delay or partiality. You shall not erect any court or office of judicature not before erected or established, nor dissolve any court or office already erected or established, without our especial order.

34. You are, for the better administration of justice, to endeavour to get a law passed in our said island, wherein shall be set the value of men's estates, either in goods or lands, under which they shall not be capable of serving as jurors.

35. You are to take care that all writs be issued in our name throughout our said island under your government.

36. Whereas, in pursuance of an act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the better administration of justice in Newfoundland, and for other purposes," by our charter or letters patent, issued under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a supreme court of jurisdiction, called the "Supreme Court of Newfoundland," was erected and established in our said island, with certain powers and authorities, and under certain regulations therein specified, you are hereby required to take care that the same be duly complied with, and put in execution.

37. You are, with the advice and consent of our council, to take especial care to regulate all salaries and fees belonging to places, or paid upon emergencies, that they be within the bounds of moderation, and that no extortion be made on any occasion whatever, as also that tables of all fees be publicly hung up in all places where such fees are to be paid; and you are to transmit copies of all such tables of fees to us, through one of our principal secretaries of state.

38. You shall not by colour of any power or authority, hereby or otherwise granted or mentioned to be granted to you, take upon you to give, grant, or dispose of any office or place within our said island, which now is or shall be granted under the great seal of this kingdom, or to which any person is or shall be appointed by warrant under our sign manual and signet, any further than you may, upon the vacancy of any such office or place, or upon the supension of any such officer by you, put in any fit person to officiate in the interim till you shall have represented the matter to us, through one of our principal secretaries of state, which you are to do by the first opportunity, and have received our further directions therein.

39. You are to transmit unto us, through one of our principal secretaries of state, with all convenient speed, a particular account of all establishments of jurisdictions, courts, offices and officers, powers, authorities, fees, and privileges, granted and settled, or which shall be granted and settled within our said island, as likewise an account of all the expences attending the establishment of the said courts, and of such funds as are settled and appropriated to discharge the same.

40 It is our express will and pleasure that you be at all times aiding and assisting unto our officers appointed for the managing, levying, collecting and receiving public revenues, and such duties and revenues as are or shall hereafter be laid and imposed within your government, and the seizures, forfeitures, and arrears which shall accrue and grow due by reason thereof.

41. And whereas complaints have been made by the officers of our customs in our plantations in America that they have been frequently obliged to serve on juries, and personally to appear in arms whensoever the militia is drawn out, and thereby are much hindered in the execution of their employments, our will and pleasure is, that you take effectual care, and give the necessary directions that the several officers of our customs be excused and exempted from serving on any juries, or personally appearing in arms in the militia, unless in case of absolute necessity, or serving any parochial offices which may hinder them in the execution of their duties.

42. And in case of the vacancy of the collector, or any of our officers of the customs by death, removal, or otherwise, and in order that there may be no delay given on occasion of such vacancy to the masters of ships or merchants in their despatch, you are hereby empowered, subject to such instructions as you shall receive from our commissioners of our treasury, or our high treasurer, or from the commissioners of our customs for the time being in this behalf, to appoint other persons duly qualified to execute such offices, until further directions shall be received from our commissioners of our treasury, or our high treasurer, to whom you are to give notice of such appointments by the first opportunity, taking care that you do not, under pretence of this instruction, interfere with the powers and authorities given to our said collector by our commissioners of our treasury, or our high treasurer, or by the commissioners of our customs.

43. You shall not remit any fines or forfeitures whatever above the sum of 50*l*., nor dispose of any forfeitures whatsoever until upon signifying unto our commissioners of our treasury, or our high treasurer for the time being, the nature of the offence and the occasion of such fines and forfeitures, with the particular sums or value thereof (which you are to do with all speed), you shall have received our directions therein, but you may in the meantime suspend the payment of the said fines and forfeitures.

44. It is our will and pleasure that you do not dispose of forfeitures or escheats to any persons until the provost marshal or other proper officer have made inquiries by a jury upon their oaths into the true value thereof, nor until you shall have transmitted to our commissioners of our treasury, or to our high treasurer for the time being, a particular account of such forfeitures and escheats, and the value thereof, and shall have received our directions thereupon, and you are to take care that the produce of the said forfeitures and escheats, in case we think proper to give you direction to dispose of the same, be duly paid to the receiver of our casual revenue; and that a full account thereof be transmitted to our commisioners of our treasury, or to our high treasurer for the time being, with the names of the persons to whom disposed of.

45. Whereas you receive from our commissioners for executing the office of high admiral a commission constituting you vice-admiral of our said island, you are hereby required and directed carefully to put in execution the several powers thereby granted to you.

46. And whereas commissions have been granted in our colonies and plantations for trying pirates in those parts, pursuant to the acts for the more effectual suppression of piracy, our will and pleasure is, that in

all matters relating to pirates you govern yourself according to the intent of the acts before mentioned, and any commission you may receive in reference thereto.

47. And whereas there have been great irregularities in the manner of granting commissions to private ships of war, you are to govern yourself, whenever there shall be occasion, according to the commission and instructions granted in this kingdom: but you are not to grant commissions of marque or reprisal against any prince or state or their subjects in amity with us to any person whatsoever without our special command.

48. Whereas we have thought it necessary for our service to constitute and appoint a receiver-general of our rights and perquisites of the admiralty, it is therefore our will and pleasure that you be aiding and assisting to the said receiver-general, his deputy or deputies, in the execution of the said office of receiver-general; and we do hereby enjoin and require you to make up your accounts with him, his deputy or deputies, of such rights of admiralty (effects of pirates included) as you or your officers have received, or shall or may receive for the future, and to pay over to the said receiver-general, his deputy or deputies, for our use, all such sum or sums of money as shall appear upon the foot of such accounts to be and remain in your hands, or in the hands of any of your officers: And whereas our said receiver-general is directed, in case the parties chargeable with any part of such our revenue refuse, neglect, or delay payment thereof, by himself or sufficient deputy, to apply in our name to our governors, judges, attorney-general, or any other our officers or magistrates, to be aiding or assisting to him in recovering the same, it is therefore our will and pleasure that you, our governor, our judges, our attorney-general, and all other officers whom it may concern, do use all lawful authority for the recovering and levying thereof.

49. And whereas by letters patent under the great seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the 10th day of May, 1825, the island of Newfoundland was constituted to be part of the see of the bishop of Nova Scotia, and the said bishop was thereby duly authorized to exercise jurisdiction, spiritual and ecclesiastical, in the said colonies, it is our will and pleasure that in the administration of the government of our said island you should be aiding and assisting to the said bishop, and to his commissary or commissaries, in the execution of their charge, and the exercise of such ecclesiastical jurisdiction, excepting only the granting licenses for marriages and probates of wills.

50. We do enjoin and require that you do take especial care that Almighty God be devoutly and truly served throughout your government, the book of common prayer, as by law established, read each Sunday and holiday, and the blessed sacrament administered according to the rites of the Church of England. You shall be careful that all orthodox churches already built there be well and orderly kept, and that more be built, as our island shall, by God's blessing, be improved. And that besides a competent maintenance to be assigned to the minister of each orthodox church, a convenient house be built at the common charge for each minister, and a competent portion of land for a glebe be allotted to him. And you are to take care that the parishes be so limited and settled as you shall find most convenient for the accomplishing this good work, and in all matters relating to the celebration of divine worship, the erection and repair of churches, the maintenance of ministers, and the settlement of parishes throughout your government, you are to advise with the right reverend father in God the bishop of Nova Scotia for the time being.

51. Upon the vacancy of any ecclesiastical benefice in our said island, you will present to the said bishop of Nova Scotia for the time being, for institution to such vacant benefice, any clerk in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, who shall have been actually resident within the said diocese, and officiating there as a clerk in holy orders, for six calendar months at the least next before such benefice shall have become vacant, whom the said bishop may certify to you to be a fit and proper person to fill such vacancy, and to be a person of good life and conversation, and conformable to the doctrine and discipline of the said United Church. But if at the time of any such vacancy occurring there shall not be resident within the said diocese any clerk in holy orders of the said United Church who shall have been resident and officiating therein as aforesaid, in whose favour the said bishop shall think proper so to certify to you, or if no such certificate shall be received by you from the said bishop within three calendar months next after such vacancy shall occur, then and in either of such cases you shall forthwith report the circumstances to us, through one of our principal secretaries of state, to the intent that we may nominate some fit and proper person, being a clerk in holy orders as aforesaid, to fill the said vacancy. And we do enjoin and command you to present to the said bishop for institution to any such vacant ecclesiastical benefice, any clerk who may be so nominated by us, through one of our principal secretaries of state.

52. You are to inquire whether there be any minister within your government who preaches and administers the sacrament in any orthodox church or chapel, without being in due orders, and to give an account thereof to the said bishop of Nova Scotia.

53. And whereas doubts have arisen whether the powers of granting licenses for marriages and probates of wills, commonly called the office of ordinary, which we have reserved to you, our governor, can be exercised by deputation from you to any other person within our said island under your government, it is our express will and pleasure, and you are hereby directed and required not to grant deputations for the exercise of the said powers, commonly called the office of ordinary, to any person or persons whatsoever in our said island under your government.

54. And you are to take especial care that a table of marriages established by the canons of the Church of England be hung up in every orthodox church and duly observed.

55. The Right Reverend Father in God, Edmund, then Lord Bishop of London, having presented a petition to His Majesty King George the First, humbly beseeching him to send instructions to the governors of all the several colonies and plantations in America, that they cause all laws already made against blasphemy, profaneness, adultery, fornication, polygamy, incest, profanation of the Lord's day, swearing, and drunkenness in their respective governments to be rigorously executed, and we, thinking it highly just that all persons who shall offend in any of the particulars aforesaid should be prosecuted and punished for their said offences, it is therefore our will and pleasure that you do take care for the due punishment of the aforementioned vices, and that you earnestly recommend that effectual laws be passed for the restraint and punishment of all such

of the aforementioned vices against which no laws are as yet provided. And also you are to use your endeavours to render the laws in being more effectual, by providing for the punishment of the aforementioned vices, by presentment upon oath to be made to the temporal courts by the churchwardens of the several parishes, at proper times of the year to be appointed for that purpose; and for the further discouragement of vice and encouragement of virtue and good living, you are not to admit any persons to public trusts or employments in the islands under your government whose ill fame and conversation may occasion scandal.

56. It is our further will and pleasure that you recommend to the legislature to enter upon proper methods for the erecting and maintaining schools in order to the training up of youth to reading, and to a necessary knowledge of the principles of religion. You are not, however, to give your consent to any act respecting religion without a clause suspending its operation until our pleasure shall have been signified thereupon, unless a draft thereof shall have been previously transmitted by you for our consideration and approval.

57. And we do further direct, that in all matters arising within your government connected with the education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion according to the doctrine of the said United Church of England, or connected with the prevention of vice and profaneness, or the conversion of negroes and other slaves, or connected with the worship of Almighty God, or the promotion of religion and virtue, you be advising with the bishop for the time being of the said diocese of Nova Scotia, and be aiding him in the execution of all such designs and undertakings as may be recommended by the said bishop for the promotion of any of the objects before mentioned, so far as such designs and undertakings may be consistent with the law, and with your said commission and these our instructions.

58. You are to transmit to us, through one of our principal secretaries of state, regular monthly returns of the militia of our said island whenever and so long as the same shall be embodied, with a particular state of their arms and accoutrements; and for the due preservation and security of which you are to establish such regulations as you shall judge to be most effectual for that purpose.

59. You shall not upon any occasion whatsoever establish or put in execution any articles of war, or other law martial, upon any of our subjects, inhabitants of our said island, without the consent and advice of our Council.

60. And in case of any distress of any other of our plantations, you shall, upon application of the respective governors thereof unto you, assist them with what aid the condition and safety of our island under your government can spare.

61. You shall, from time to time, give unto us, through one of our principal secretaries of state, an account of the wants and defects of the island under your government, what are the chief products thereof, what improvements have been lately made, and what further improvements you conceive may be made, or advantages gained by trade, and in what way we may contribute thereunto.

62. If any thing shall happen which may be of advantage or security to our island under your government, which is not herein or by our commission provided for, we do hereby allow you, with the advice and consent of our Council, to take orders for the present therein, giving unto us, through one of our principal secretaries of state, speedy notice thereof, that so you may receive our ratification, if we shall approve the same: Provided always, that you do not, under colour of any power or authority hereby given to you, commence or declare war without our knowledge and particular commands therein first obtained leave for so doing from us, under our sign-manual and signet, or by our order in our Privy Council.

63. And whereas we have thought fit, by our commission, to direct that in case of your death or absence, and there be at that time no person within our said island commissioned or appointed by us to be lieutenant-governor, or specially appointed by us to administer the government within our said island, that the councillor whose name is first placed in our instructions to you, (unless it shall therein be otherwise signified, and who shall be, at the time of your absence, residing within our said island, and who shall take the oaths appointed to be taken by you or the commander-in-chief of our said island, shall take upon him the administration of the government, and execute our said commission and instructions and the several powers and authorities therein contained, in the manner therein directed. It is, nevertheless, our express will and pleasure that in such cases the councillor so administering the government shall forbear to pass any act or acts but what are immediately necessary for the peace and welfare of the said island, without our particular order for that purpose; and that he shall not take upon him to dissolve the assembly then in being, or to remove or suspend any of the members of our council, nor any judges, justices of the peace, or other officer, civil or military, without the advice or consent of at least seven of the council, nor even then without good and sufficient reason for the same, which the said president is to transmit, signed by himself and the respective council, to us, through one of our principal secretaries of state.

64. And whereas we are willing to provide in the best manner for the support of the government of our said island, by setting apart sufficient allowances to such as shall be our governor or commander-in chief, residing for the time being within the same, our will and pleasure is, that when it shall happen that you shall be absent from our said island, one full moiety of the salary, and of all perquisites and emoluments whatsoever, which would otherwise become due unto you, shall, during the time of your absence, be paid and satisfied unto such lieutenant-governor or president of the council for the time being, which we do hereby order and allot unto him for his maintenance, and for the better support of the dignity of our government.

65. And you are upon all occasions to send to us, through one of our principal secretaries of state, a particular account of your proceedings, and of the conditions of affairs within your government.

[COMMISSION TO THE GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND.]

A Proclamation.

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting;

Whereas by our letters-patent under the great seal of our United Kingdom aforesaid, bearing date at Westminster the 2d of March, 1832, in the second year of our reign, we have given and granted to our trusty and well-beloved Sir Thomas John Cochrane, Knight, our governor and commander-in-chief of our island of Newfoundland, full power and authority to summon and call a general assembly of the freeholders and householders within our said island; it is therefore our pleasue, and we do hereby declare and make known to all our loving subjects within the same, that for the purpose of the election of the members of the said assembly, the said island shall be divided into nine districts, to be called respectively,

The district of St. John; do. Conception Bay; do. Fogo; do. Bonavista; do. Trinity Bay; do. Ferryland; do. Placentia and St. Mary; do. Burin; do. Fortune Bay.

And it is our further will and pleasure, and we do hereby declare, that the before-mentioned district of St. John shall consist of and include all that part of our said island bounded by the shore which is situate and lying between Petty Harbour and Broad Cove.

And that the before-mentioned district of Conception Bay shall consist of and include all that part of our said island which, bounded in like manner, is situate and lying between Broad Cove and Bay Verd's Head.

And that the before-mentioned district of Fogo shall consist of and include all that part of our said island which, bounded in like manner, is situate and lying between Cape St. John and Fogo Island, including that island.

And that the before-mentioned district of Bonavista shall consist of and include all that part of our said island which, bounded in like manner, is situate and lying between Cape Freels and Cape Bonavista.

And that the before-mentioned district of Trinity Bay shall consist of and include all that part of our said island which, bounded in like manner, is situate and lying between Cape Bonavista and Cape Verd's Head.

And that the before-mentioned district of Ferryland shall consist of and include all that part of our said island which, bounded in like manner, is situate and lying between Petty Harbour and Cape Race.

And that the before-mentioned district of Placentia and St. Mary shall consist of and include all that part of our said island which, bounded in like manner, is situate and lying between Cape Race and Rushven.

And that the before-mentioned district of Burin shall consist of and include all that part of our said island which, bounded in like manner, is situate and lying between Rushven and Garnish.

And that the before-mentioned district of Fortune Bay shall consist of and include all that part of our said island which, bounded in like manner, is situate and lying between Garnish and Bonne Bay.

And we do further signify and delare our pleasure to be that the said district of St. John shall be represented in the assembly by three members.

And that the said district of Conception Bay shall be represented in the said assembly by four members.

And that each of the said districts of Fogo, of Bonavista, of Trinity Bay, and of Ferryland, shall be represented in the said assembly by one member.

And that the said district of Placentia and St. Mary shall be represented in the said assembly by two members.

And that each of the districts of Burin and Fortune Bay shall be represented in the said assembly by one member.

And it is our will and pleasure that the governor for the time being of our said island do appoint some fit person to be the returning officer within each of the said districts.

And we do further declare our pleasure to be that our said governor do issue in our name writs for the election of the members of the several districts before mentioned, which writs shall be addressed to the several returning officers aforesaid, and shall by them be returned to the Colonial Secretary for the time being of our said island.

And it is our will and pleasure that every man, being of the full age of twenty-one years and upwards, and being of sound understanding, and being our natural born subject, or having been lawfully naturalized, and never having been convicted in due course of law of any infamous crime, and having for two years next immediately preceding the day of election occupied a dwelling-house within our said island as owner or tenant thereof, shall be eligible to be a member of the said house of assembly.

And it is our further will and pleasure that every man who for one year next immediately preceding the day of election hath occupied a dwelling-house within our said island as owner or tenant thereof, and who in other respects may be eligible, according to the regulations aforesaid, to be a member of the said house of assembly, shall be competent and entitled to vote for the election of members of the said assembly in and for the district within which the dwelling-house so occupied as aforesaid by him may be situate.

And it is our pleasure that the votes for the members of the said assembly shall be taken by the said several returning officers at such one or more place or places within each of the said districts as shall for that purpose be appointed in the body of the writ addressed to the returning officer of every such district respectively, and at or within such time or times as shall for the purpose be therein limited: but inasmuch as by

reason of the difficulty of internal communication within our said island, many persons entitled to vote might be prevented from the exercise of such their franchise, if in every case it were necessary to attend in person for that purpose, we do therefore declare our pleasure to be, that in respect of any dwelling-house situate at the distance of more than miles from the nearest place of election, within any of the said districts, the vote of any householder, duly qualified as aforesaid, may be given without his personal attendance, by a written notice subscribed by such voter, in the presence of two credible witnesses, and duly attested by their signatures; which notices shall be in such form as our governor for the time being of our said island shall from time to time direct.

And it is our further pleasure, that if any candidate or voter at any such election shall object to any vote then tendered, it shall be the duty of the returning officer to hear such objection, and what may be alleged in support of, or in answer to, the same, and to examine on oath the parties by or against whom such objection may be raised, and any person or persons who may be adduced as a witness or as witnesses on either side; and upon such hearing, to admit or to overrule any such objection as may to such returning officer appear just and right.

And we do further declare our will to be, that the persons in favour of whom the greater number of votes shall be given in any such district shall be publicly declared by such returning officer to be duly elected to be the representatives thereof in the said general assembly, and shall thereupon be returned and take their seats accordingly: provided always, that in cases of peculiar doubt or difficulty, it shall be competent for any such returning officer to make a special return, setting forth the grounds of such doubt, upon which the said house of assembly shall afterwards decide.

And it is our will, and we do further declare, that the assembly so to be chosen as aforesaid shall continue only during our pleasure, and that the said assembly shall not proceed to the dispatch of any business, unless six members at the least shall be present at and during the whole of the deliberations of the said House thereupon.

And whereas it may be necessary, in order to the complete execution of the several purposes aforesaid, that further regulations should be made for the conduct of the said elections, and the retnrn of members to serve in the said house of assembly, we have therefore authorized, and do hereby authorize, our governor for the time being of our said island, by any proclamation or proclamations to be by him from time to time issued in our name and on our behalf, to make such further regulations as may be necessary for the conduct of the said elections, and for the return of members to serve in the said house of assembly, and for the due discharge of the duties of the said returning officer; and which regulations shall be of full force, virtue, and effect, until provision be otherwise made by law, it being nevertheless, our pleasure that the regulations so to be made as aforesaid be not repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the several provisions hereinbefore contained, or any of them.

Given at our court at St. James's, on the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, in the third year of our reign.

Y Y.—PROVINCIAL DUTIES.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

On the following Articles imported or brought into the Province, either by sea, by inland navigation, or by land, from any part of the British Empire, or from any Foreign Port or place:

For every gallon of rum, spirits, gin, Hollands Geneva, whisky, or cordials, *one shilling and six pence.* For every gallon of molasses, *one penny.* Eor every gallon of shrub, santa, or lime juice, *six pence.* For every gallon of brandy, *two shillings.* For every gallon of wine, viz..: — Hock, Constantia, Malmsey or Tokay, Campagne, Burgundy, Hermitage, claret, called Lafitte, Latone, Margaux, or Hautbrion, *two shillings and nine pence.* For every gallon of Madeira, port, or sherry, *two shillings;* and for all other kinds of wine, *one shilling and six pence* per gallon. For every hundred weight of dried fruits, *five shillings.* For every pound of coffee, and loaf or refined sugar, *one penny.* For every hundred weight of brown or muscovado sugar, on the quantity mentioned in the original invoice, allowing 25 per centum for tare and wastage, *two shillings and six pence,* For every foreign horse, *five pounds.* For every foreign ox, *one pound.* For every foreign cow, or other horned cattle, *three pounds ten shillings.* For every hundrrd weight of foreign dead fresh meats, of all kinds, *six shillings and eight pence.*

And upon the following manufactured articles, when not imported from the United Kingdom, upon every hundred pounds of the real value thereof, the rates and duties following—that is to say:– For chairs, clocks, clock cases, clock movements or machinery, watches, and every description of household furniture, pictures, mirrors and looking glasses, *twenty five pounds.* For soap and candles, *ten pounds.* For tobacco, *five pounds.*

And for all other foreign articles, manufactured or not manufactured, not hereinbefore mentioned or described, when not imported from the United Kingdom, upon every hundred pounds of the real value thereof, *ten pounds;* excepting nevertheless, liquors, vinegar, pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, lumber of all descriptions, including mahogany logs or boards, grass seeds, and all other seeds and plants, hides, tallow, cotton, wool, indigo, tea, dye wood, salt, leaf tobacco, bees wax, felt, lignum vitae, bristles, horse hair, horns, cordage, canvas, hemp, iron, india rubber, books, flour and meal of all kinds, wheat, barley, rye, oats, buckwheat, rice, peas, beans, India corn, bread, dried and salted meats, and mill saws.

Upon all articles of the manufacture of the United Kingdom, imported into this province, whether by sea, or inland carriage or navigation, for every hundred pounds of the real value thereof, the sum of *two pounds ten shillings;* excepting, nevertheless, mineral and other salt, coals, fishing nets, hooks, lines and twines, steel; bolt, square, flat, pig, and sheet iron, spikes and sheathing nails, bolt and sheet copper, and copper spikes and nails, bar and sheet lead, canvas, coal tar, oakum, cordage, anchors, and all tackle or apparel for ships or vessels, steam and mill machinery of all kinds, zinc, beef, pork and bacon, flour meal of all kinds, mathematical instruments of all kinds, sheathing paper, iron block bushes, loaf or refined sugar, printed books and maps.

APPENDIX IV.—ASIA.

A. No. 1.—Names of Zemindars and their Estates, and of Pergunnahs, under the Khass Management of the Rajah of Singbhoom.

Names of Zemindars.	Name of Zemindaries and Pergunnahs.	Total Villages in each Estate and Pergunnah.	Inhabitants.	Supposed No. of Armed Force on each Estate or Pergunnah.	Amount of Malgoozarie, payable to the Rajah.	Local Situation with reference to rest of Districts.
Ahie Sing Rajepoot.	Sumujhur or Aunundpoor.	84	Chiefly Coles.	600	The Coles of the Rajahs and other Pergunnahs entered into engagements to pay 8 annas per plough by a written engagement given to Major Roughside. Their payments are very irregular, and in many Pergunnahs nothing is collected. A trifling quit rent was fixed to be paid by his Zemindars, not his relations, but it is collected with great irregularity.	N. E. Pergunnah of Singbhoom. These 5 Pergunnahs extend in order put down from W. to E. along the northern face of the Singbhoom. Kursava continues the line of the northern face and Doojnie of Serickele form the N. E. face of Singbhoom.
Rajah's Khass management.	Giergo.	84	Almost exclusively Coles.	700		
Ditto ditto.	Poorahath.	84	Great majority of inhabitants Coles	500		
Rajah Koomkum Sing Booya.	Bundgaun.	84	Some Booyas, but the majority Coles	700		
Kimcloo Pater Booya.	Korie Pela.	84	Majority of inhabitants Booyas, but amongst them some Coles.	800		
Locknanth Sing Rajepoot, and relation of Rajah.	Kera.	84	Chiefly Cole inhabitants.	600		
A six anna share of this belongs to the Rajah, and 10 annas share to Ghassie, Sing Rajah's relation.	Goomla.	84	Inhabited by Coles exclusively.	4000		Goomla with Sirce Kela Gora Sing and part of Jeyntgurh, form the Eastern face of Singbhoom.
Rajah's Khass management.	Jeyutpoor.	120	With the exception of Seyut itself, all the villages are inhabited by Coles.	5000		The two Pergunnahs form the S.E.S. and S.W. face of Singbhoom.
Oostung Rajah.	Smadha.	250 reputed.	Cole inhabitants alone.	*		
Chucker Dee Sing.	Koteghur.	12	Cole inhabitants only.	500		These Talooks with Summyghan make the Western face of Singbhoom.
Under Rajahs.	Kelenowa.	12	Ditto ditto.	500		
Khass management.	Gomerea.	40	Ditto ditto.	700		
Ditto ditto.	Gopinathpore.	12	Ditto ditto.	500		
Ditto ditto.	Adjoodea.	12	Ditto ditto.	500		
Ditto ditto.	Nutooa.	12	Ditto ditto.	500		
Ditto ditto.	Jundha.	12	Ditto ditto.	500		
Ditto ditto.	Juggunauth.	60	Ditto ditto.	3500		These with Assembereu of Kursawa, the central Pergunnah of Singbhoom.
Ditto ditto.	Chuckerdepore.	60	Bramins Koomist Coles.	500		
Bulbudder Dundpal.	Chorie.	12	Coles generally and a few Booyas.	400		
Rajah's Khass management.	Gorindpoor.	12	Cole inhabitants.	400		
Cheyt Chunder Mahapater.	Chirrepore.	24	With exception of a few Booyas, Cole inhabitants.	500		

* Little or nothing almost known of this Estate.

No. 2.—A List of Zemindars of Autmullick.

Names of Zemindars and Mullicks, names of Zemindaries, and No. of Villages inhabited held by each. —Zemindar Nemdoo Roonnie and Mullick Mudoo, Oorooda, 22; Sudasoo Ghurrowtea and Mullick Dergoo, Bamur, 5; Kushnoo Deree Mullick Pindoo, Sunjumora, 7; Kurrya Purdhan Mullick Suma, Mendool, 9; Ruttee Deree Mullick Mudoo, Tamsahi, 6; Sabnath Buga Mullick Gundupoor, Dola Singo, 4; Mukindee Biswal Mullick Numloo, Rannie Band, 8; Ruttie Ball and Kadassie Berwal Mullick Luchie, Pyee and Cool, 12.

No. 3.—List of Zemindars and their Estates of the Khalsah of Sumbhulpore paying Rent to the Rannee

Names of Zemindars.	Names of Estates.	Number of Villages inhabited held by each.	Armed force on each Estate at present.	Amount of Malgoozaree payable by each to Rannee. S. R.	A. P.
Abdoot Sing	Bissi Kela	71, Right bank of the Mahanuddie	200	562	[illegible]
Trelochun Rae	Pahar Sirgerra	6, Do. Do.	60	76	
Bulbudder Rae	Luckenpore Banda, &c.	24, Do. Do.	250	300	
Loba Sing	Kursul	9, Do. Do.	150	281	
Mednie Berrya	Khemmoonda	6, Do. Do.	150	178	2
Sree Ram	Roosra and Jehapore	18, Do. Do.	..	75	
Bhowany Sing	Burpallie	40, Do. Do.	400	356	
Remmallie Ghenowta	Colubera	42, Left bank Do.	300	825	
Byjinnath ditto	Lera	12, Do. Do.	100	225	
Nurhurrie	Rampore	42, Do. Do.	150	262	[illegible]
Durravrou Roud	Borapara	3, Do. Do.	30	36	
Arjoon Ghurrowtie	Ghur Lohil Sing	9, Do. Do.	100	112	
Sconath Rae	Rooriebugga and Buneapullie	11, Do. Do.	200	75	6
				3267	10

The remaining Villages of Kalsah are under the Rannees Khass management.

No. 4.—Zemindars of Gangpoor.

Names of Zemindars.	Names of Estates.	No. of Villages inhabited held by each.	Military Strength.	Amount of Malgoozarie paybl. to Ganjipore Rajah. S.R.	A.	P.
Nurhurrie Ghurrowtea	Surruf Ghur Rajah Behal	16	75	10	..	..
Anjloo Gurrowtea	Surruf Ghur	7	30	30	..	..
Mooroo Manjee	Hemjee	19	200	80	..	..
Ghassie Ghunowtea	Bansghur	12	50	30	..	..
Ghoojarrie Manjie	Nija	11	40	20	..	..
Joojar Manjie	Subdva	3	15	50	..	..
Bhugwan Manjie	Moorkya and Tillea	17	150	100	..	..
Dhun Sing Manjie	Mohulgaon	1	10	40	..	..
				360	..	..

The rest of the Villages are divided amongst the Rajah's Relations, and under the Rajah's Khass management.

No. 5.—Zemindars of Korea.

Names of Zemindars.	Names of Zemindaries and Pergunnahs.	No. of Villages held by each.	Amount of Malgoozaree payable to the Rajah. S. R.	A.	P.
Rutten Sing Goud.	Kurgaon	84	350	..	.
Durgoo Sing	Patna	53	162	..	..
Beersat	Juggulpoor	6	42	..	.
Almsah Goud	Burbespoor	6	42	..	..
Beersah Pap	Surrowlie	6	25	..	.
Puhlah Pap	Harrie Muttee	6	25	..	..
Brittinnee Sing Goud.	Marrour	12	60	..	..
Pursaud Sing Goud.	Kuchoar	8	25	..	..
Lallah Pap	Kullarie	11	100	..	..
Sunkersah Rajepoot.	Kusgaon	25	100	..	..
Adjeet Sing Dewan.	Addadarrie	23	80	..	.
Mohiput Sing Lalloo.	Amru	5	25	..	.
Rajah Ram	Buggowlie	8	20	..	
			1056		

No. 6.—The following are the more savage Class of Koords.

Names of Zemindars.	Names of Zemindaries.	No. of Villages in in each District.	Authority acknowledged by them.	——
Servie Mullick	Bunoo	40	Boad Rajahs	To the south of Boad.
Bishen Beesee	Bundhur	100	Ditto	Ditto.
Sabia Naick	Bulus Koopra	125	Ditto	
Ghassie Mullick	Dum Sing	50	Ditto	
Mutttra Naick	Puttabar	12	Ditto	To the east of Boad.
Govinda Mullick and Puma Mullick	Burgoocha	25	Ditto	
Madoo Kooar and Nubgan Kooar	Armiegar	50	Ditto	Ditto.
Sulka Mullick and Pundee Kooar	Kolabagh	15	Ditto	To the south of Boad.
Dyotee Naick	Deopie Suger	25	Ditto	

No. 7.—List of Estates and Zumeedaries under the Superintendence of the Agent of the S. W. Frontier.

Considerable Chief's Names.	Names of Chiefs*	Names of estates or Zumeedaries.	Number of villages on each Estate.	Estimated extent of country. Length.	Estimated extent of country. Breadth.	Supposed Revenue.	Supposed population	Military Strength. Hired Soldiers. Cavalry.	Military Strength. Hired Soldiers. Infantry.	Military Strength. Militia.	Tribute payable to the Honourable Company's Treasury. S. R.	A.	
Ranee Mohun Cooer Rajpootan.	......	Sumbhulpore.	787	80	50	52500	–	20	400	2000	19738	–	–
Formerly dependencies of Sumbhulpore.	Rajah Prithee Sing Rajpoot.	Sohupoor	452	50	40	18000	–	6	100	2500	6000	–	–
Formerly dependencies of Sumbhulpore.	Rajah Jugger Deo Sicker Rajpoot.	Gangpoor	248	100	36	4000	–	–	12	55	468	12	–
Formerly dependencies of Sumbhulpore.	Raja Sing Rou Sing Goud.	Saringhur	194	30	24	7000	–	–	12	1200	1312	–	–
Formerly Dependencies of Sumbhulpore.	Rajah Juder deo Rajepoot.	Bonie	84	40	300	2000	–	–	–	400	37	8	–
	Rajah Lovul deo Rajepoot.	Bomra	400	160	50	5000	–	–	–	100	218	12	–
	Bishenchundee Jye Rajepoot, not pure.	Reracole	250	35	14	6000	–	–	–	2000	562	8	–
	Teje Kooar Dewanee Gouden.	Suetee	56	25	15	1800	–	–	–	200	225	–	–
	Thakoor Ajeit Sing Goud.	Burgur	75	24	19	2000	–	–	–	400	300	–	–
	Rajah Deovath Sub Goud.	Ryeghur	400	60	25	1500	–	–	–	2500	160	–	–
	Rajah Bhopaul Deo Rajepoot.	Patna	†	80	50	6000	–	10	–	200	562	8	–
Formerly Dependencies of Patna.	Rajah Rutting Sing Rajpoot.	Kungar	†	60	40	10000	–	12	–	300	1500	–	–
	Rajah Prithie Shah Goud.	Bholger	200	60	40	1500	–	–	–	200	412	8	–
	Rajah Ackbee Sah Goud.	Nowaghur	84	120	40	3000	–	–	–	500	375	–	–
	Ramdyal Barye.	Borasamber	271	40	20	3000	–	–	–	1500	150	–	–
Rajah Chunder Sicker Rajepoot.	......	Boad	†	120	40	8000	–	–	–	1000	750	–	–
Formerly a dependency of Bond.	Sushunder Sawaset Rajepoot.	Antwallick	150	60	12	4000	–	–	–	1000	450	–	–
Rajah Achait Sing Rajepoot.	......	Singbhoom	1238	64	64	–	–	–	100	–	100	–	–
Formerly dependencies of Singbhoom.	Ajumber SIng Kooar Rajepoot.	Sirriekala	300	40	16	7000	–	10	–	2000	Pays Tribute to none	–	–
Ammale Sing Rajepoot.	......	Korea	278	–	34	1256	–	–	25	400	362	–	–
Oomer Sing Rajah Rajepoot.	......	Surgoojah	970	140	108	11150	–	10	100	–	3000	–	–
This Zemindar pays tribute to Surgogee Rajah, but is otherwise independent, Jushpoor 800 Sa. Rs.	Ram Sing.	Jushpoor	359	70	60	6000	–	–	50	2000	–	–	–
This Zemindar pays tribute to Surgooja Rajah, but is otherwise independent, Dadepoor 500 Sa. Rs.	Deerage Sing.	Oodeypoor	131	70	46	3000	–	–	25	1000	–	–	–

* Formerly dependents of the Rajahs of Sumbhulpoor, Patna, Board, Singbhoom and Sirgoojee, now independent of them, owing obedience only to the Hon. Company. † Number not ascertained.

No. 8.—List of the Roudwan Estates under the Agency, specifying the Names of their Estates and Number of Villages therein.

Names of Zemindars.	Names of Zemindaries.	No. of Villages on each Estate.	What authority acknowledged by by them.
Khullyan Bhooree .	Kodoorka .	12	Sonepore Rajah.
Josagsohie Manjee .	Toork .	15	This man acknowledges no superior, and pays no rent to any one.
Not ascertained .	Boorghur .	7	This man obeys Rutto Mullick of Punchora, but payment to no one.
Durtu Kooar .	Mullick Puddu of Bulwenada.	18	Obeys Ruttoo Mullick's orders, but pays nothing, and formerly used to perform services for Sompore Rajah.
Chuttoo Derea and Mumgloi Mullick.	Armool. .	10	Obeys Rutto Mullick, but pays to none, Armool is in the Boad Rajee, but formerly obeyed the Sonepore Rajah.
Thannoo Mullick .	Chunmakoor .	8	Obeys Rutto Mullick, but pays nothing, estate in Boad Rajee.
Ramdoo Manjee .	Surmoonda .	10	Obeys Rutto Mullick, but pays nothing, estate in Boad Raje.
Ruttoo Mullick .	Punchora .	30	The Zemindar was long deprived of this estate by Sonepore Rajah, but it has been restored to him; he engaged to pay tribute to Sonepore Rajah, but he has a great dread of him, indeed the fear is mutual.
Damodur Kooar .	Burrapallee .	10	Sonepoor Rajah, and under complete control.
Ahie Manjee .	Kumsurra .	20	Ditto Ditto.
Doondee Manjee .	Gowka .	12	Under Patna Rajah.
Seeroo Pater Manjee	Toopa .	15	Ditto Ditto.
Sabboo Manjee .	Sooa .	12	Ditto Ditto.
Dicksun Bhovee .	Boorka .	15	Ditto Ditto.
Alum Bovee .	Boorboocha .	7	Ditto Ditto.
Ditto .	Suder Kallie .	2	Ditto Ditto.
Arjoon Kooar .	Mohoora .	10	This is in Patna, and forms part of the appanage of Joograje Sing, the Rajah's brother.
Gunga Bhooee .	Purdonnie .	5	Ditto Ditto.
Burkrai Manjee .	Kutunga .	8	Ditto Ditto.
Bubuoo Mullick .	Oordool .		Under the Boad Rajah.
Gudda Mullick .	Bughye .	10	Ditto Ditto.
Oosta Mullick .	Suth Mullick	10	Ditto Ditro.
Bugwan Sahoo .	Burra Mullick	7	Diito Ditto.
		12	

No. 9.—Names of Zemindars of Oodeypoor and their Estates.

Names of Zemindars.	Names of Zemindaries.	Number of Villages on each Estate Inhabited.	Amount of Malgoozaric.		
			S.R	A.	P.
Ackber Sah .	Chal .	19	120	..	..
Bhowany Sing	Kundeya .	15	126	12	..
Ram Sing .	Jumooreya .	9	126	12	..
Sobah Sing .	Byraghur .	4	72	..	..
Govind Sing .	Sulga .	4	72	..	..
Domund Raee .	Pattergaun .	2	34	..	..
Jyamungul Sing	Ginda .	5	72	..	..
Dome Sah .	Pohree .	7	48	6	..
Mungal Sah .	Gotee .	5	60	..	..
Chundun Sing	Chundahur .	8	61	..	..

No. 10.—Names of Zemindars of Jushpoor and of their Estates.

Names of Zemindars.	Names of Zemindaries.	No. of Villages on each Estate.	Malgoozarit payable to Rajah Ram Sing.		
			S.R.	A.	P.
Lall Sah Manjee	Astah . .	6	60	..	..
Keera Sah Naick	Juketteah .	18	300	..	..
Hulmulnath Gunjoo.	Dookumrah	1	150	..	..
Brij Raji Sah .	Pootingah .	14	..	..	..
Gutter Patter .	Persah .	7	100	..	..
Agen Sah .	Kond Parah	9	125	..	..
Dhurnnardem Deree.	Soondro .	4	30	..	..
Goodoo Dunsenna.	Sookerra .	4	30	..	..
Bechoo Sah and Chunnie Sah.	Kuchea .	14	150	..	..
Berryar Sing .	Kerudeehee .	22	300	..	..
Annund Ram Doodhya.	Pohree .	4	60	..	..
Bode Sing Hooar	Jummudeekee	20	150	..	..
Memnyar Sing	Koorya .	72	450	..	..
			1205	..	..

lo. 11.—Names of Zemindars, Jagheerdars, and their Estates of Surgoojah paying Rent and subject to Rajah Oomer Sing.

Names of Zemindars and Jagheedars.	Names of Estates.	Number of inhabited Villages held by each.	Estimated Armed Forces on each Estate.	Amount of Malgoozarie paid by each to Oomer Sing.
Lall Bishesween Buksh, Brother of the Rajah.	Rampoor .	67	300	It is not known how much, if anything is paid by the brother to the Rajah.
Baee Sing	Ramcola .	57	400	Rs. 566
Dripnath Salt, Zemindar . .	Jellmillie .	84	400	401
Runnie Kemchun Koai, Wife of Rajah's Cousin.	Puharbarilla .	76	300	292 401
Puddennath Sing, relation of Rajah	Kundoo . .	84	400	
Prithee Pab Sing, Zemindar . .	Poll . .	69	500	875
Dewan Rugoober Sing, ditto . .	Palka . .	63	600	150
Gujroop Sing, ditto . . .	Kotesarree .	11	100	51
Govindnath Sah, ditto . .	Loondra . .	27	200	401
Heinath Sah, Uncle of Rajah, ditto	Surwa, Fatta panee	47	300	201
Bowany Buksh, Brother of Rajah, ditto.	Chitgalla, Mungulpoor.	97	400	301
Ram Sing, Rajah's Uncle . .	Beluspoor .	100	100	not known.
Balram Bartee, Zemindar . .	Chano, &c. .	31	140	110
Oodenath Sing, relation of Rajah .	Murwa . .	11	50	160
Ogar Sing, Zemindar . . .	Rajiketa . .	23	150	163

[I am induced to give these details because they show the exceedingly complicated nature of the British sway in the East.]

B.—List of Sirdars and Proprietors in the Protected Sikh States whose Agents or Vakeels reside permanently at the Ambalch Office.

Rajah of Puteala. Bhaee of Rythut. Rajah of Nabah. Rajah of Jhund. Rajah of Memnee Murza. Rajah of Sirmoor. Rajah of Ruhlore. Rajah of Nallae Gurh. Sirdar Sheer Sing of Shahabad. Sirdar Sheer Sing of Shealbeh. Raees of Mulair Kotila Ameer Ali Khan. Sirdar Ajeet Sing of Sudwah. Sirdar Ameer Sing Singpooreah. Soodies Ran Sing and Runjeet Sing. Raees of Roongpooreh Nawal Golam Ali Khan. Sirdar Nihal Sing of Indree. Furreh Raz Khan of Mullair Rotila. Duleer Khan of Ditto. Sadhee Dedar Sing. Sadhee Dewan Sing. Gooroo Bishea Sing. Bahadur Ali Sah Tuskh. Sirdar Goolah Sing Shabah of Shagadpoor. Sirdar Sohar Sing Rulsea and Chickrowlee. Sirdir Reure Sing of Bussee. Sirdar Sahib Sing of Dunawhreh. Sirdar Goodiah Sing Singpooreah. Malung Khan Kolelawalch. The Kotch Khanah Singhs. Rehmut Ali Khan of Mulair Kotila. Sirdar Futteh Sing Allowaleah. Sirdars Futteh Sing and Mit Sing of Malode. The Sings of Dhonsee. Sirdah Migh Sing of Baroeah. Sadhee Ootum Sing. Sirdar Goovidial Sing of Rungpore. Sirdar Jemyit of Thanesur (his Widows.) Bhopal Sing Singpooreah. Sirdar Mehtaub Sing of Sikree. Sirdar Ram Sing of Gadowlee. Sindarnee Maun Juanse of Thanesur. Nawab Golam Mohansun Khan of Koongporeh. Nooron Nissa of Raee Kote. Sindarnee Prunkoner (Widow of Sirdar Punjaub Sing of Thanesur.) Mih Sing and Jait Sing of Choornee. Meer Akber Alee Khan of Kotakee and Mornee. Sirdar Dral Sing Singpooreah of Kindawlee. Maeen Gunran of Mustafahat. Sirdarnee Nund Koner of Pooreah. Sirdar Bhoop Sing Rooher. Sirdar Golaub Sing of Bursaul. Sirdar Khoshal Sing of Bursaul. Sirdar Hummer Sing of Salpore Sirdarne Sahib Koner of Nunsin. Sirdar Purtab Sing of Junpore. Sirdar Maun Sing of Kheira. Sirdar Futteh Sing of Hullahir. Sirdarne Latchmem Koner of Ferozepoor. Sirdarne Ramkoner of Chiloundee. Mata Raj Kone Sadhum. Sirdar Dun Sing of Indree. Sirdar Sohah Sing Nahemy (his Widow). Sirdarnee Sookhur of Booreah. Sirdar Hurnaum Sing of Buheal. Sirdar Jut Sing of Sudh (Lam Singhca). Golaub Sing Ingdowle. Sirdar Uezier Sing of Naglee Sirdar Hurdial Sing Singpooreah. Butwunt Khan of Mulair Kotila. Hummut Khan of Mulair Kotila. Muan Davee Sing of Ram Gurh. Sirdar Nehab Sing of Kurnur. Sultan Alee Khan (his Widow). Mean Narain Doss of Ram Gurh. Sirdars Rajah Sing Whoop Sing and the Sudhuran Sings. Bhaee Golaub Sing of Arrowlee. Sirdarnee Ruttum Knar of Bhore. Mehtamb Sing of Laloo Kheree. Summan Koner Metailvallee. Sirdar Juggut Sing of Badhour. Sirdar Ram Sing of Burrass. Sirdar Futteh Sing of Dhun. Puttidars of Shahabad. Sudhee Futteh Sing. Dya Sing Shurheid of Tunkore. Tyz Futtey Khan of Koutaub. Sirdars Bhoop Sing and Ulbail Sing of Bydwan. The Putteedars of Belospore. Sardarnees of Khurwan. Sirdar Nigh Sing of Kokur. Mohur Sing Mun Sing and other Putteedars of Boh. Nizam Alee Kham of Khoonpoorah. Sadhee Fouzdar Sing. Sirdar Seurin Sing of Malade. Sadhee Khan Sing. Sirdar Khan Sing of Choonee Machlie. Maun Koar of Budhul. Sirdars Hummur Sing and Futteh Sing of Jug Dowlee. Sadhee Burpoor Sing. The Bur Khan Sing. Sirdar Sooth Sing Nahung of Poorkhalee. Sirdar Oongar Sing of Seamdra. Sholam Numble Khan of Koongpooreah. Sirdah Futteh Sing

of Pubbaut. Sirdar Bhood Sing of Bulloro (his widow). The Affghans of Kheserabad. Bustrah Sing of Tuplep. Sirdar Lal Sing Suspooreah of Baonjee. The Mahar of Kean Sings. Bhaee Mihr Sing of Inonseh. Sirdar Nadh Sing Kahur of Poawut. Synd Gholam Imaum of Subeh. Sirdar Tug Sing of Piehoura. Jewun Sing of Meloheb. Futteh Sings and other Sings of Betch. Sultan Beebee. Sirdar Deva Sing of Sham Gurh. Maee Dhurrna of Futteh Gurh. Sirdar Ruttum Sing of Burree. Sobha Sing and Soobha Sing of Dheen. Hummeer Sing Boodh Sing and Suntee. Sirdar Runjeet Sing of Shababad. Purtaub Sing of Buddul. The Jamehrun Singhs. Sirdarne Kurrum Koner of Fundwul. Sirdarne Jeersun of Balehupper. The Jubbulbeam Singhs. The Akul Gurreah Singhs. The Sadnpendaun Singhs. Jo- Singhs Bugwalla. The Huhutpoor Singhs. Ea- Goormookh Sing Bayree Wallah. Sirdarnee Sing Nahawnee. Kugan Singh of Mahaunee. Dysoo Si- of Chooreealoo. Sirdar Gopaul Sing Memarnee. Sir-dar Rahn Sing of Shahabad. Sirdar Puhar Sing Funeel Kote. Sirdarnee Maun Koner of Hutteer- The Chandhurdeh Singhs. The Sooteera Singhs. Th- collected Sham Singhuali Singhs. The Gorum Gh- Singhs. Mahee Dheurma of Trerul. Dewun Sing Meanpoore. Sholam Russool Khan of Koongpoore. Muta Raj Koner Dewan Sing and others of Nur-poor Makpoowal. Solum Mohuddee Khan and Sa- Koder Khan of Kotila. Futteh Sing and Bhoop Sing of Keeree.

C.—Pensions in the N. E. Provinces

Pensioner.	Pension. £.	s.	Residence.	Remarks.
Maharaja Benaik Row . .	700000	..	Terowah ..	The son of Amrut Rao. This pension will cease with the present incumbent.
Nawul of Banda Toolpean Ali	400000	..	Bunda	Hereditary.
Rajah Jubbems Geer . .	6882 Goorshahee.	12	Do.	These pensions were granted to the representatives of Raja Humut Behadur Kimwur Oomrow Sing, and Raja Delawur Junga.
Kesho Geer	7821	6	..	
Koomwur Raj Gur . .	4844	4	..	
Koonwur Gunja Burch . .	1582	2	..	
Humeeerpooree, Paruchutpooree, Noneepooree . .	792	..	..	
Koonwur Juggut Geer . .	7260	..	..	Part of the pension of Koonwur Kunchem Geer, Chullah of Hummut Bahadur.
Koonwur Mehaudur Geer .	3600	..	..	Brother of Juggut Geer.
Maan Koonwur	240	..	..	This pensioner is the mother of Juggut Geer, and the pension will revert to him on her demise.
Koonwur Devijur . .	3900	..	..	The heir of Koonwur Kumpta Geer.
Loon Koonwur	2400	..	..	Part of Kunchem Geer's pension, widow of Ramjee and mother of Mookrend Geer.
Akelah Begum	3000	..	..	This pension will, on the present holder's demise, revert to Juggut Geer, concubine of Kunchum Geer.
Daiput Rao	1200	..	..	Performed useful service to the Agent during the rebellion of Luchrum.
Thakoordus Deo	600	..	..	Singh of Adjeigurh.

D.—List of Allied and Protected States and Jagheers connected with the Political Agency of the N. E. Frontier.

Number.	Chiefs of Protected States, Jagehdars.	Probable extent of Country.	Number of Villages.	Supposed Revenue.	Supposed Population.	Amount of Military Force kept up, or capable of collecting.	Inclination towards the British Government; hostile or otherwise.	Amount of Contribution to the Government.
1	Munnipore.	6200 square miles.	400	Under 10000 rupees.	50000 souls.	3300 regulars, capable of increase to 10000.	Friendly.	Nothing.
2	Synteh.	3433 ditto.	400	Equal to 1 lac of rupees.	276000 souls.	About 200 infantry.	ditto.	ditto.

No. 3.—Tipperah.—In addition to his Zemindaree, in the Plains of Comillah, paying revenue of about 150,000 rupees fixed under the perpetual settlement, the Rajah of Tipperah possesses an extensive but ill-known tract of hill territory to the eastward, which may be estimated to contain 600 square miles. The information respecting this quarter is, however, much too vague and uncertain to warrant any calculations

as to the population, number of villages, or revenue, arising from it. From personal observation, however, I can state that the part of Tipperah claimed as independent is not all hilly, but includes many level well-watered vallies, admirably suited for agriculture; but which are, in general, neglected and wholly unoccupied, owing to the unwillingness of the lowlanders to subject themselves to the rapacity and tyranny of the Rajah and his officers; a few spots, however, as at Anger Collah and Killaisur, are under cultivation, and might, if assessed, yield a revenue to the state of about 5,000 rupees.

No. 4.—Northern Cachar.—Under this designation I include the mountainous country recently held by Tooleram, the chieftain whom I have found it necessary to arrest with a view to bring him to trial for the murder of two of the inhabitants of the country of Dhurumpore, now held in attachment by a Sazawul deputed for that purpose by Mr. Scott. This region does not appear of sufficient importance in any point of view to merit particular notice. Its inhabitants, I understand, belong chiefly to the Cacharee and Maree tribes, and are not more hostile than, from their relative position, it is natural to expect. Lieutenant Fisher is now engaged in forming an arrangement with them for the future government of this country, and this will, ere long, form the subject of a separate despatch.

Next to the states above detailed in the order of geographical progression, follows the confederation of petty chiefs by whom the Khoseat Mountains have hitherto been held.

These are said to be 30 in number; but it is unnecessary, with reference to the immediate object of this despatch, to enter into detail with regard to any but the following :—

Number.	Chiefs of Protected States, Jaghurdars.	Probable extent of Country.	Number of Villages.	Supposed Revenue.	Supposed Population.	Amount of Military Force kept up, or capable of collecting.	Inclination towards the British Government; hostile or otherwise.	Amount of Contribution to the Government.
5	Sing Munick, Chief of Kyrum.	Unascertained.	70	Precise amount unascertained.	Unascertained.	About 3000 armed followers.	Friendly.	Nothing.
6	Bur Munick, Chief of the remaining portion of Kyum.	Do.	28	Unascertained.	Do.	400 or 500 followers.	Hostile.	Do.
7	Soba Sing, Raja of Churra	Do.	25	Do.	Abt. 30000	2000 followers.	Friendly.	Do.
8	Kala Raja, Chief of Nuspany.	Do.	About 30	Do.	Unascertained.	Unascertained.	Dubious.	Do.
9	Oomur Sing, Chief of Nusting.	Do.	Unascertained.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hostile.	Do.
10	Oolar, Raja of Murriow.	Do.	25	Do.	Do.	Do.	Dubious.	Do.
11	Omas, Raja of Murram.	Do.	24	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
12	Singhoo Chief, Beesa Gaum.	East Maunaporee, West Do. North Do. South, now Dehing.	Unascertained.	Do.	9796	2534	Friendly.	60 Men.
13	Kamptee Chiefs, Suddea Khoaljah paye Sowu Gahaya RenwaGahayh	Boundaries, E. Pusbrokatan, W. D. Mun Debang, N. Musynu Hills, S. Burhamputer.	Do.	Do.	4000	1000	Do.	100 Do.
14	Moamarya Chief, Matebur Bursenaputa.	E. Chougharee, W. Booree Dehing, N. Lutict River, S. Booree Dehing.	Do.	16000	96000	24000	Do.	300 Do.

Number.	Chiefs of Protected States. Jaghurdars.		Probable extent of Country.		Number of Villages.	Supposed Revenue.	Supposed Population.	Amount of Military Force kept up or capable of collecting.	Inclination towards the British Government, hostile or otherwise.	Amount of Contribution to Government.	
						Rup.				£	s.
15	Raja Whaduth Sing Dooar Sookee.	Desc. Land Peons.	Rooput, Pooteet,	7701 34349	20	771	8000	None.	Friendly.	4428	
16	Raja Roynazur Sing Doour Bongong.	Ditto.	Rooput, Pooteet,	4137 6660	38	4,137	5000	Ditto.	Ditto.	2450	
17	Raja Bullut. Sing Dooar Murrapoor.	Ditto.	Rooput, Pooteet,	893 1456	8	893	1000	Ditto.	Ditto.	5000	
18	Raja Nurjan Sing Dooar Chugong.	Ditto.	Rooput, Pooteet,	1662 6586	24	1,662	1500	Ditto.	Ditto.	1000	
19	Raja Bolarum Sing of Rannee.	Desc. Land Poorabs.	Rooput, Pooteet,	5653 10555	51	5,053	5500	10	Ditto.	3486	8
20	Raja Lumbadur Narain Duish Baillullah.	Ditto.	Rooput, Pooteet,	3493 12269	42	3,493	3500	None.	Ditto.	1694	8
21	Raja Bamsing Daish Myhung	Ditto.	Rooput, Pooteet,	883 6329	4	883	1000	Ditto.	Ditto.	604	
22	Raja Boodah of Daish Paubooree.	Ditto.	Rooput, Pooteet,	456 2345	3	456	700	Ditto.	Ditto.	363	

No. 23.—Bootan.—From Chardour, in Lower Assam, to the country of the Sikhem Puttee our frontier, for an extent of about 200 miles, touches that of Bootan. Along the line a tract of the low lands, originally acquired perhaps by sufferance, has gradually become the unquestioned right of this state; on it, indeed, they appear to be entirely dependent for grain, as the population is described as being considerable, and far beyond what they could raise food for in the narrow vallies of their own hills. This circumstance places it in our power, in case of a rupture, to reduce Bootan to our terms by merely shutting the doors or passes during the cold season, and preventing its subjects from coming to the plains or receiving any supplies therefrom. Should it prove further necessary to retain the tract of low land in our own possession, the consequent expense might be met by the establishment of hants or markets, on the principle of those in the Goulparagh district, which, on the Bootan frontier, would prove a most plentiful source of revenue.

Of the internal state of Bootan, little more is known now than may be gathered from Captain Turner's Narrative of his Embassy to Thibet, in 1783. A more recent account of the country may probably have been given to the world by Mr. Manning, who lived for a long time at Lassa; but this I have not the means of ascertaining.

I hope, while in Assam, to be able to collect much more information; but I can now add little to what is in print.

The envoys who recently visited me at Cherra were men of low rank and little intelligence. From what I could gather from them, it does not appear that the Chinese exercise a much greater influence than they did in Turner's time, either over the undying superior, the Dhurram Rajah or Sama, or his mortal vassal, the Deb Rajah or immediate ruler of Bootan.

The Booteas are notoriously an unwarlike race, and, from the little which I have seen of their demeanour towards us, I am inclined to think that they have less of the overweening arrogance of the demi-barbarian than might be expected from their political and moral situation. A rupture with this state will only be formidable as indicating that it has the countenance of another and greater power behind it.

[All the foregoing statements, and to the end of page 109, are given as I received them from the India House, in manuscript. R. M. M.]

Number.	Chiefs of Protected States, Jaghcers.	Probable extent of Country.	Number of Villages.	Supposed Revenue.	Supposed Population.	Amount of Military Force kept up or capable of collecting.	Inclination towards the British Government, hostile or otherwise.	Amount of Contribution to the Government.
24	Cooch Behur Rajah Hurrendranaryan.	N. to S. 45 miles, E. to W. 40 miles.	2000	700,000 Narine rupees.	200000 souls.	2000 thus computed; Chief Officers and Sepoys, 200; Burkundawzes, 1000; Shekaries, Bulwans, and Harcaries, 300.	Amicable.	Narany Rupees. 99,565 in Siccas to 66,000.
25	Bejnee Rajah Judronarwy.	N. to S. 30 miles, E. to W. 35 miles.	100	2,000 Narya rupees.	10000 souls.	100	Ditto.	Nothing.
26	Dobingeree Hekal Luskur.	N. to S., say 10 miles, E. to W. 12 or 14 miles.	25	Unascertained.	5000	600	Ditto.	700 S. R.
27	Chepauk Jobrah Lushken.	8 miles from N. E. to S. W., and 10 or 12 miles from S. E. to N. W.	10	Ditto.	2000	250	Ditto.	200 S. R.
28	Nuzzeranah Mehal.	30 miles from N. to S., 15 or 20 E. to W.	21	Ditto.	10000	2500	Doubtful.	320 S. R.
29	Jurah.	N. to S. 20 or 25 mils, E. to W. 15 miles.	40	Ditto.	4000	600	Ditto.	
30	Damrah.	N. to S. E. 40 or 45 miles, E. to W. about the same.	Unascertained.	Ditto.	10000	2500	Ditto.	

E.—NAMES OF THE CHIEFS IN THE PROTECTED SIKH STATES.

(Extract Bengal Poll. Cons. 18th Nov. 1831, part of No. 36.)

Ballehupper, Mace Jawsan Surdarree. *Balap*, Surdar Hurdiah Sing Singphoreah. *Beyree Saul*, Khooshall Sing. *Bhurree*, Ruttum Sing. *Bhurreeetgurh*, Surdar Ameer Sing. *Boongur*, Surdar Lall Sing Singpooreah. *Boorya*, Surdaree Nund Koonar, Surdar Goolal Sing, and Maig Sing. *Budhour*, Surdar Khurreck Sing, Khezan Sing, Nidham Sing, and Juggut Sing. *Bussee*, Surdar Dewah Sing Kuleea. *Chelowadee*, Maee Ram Koonwur Surdarnee. *Chichrowlee*, Surdar Sobah Sing Kulsee. *Daon*, Goroo Biskeen Sing. *Dheen*, Surdar Futtah Sing. *Dheenaura*, Surdar Sahil Sing. *Dyal Gurh*, Surdarnee Sookha. *Feerozepoor*, Surdarnee Suchmen Khoonwur. *Furreed Kote*, Surdar Puhar Sing. *Futteh Ghur*, Maee Dhurmoo, Grandmother of Sirdar Maigh Sing. *Goorha*, Nehal Sing. *Chunawlee*, Sirdar Bhopaub Sing Singhpooriah. *Gudawlee*, Surdar Ram Sing. *Hilahur*, Futteh Sing. *Hindoor*, Rajah Ram Sing, Buhadur. *Indree*, Nahal Sing, Soadh Singh, and Jowaher Singh. *Jeendh*, Rajah Sunjeet Sing Buhardure. *Judowlee*, Goolab Singh, Mohur Sing, Mehy Sing, and Futty Sing Sham Singheet. *Keythhul*, Bhaee Oodah Sing Buhardur. *Kharre*, Surdar Goolal Singh. *Koonjpoorah*, Nawal Gholam Ullee Khan Bahadur, Gholam Mohyooddeen, Khan, Gholam Russood Khan, and Nizam Ulle Khan. *Kotta*, Nehung Khan, Belwunt Khan, Gholum Mohyooddeen Khan, and Gholam Quadir Khan. *Kotta Mulliar*, Newal Ameer Ulle Khan, Behmut Ullee Khan, Toorrehauz Khan, Feyzoolah Khan, Feezoolah Khan, Delaub Khan, Deebee Sooltan, Hummut Khan, Imam Ullee Khan. *Kooya*, Seynod Jaffer Ullee Khan. *Khumdala*, Surdar Dyab Sing Singhpooria. *Khurrur*, Surdar Nihal Singh. *Loodooah*, Surdar Ujeet Sing. *Ladoo*, Surdar Jeel Sing. *Libhoonnaghee*, Wuzzar Sing, Humer Sing, and Sham Singhees. *Machiewarc*, Sodhee Ootum Singh. *Majra*, Surdarnee Roopa Koour, Wife of Sabala Singh Nehung, deceased. *Mecanpore*, Dewan Sing. *Moulee Sohon*, Surdar Bhoop Sing, and Ulbeebee Sing, Badwans. *Moostafabad*, Maee Gaurau. *Mulodh*, Surdars Fetteh Sing, and Mirth Singh. *Muloah*, Jewan Singh. *Munnee Majra*, Rajah Goverdhun Sing Buhadur. *Munorly*, Surdar Gopal Singh, Singhpooriah.

Nabal, Rajah Jeswunt Sing Bahadur. *Nahun*, (Hill States of Sirmore) Rajah Futteh Purkas Rajp[illegible] *Nundpoor*, Makhabal. Mata Rajkoorum, Dewan Sing, Dundar Sing, Rum Singh, Runjeet Sing, Bhurp[illegible] Sing, Ootun Sing, and Jewun Sing Soodhees. *Putiala*, Maharaj Kurrum Sing, Mohundur Buhadar, a[illegible] Koonwur Ujeet Sing. *Ramjurh*, Means, Dhae Sing, and Narajimdas. *Ray Kote*, Ranee Nooroon[illegible] *Raypoor*, Roy Goodial Sing, and Natha Sing. *Ropur*, Surdar Bhope Singh. *Sayallah*, Surdar Deurab S[illegible] *Seekree*, Surdar Mefaub. *Sewarrah*, Surdarnee Jussa Kour, Wife of Jussa Sing Birdwan, deceased. *S*[illegible] *bad*, Surdar Shair Sing, Surdar Runjeet Singh, Surdar Khan Sing, and the Widow of Khurrut Sing. *S*[illegible] *Ghur*, Dewah Singh, and Futteh Sing. *Shehadpoor*, Surdar Golab Singh, Sheeheed. *Tingaur*, Surdar D[illegible] Sing, Sheeheed. *Thannesur*, Surdareer Jya Kooar, and Chund Kooar, and Surdar Jummyeel Sing. *T*[illegible] *wal*, Surdarnee, Karm Kooar, Widow of Metaub Sing, Shuheel. *Teera*, Mall Deurmo. *Ulhoo*, Sudar Fut[illegible] Sing. *Umanly*, Bhae Goolab Sing, and Simjeet Sing. *Ullagurh*, Surdar Goordial Sing. *Zeeampore*, Pe-taup Sing.

F.—List of undermentioned Protected Hill States under my superintendence with the estimated ext[illegible] of Country belonging to each, supposed Revenue, Population, Armed Force, and Amount of Con[illegible]-bution to the Company's Treasury, agreeably to Mr. Secretary Swinton's Letter to the Address [illegible] the Agent Governor General at Dehly under date the 23d July, 1832.

NAMES.	Number of Pergunnahs.	Uncultivated.	Lands Cultivated. Regar or irrigated Ground	Lands Cultivated. Bakal, or not irrigated Ground.	Supposed Amount of Annual Revenue.	Supposed Population. Inhabitants.	Supposed Number of Armed Followers.	Pays Tribute to British Government.	Well affected to the British Government.
					S. R.				
Raj of Bashir, including Thackar wis Remartoe	22	15000	10000	..	1,40,000	..	..	..	..
Delartoo Nowrur Doo	..	..	..	..	..	150000	15000	..	Ditto
Deyonthut	11	16000	28000	..	20,000	14000	1500	..	Ditto
Poondeer (Tributary to Reyonth.)	1	1000	3000	..	3,000	3000	400	..	..
Rain (Tributary to Reyonth.)	1	2000	4000	..	2,000	2000	150	..	Ditto
Kortie (Tributary to Reyonth.)	5	5000	5000	..	4,000	3000	100	..	Ditto
Goond (Tributary to Reyonth.)	1	1000	1500	..	1,000	1000	40	..	Ditto
Madham (Tributary to Reyonth.)	6	700	2500	..	1,500	1500	500	..	Ditto
Theny (Tributary to Reyonth.)	8	1500	4000	..	4,000	3500	150	..	Ditto
Joobal	18	2000	40000	..	20,000	15000	15000	2520	Ditto
Balsum, including Barhoolee	5	2000	10000	..	6,000	5000	500	1800	Ditto
Koomar Sain	11	10000	2000	..	12,000	12000	1000	1440	Ditto
Budgie	10	10000	25000	..	30,000	25000	1000	1440	Ditto
Bajhal	12	10000	6000	..	50,000	40000	3000	3600	Ditto
Thomyar	2	1000	3500	..	3,500	2500	200	180	Ditto
Kothar	6	1000	500	..	7,000	4000	400	1080	Ditto
Muhlog	3	3000	10000	..	10,000	13000	500	1440	Ditto
Ootruck	7	5000	6000	..	3,000	2500	100	288	Ditto
Begah	3	2000	3000	..	4,000	3000	200	180	Ditto
Bughat	4	3000	7000	..	5,000	6000	400	..	Ditto
Munghal	2	300	1500	..	1,000	1000	50	72	Ditto
Dhonootee	1	200	400	..	400	200	20	..	Ditto
Dharnie	7	500	3000	..	3,500	3000	100	720	Ditto
Bughat sold to Raja of Potaila		10000	15000	..	14,000	9000	1000	..	Ditto
	6	10000	17000	..	21,000	13000	1200	..	Ditto
Reyonthut ditto ditto	9	..	2537	..	5,449	5535	200	549*	
Hurrowhee Sewa Subathos	3	..	1124	13398	4,776	4487	..	1100†	
Kathai	5	..	463	..	1,042	1229	50	1042‡	
Seedock	1	..	118	547	..	..	..	.. §	
Simela	1	..	..	227	464	450	..	464	Ditto
Total	171	265200	378642	14172	3,77,625	336901	29260	37815	

* Retained Territory. † Resumed Territory. ‡ Chief being pensioned.

§ Retained Territory.

G.—Protected States, Jageerdars, and others in Bundlecund.

No.	States.	Capital.	Extent. Square Miles.	No. of Villages.	Population.	Revenue.	Military Force. Cavalry.	Infantry.
1	Teary	Orcha	2160	640	192000	1000000	1200	4000
2	Dutteah	Duttiah	850	380	120000	1200000	1000	4000
3	Jhansi	Jhansi	2922	956	286000	1200000	700	3000
4	Jaloun	Saloun	1480	518	180000	1500000	1500	2000
5	Sumpthur	Sumpthur	175	72	28000	500000	300	2000
6	Punnah	Punnah	688	1060	67500	800000	202	700
7	Adjugurh	Nyarhair	340	608	45000	300000	150	500
8	Jetpoor	Jeetpoor	165	150	16000	80000	60	300
9	Chukaree	Chukuree	880	259	81000	400000	300	1000
10	Bejawur	Bejawur	920	344	90000	400000	200	800
11	Lurchlah	Lurchlah	35	11	4500	50000	15	150
12	Burounda	Puthurkuha	237	75	24000	45000	30	300
13	Chutterpoor	Chetterpoor	1240	354	120000	400000	200	1000
14	Bowuner	Kodoura	127	52	18800	100000	21	200
15	Jesso	Jesso	180	79	24000	12000	7	125
16	Logasi	Logasi	29	11	3500	20000	15	125
17	Sugun	Jegnee	27	6	2800	15000	5	60
18	Rehut	Rehut	15	7	2500	20000	5	60
19	Behree	Behree	30	5	2500	30000	15	45
20	Alepoora	Alipoora	85	28	9000	60000	30	200
21	Gherouli	Ghiroulie	50	18	5000	25000	40	100
22	Nowagoun	Nowagoun	16	4	1800	10000	7	40
23	Gourear	Gourear	76	19	7500	70000	30	100
24	Khuddee	Khuddie	22	5	2800	15000	7	20
25	Khampta	Rajurleh	1	1	300	1000	..	10
26	Foree Futtehpoor	Foree Futtehpoor	36	14	6000	50000	25	350
27	Chirgaon	Chirgaun	25	10	3800	25000	10	400
28	Begna	Bigna	27	6	2800	1500	7	250
29	Dhouru	Dhoureu	18	8	3000	16000	8	230
30	Puharee	Puharee	4	1	800	800	..	50
31	Paldeo	Paldeo	28	14	3500	1000	..	100
32	Nyagaon	Nyagaoon	30	15	5000	1000	..	100
33	Feraom	Feraom	12	5	2000	5000	..	30
34	Poorwa	Poorwa	12	6	1800	5000	..	30
35	Bhynsote	Bhynsote	8	2	3000	2500	..	15
36	Mukree	Mukree	10	5	1600	5000	..	30
37	Choobepore	Chobepoor	10	5	1600	5000	..	3
		Total	12918	5755	1378400	8381300	6087	22430

Note.—The independent chieftains of Bundlecund have, during a long course of years, and at the periods when the British Government was engaged in protracted warfare with other states, invariably shewn their attachment to British supremacy. During the Mahratta war of 1817–18, the protection of the numerous passes, or Ghauts, into the province, was entrusted to them. During the Burmese war, not merely were offers to assist with their forces submitted, but the commissariat department was materially aided by the voluntary assistance received from them. During the siege of Bhurtpore, supplies of grain were forwarded from the states nearest the scene of action to the army; and when the Fort of Calpee was attacked by a rebel subject of Salown, the Sumpthur troops, at the request of this office, immediately proceeded to the protection of Koonah, whilst the forces of Oorchah, Jhansi and Duttiah advanced, on the agent's application, to effect his reduction. In the fidelity of the Bondelah states, implicit confidence may be reposed; their attachment to British rule originates in self interest. Under no previous government did they at any time enjoy their possessions free from all demand, either of service or tribute. Their union for the attainment of a common object, is a chimera. Between the Boondelahs and Mahrattahs a deeply-rooted antipathy has long existed, and time has not diminished it; Jhansi would fall an easy prey to Oorchah and Duttiah, and Jaloun could not support its existence against the aggressions of the Juggut Raj branch of the Chuttersal's family. The several members against one of that family, hold each other in mutual distrust and aversion; and as the portion of the province held by the British Government is not claimed by the Boondelahs, as it formed the undisputed part of the ex-peshwa's possessions, obtained by the adoption of his ancestor by Chuttersal, they would in all probability commit an aggressive act against it, but would turn their arms against each other, if any general ferment should exist in British India: for each alleges a right to some portion of his neighbour's territory. [This Note was on the official document. R. M. M.]

H.—Account of the different Trades carried on at Calcutta, and estimate of the annual amount of sales by each in sicca rupees.

Avocations, number of shops, and amount of annual trade.—Wholesale merchants in sugar, grain, &c., 216, 53,00,000; retailers of ditto, 105, 1,60,000; wholesale merchants and retailers of piece goods and silk, 574, 42,00,000; retailers of rice, sugar, plantains, &c., 966, 11,50,000; ditto of cowries, 563, 10,50,000; ditto of spices, copper, beetlenuts, &c., 436, 8,00,000; ditto of sweetmeats, 497, 3,75,000; ditto of flour and bran, 292, 3,00,000; ditto of fruit of different kinds, 167, 80,000; ditto of ginger, pepper, turmerick, 197, 76,000; ditto ironsmiths, 161, 1,10,000; ditto of earthen pots, 249, 1,20,000; ditto of beetlenut and beetleleaf, 182, 85,000; ditto of spirituous liquors, 78, 2,00,000; ditto of toddy, 69, 29,000; ditto of flowers, 45, 15,000; ditto and polishers of cocoa nut shells, 39, 28,000; ditto of gunnies, rope, &c., 30, 70,000; ditto of ornaments for the arms of women, 64, 30,000; ditto of shoes, 150, 1,20,000; ditto of diamonds, pearls, &c., 14, 1,45,000; ditto of almonds, raisins, &c., 16, 15,000; ditto of empty bottles, &c., 27, 20,000; ditto of knives, toys, &c., 165, 1,40,000; ditto of broadcloths, 44, 35,000; ditto of doll, pease, &c., 212, 1,85,000; ditto of bricks and brickdust, 16, 85,000; ditto of milk, butter, &c., 111, 85,000; ditto of ground rice, 75, 35,000; ditto of soap and earth for bleaching, 33, 20,000; ditto of tape and cotton rope, 5, 4,000; ditto of beads for the neck, 8, 4,000; ditto of charcoal, 38, 30,000; ditto of rose water, otto of roses, &c., 35, 20,000; ditto of tallow candles, 12, 12,000; ditto of lanterns, 15, 12,000; ditto of red lead, red earth, &c., 2, 4,000; ditto of fowls, ducks, &c., 70, 40,000; ditto of wax and wax candles, 7, 6,000; ditto of paddy, 24, 24,000; ditto of rope, twine, &c., 21, 9,000; ditto of blankets, carpets, &c., 7, 7,000; ditto of coral, beads, &c., 30, 1,60,000; ditto of canvass, dammer, &c., 29, 1,85,000; ditto of tea and coffee, 4, 35,000; manufacturers of silk into lace, &c., 218, 86,000; ditto and retailers of chunam, 48, 14,000; ditto and sellers of oil, 282, 2,25,000; ditto of glass, 2, 2,000; wholesale dealers in chunam, 71, 3,60,000; ditto in broadcloths, &c., 42, 4,50,000; cleaners of rice from the husk, 282, 3,50,000; ditto and sellers of balasore stones, 31, 37,000; ditto of cotton, 25, 13,000; cleaners of brass pots, &c., 21, 7,000; sellers of firewood, 252, 1,12,000; ditto of saul timbers by the piece, 67, 75,000; ditto of tarrol planks, 37, 55,000; ditto of gramsticks, 69, 45,000; ditto of mats and rice, 77, 35,000; ditto of tobacco, 326, 2,25,000; ditto and refiners of charcoal, 12, 4,000; ditto of bhang, 77, 31,000; ditto of killysols, 42, 34,000; ditto of cotton, 65, 90,000; ditto of cheeks for doors, 4, 2,000; ditto of Europe and China articles, 144, 7,50,000; ditto and repairers of musical instruments, 1, 2,000; ditto of straw, 144, 95,000; ditto of bamboos, 46, 20,000; ditto of mats, 36, 22,000; carpenters, 150, 1,10,000; butchers, 92, 70,000; tailors, 232, 2,00,000; dyers, 85, 40,000; gold and silver smiths, 233, 3,50,000; bird sellers, 6, 2,000; printers of chintz, 10, 15,000; sawyers, 10, 5,000; bakers, 47, 43,000; cooks' shops, 12, 7,000; sadlers and shoemakers, 5, 5,000; bookbinders, 11, 6,000; shoemakers (Chinese), 22, 32,000; basket makers, 11, 5,000; seal engravers, 4, 2,000; watch makers, 10, 15,000; coopers, 9, 13,000; cheesemongers, 5, 4,000; booksellers, 2, 20,000; repairers of shawls, muslins, &c., 27, 13,000; makers of artificial fireworks, 7, 7,000; makers and retailers of brass pots, 199, 2,35,000; cutters and retailers of chanks, 47, 46,000; makers and sellers of h[illegible] snakes, 30, 18,000; cutlers and cleaners of sw[illegible] 23, 10,000; makers and sellers of tinsel lace, 12,000; potatoe merchants and sundry other avocations, with trifling omissions, estimated at 87, 59,[illegible] Total number of shops, 9,900. Total amount of annual trade, 2,01,00,000.

[This estimate was made in the year 1800, [illegible] transmitted by Government to the Court of Directors.]

I.—General account of the state of Calcutta in 1717.

As the Court of Directors may probably wish to have some general account of the state of the town of Calcutta, the following (being extracted from my proposed statistical reports) may be acceptable. The accounts of several respectable natives (collected by my assistant, Mr. Blaquiere) correspond in the following description of Calcutta, in the year 1717, viz.:

1. That the present town was a village appertaining to the Zillah of Nuddee.

2. The houses were scattered about in clusters of 10 or 12 in each, and the inhabitants chiefly husbandmen.

3. A forest existed to the southward of the Chaundpaul Ghaut, which was afterwards removed by degrees.

4. Between Kiddepoor and the forest were two villages, whose inhabitants were invited to settle in Calcutta by the ancient family of the Seals, who were at that time merchants of great note, and very instrumental in bringing Calcutta into the form of a town.

5. The new fort and esplanades are the sites where this forest and the two villages formerly stood.

6. The present old inhabitants of the town recollect a creek, which ran from Chaundpaul Ghaut to Ballia Ghaut. They say that the drain before the government house is where it took its course; and there is a ditch to the south of a garden, at the Bytakkannah, which bears evident traces of the continuation of this creek.

7. There was a small village, consisting of a few straggling houses, surrounded by filthy puddles of water and trees, where the elegant houses at Chowringee now stand.

8. Calcutta may be said to have extended northward as far as the Chitpore Bridge, if uncultivated ground covered with wildernesses may be said to have composed a part of it. There was no high road, and it was dangerous to travel at late hours from robbers infesting the paths.

In 1742, a ditch was dug round a considerable part of the present boundaries of Calcutta, to prevent the incursions of the Mahrattas, the expense of which was defrayed by an assessment on the inhabitants of the town.

It appears by Major Orme's History of the War in Bengal, that at the time of the capture of Calcutta in 1756, there were about 70 houses belonging to the English.

What are now called the Esplanade, the site of the New Fort, the Course and Chowringee, were even at that period (with all the territory more than 800 yds. to the eastward) a complete jungle interspersed here and there with a few huts, and small parcels of grazing and arable land.

Some tolerable idea may be formed of the state of the town of Calcutta in the beginning of 1798, from the two following statements:—

1.—Statement of the Number and Value of Hou-

ses, Shops and Habitations in the Town of Calcutta, belonging to Individuals, the Value estimated at Seven Years purchase.—British subjects, No. of houses, 4,300, value, 84,78,000rs.; Armenians, 640, 7,54,000; Portuguese, and other Christian Inhabitants, 2,650, 25,36,000rs.; Hindoos, 56,460, 1,58,34,000rs.; Mussulmen, 14,700, 26,87,000rs.; Chinese, 10,7,000rs.; total number, 78,760, value rupees, 3,02,96,000.

2.—Rents per mensem, and number of Houses and other Habitations in the Town of Calcutta —500rs. and above, 23 houses; 400rs. to 500rs., 22; 300rs. to 400rs., 66; 250rs. to 300rs., 56; 200rs. to 250rs., 80; 175rs. to 200rs., 39; 150rs, to 175rs, 62; 125rs. to 150rs., 40; 100rs. to 125rs., 143; 80rs. to 100rs., 94; 60rs. to 80rs., 185; 40rs. to 60rs., 504; 20rs. to 40rs. 1,621; 10rs. to 20rs., 2,737; 5rs. to 10rs., 3,066; small brick houses, shops, and godowns, 90,235; straw and mud houses, and huts, 60,787. Grand total, 159,760.

These statements do not include the Old and New Forts, and many houses, &c., the property of the Honourable Company.

The value of the houses and huts, with the ground appertaining to the same, is stated to be, 3,02,96,000rs. The value agreeable to the assessment by the officers of police, and corrected to the 1st. February 1798, for the purpose of levying a tax of 5 per cent. on the estimated monthly rent of all inhabited houses, huts, &c., was 2,48,60,080rs. Difference, 54,35,920rs.

My estimate, therefore, is about 20 per cent. more than the valuation formed by the officers of police, and is, I believe, as correct as possible.

[The present statement I found in manuscript in a book in the E. I. House. R. M. M.]

K.—Deaths from Cholera within the Town of Calcutta, from 1832 to 1837.

Years.	Hindoos.	Mahommedans.	Total.
1832	1406	168	1574
1833	3547	529	4076
1834	2930	552	3482
1835	1356	286	1642
1836	1611	403	2014
1837	1370	426	1796
Total	12220	2364	14584

"*Calcutta Englishman*," 21 May 1838.

[*N. B.*—This, I should think, cannot be said to be extremely accurate, as many deaths must occur of which there is no record.—R. M. M.]

L.—Villages and Houses of Lower Bengal. (Extract Bengal Judicial Consultation, 10th November, 1825.) Returns from different Zillahs.

Thannahs.	Villages.	Houses.
Midnapore.		
Town Midnapore	556	23373
Kasheegunge	826	29247
Kalmeejale	334	16368
Purtabpoor	550	22728
Seebung	637	30336
Pudumbusan	335	13746
Bamuarah	243	10776
Musudpoor	181	14238
Kanchunnagur	257	14091
Basooleeah	201	8739
Tamal	23	33363
Khejooreeah Ghaut	25	1410
Nugwan	291	13995
Mohespoor	195	7371
Bagressur	320	11847
Putaspoor	453	18174
Chutterpal	350	14724
Phoolhuttah	29	1074
Kadooryan	268	9612
Rymoobundur	355	11832
Dinamaree	455	19071
Sildah	895	19743
Gurbeetah	569	22032
Sursa	222	7860
Salpatee	266	7062
Total	8536	382812
Dinagepore.		
Rajarampoor	844	36420
Chintamun	469	16296
Beergunj	455	23730
Gungarampoor	614	21983
Ranseeharee	675	22275
Hemutabad	362	15786
Loll Bazar	766	26148
Putheram	766	25278
Puthneetulah	544	19021
Jugdullah	589	19437
Thakoorgaon	276	26718

Thannahs.	Villages.	Houses.
Peergunj	373	14380
Nabobgunj	348	13020
Hubeah	232	13383
Khetlal	344	12003
Raneegunj	544	18186
Raneesunkole	208	10959
Maldah	269	10329
Poorsah	467	16113
Budulgotchee	656	23052
Kaleegunj	468	17199
Bholahat	295	21861
Kaleeachuck	327	10908
Gomqureeba	439	18582
Sheebgunj	212	11388
Kotwallee Ratgunj	21	3528
Total	11564	468284
Cuttack.		
Bhudruck	870	30465
Jebajpore	870	30480
Urruckpore	748	25971
Cuttack	372	18937
Peeply	511	19233
Gape	661	22281
Torun	678	22491
Hurryhurpore	809	28686
Puhrajpore	552	18918
Assressur	525	18561
Talmal Kunka	373	16087
Zemindary of Kunka	423	14544
Bustah (Joint Mag Balasore.)	892	13170
Balasore	474	18378
Soro Chooramum	690	23706
Khordah Joint Mag.	757	30123
Ranpoor	256	8982
Pooree	550	33861
Total	10511	396924

Thannahs.	Villages.	Houses.
Tipperah.		
Jugurnathdiggee	373	12309
Kusbah	332	11775
Burkumptah	260	8931
Toobkeebagrah	632	24330
Lukshaumee	541	17970
Regungunje	373	17016
Kajeegunje	458	15231
Daudcondy	769	25494
Vemeergong	402	16257
Soodaram	206	9702
Chgulyah	159	5832
Thurlah	361	12012
Ramgunge	421	14595
Luckipoor	1030	36258
Bominj	18	3462
Naseernugur	328	13278
Gourecpoorah	115	4263
Cutwallee	748	25737
Total	7529	274452
Nuddea.		
Hurdee	232	11013
Meherpoor	237	15666
Dumdumma	426	14633
Ugurdeep	146	8424
Kaurah	187	14130
Hauskholly	207	12993
Dowlutgunge	227	12753
Baugdah	305	12120
Drogaon	185	10710
Kakuspookooria	328	15366
Subsah	391	21345
Busseerhaut	371	14832
Sooksagur	320	14264
Santipoor	124	13263
Cotwallee	90	6928
Bally	68	6114
Dewangunge	168	17715
Goverdangah	316	13149
Total	4348	237432

Thannahs.	Villages.	Houses.
Hooghly.		
Hooghly	174	13905
Bansberreea	89	4455
Benipoor	194	11193
Pandovah	209	22536
Dhuneeakholly	372	20877
Dewangunge	200	16497
Chunderkona	292	16929
Ghattaul	155	14613
Jehanabad	310	18777
Rajbulhat	239	18789
Hurripaul	174	11082
Ointah	129	8016
Baugnau	356	12900
Rajapoor	210	14676
Bydbatty	230	19803
Coloobureah	248	14679
Kotrah	203	8103
Total	3787	247830
Jessore.		
Singah	361	17325
Teermohanee	151	6004
Sulkeea	299	14277
Mohamedpoor	268	9729
Khagsal	296	11688
Pungsah	341	13959
Koosteeah	321	14703
Dhurumpoorah	163	10020
Zemighdah	714	29691
Kaloopole	177	5841
Kotechundpoor	233	10863
Sezially	26	10800
Talah	596	22893
Noabad	616	36777
Lohagurh	334	15666
Cotwallee	64	4482
Total	5199	236718
Tirhoot.		
Soopool	655	32322
Moozufferpore	1604	54848

* *Thannah* signifies station; the division usually refers to a police district.

Villages and Houses of Lower Bengal—*continued.*

Thannahs.	Villages.	Houses.
Curnaul	365	14616
Nugubussee	1110	15018
Catrah	630	15723
Kajeepore	741	17385
Durbhungah	692	29622
Muddehpore	180	5286
Muhooah	552	19686
Rekah	756	23376
Buherah	475	21972
Laulgunje	262	10647
Khezooleo	214	9750
Dulsing Surae	1314	32337
Jelah	400	18489
Buhoorah	491	18423
Total	10241	339540
Beerbhoom.		
Pachtobee	125	6813
Kaagaon	208	18231
Shahkoolipoor	195	11079
Laulipoor	288	15951
Kusbah	332	23316
Kisheunagur	412	22830
Ufrulpoor	296	12525
Shahanah	371	12777
Oopurbundha	518	17094
Molessur	528	21951
Nungoolea	202	9603
Soorey	143	9291
Deoghur	1071	36645
Khuroon	94	7056
Nulhuttee	182	8595
Pulsah	165	11004
Doongong	157	8652
Total	5287	253413
Patna.		
Bankipoor	259	10251
Sooltangunj	11	363
Alumgunj	2	66
Futtooah	181	9510
Sheerpoor	57	4731
Begumgunje	4	366
Dhoulpoor	2	666
Malsulamee	4	1116
Sodikutra	2	365
Mehendegunje	6	849
Mogulpoorah	1	150
Sadikpoor	9	1116
Colonel Gunj	2	183
Peerbuhoree	12	630
Bikrum	361	14085
Noubutpoor	185	6690
Total	1098	51141
Bhaugulpore.		
Kotwallee	167	10650
Lokmanpoor	255	18018
Pirjalapoor	391	14490
Chundunpoora	7	231
Foodkeepoor	43	1536
Shunkerpoor	372	14514
Furakabad	63	2664
Kumurgunj	54	3135
Poyntee	18	6861
Lukurdwanee	874	29076
Joypoor	807	29739
Kalkapoor	117	4212
Rajmahal	86	8163
Ruttunjung	413	16269
Total	3667	159558
Purneeah.		
Deemlah	289	17868
Dhumdah	326	22617
Mutteearee	257	16650
Bahadoorgunje	394	17431
Kulliagunge	284	20376

Thannahs.	Villages.	Houses.
Kishengunge	389	19878
Arrareeah	366	19545
Havelly (Purneah)	391	27405
Doolargunge	670	26556
Neignagur	539	23052
Dundkhorah	489	24189
Gundwarrah	156	17853
Munneearee	185	8862
Khurbal	213	9651
Total	4948	272433
Sarun.		
Chupra	278	22272
Goldinggunge	137	7593
Kasmur	190	11946
Pursaw	336	13077
Futtehpore	314	13953
Musoorah	252	10371
Dhakha	201	12045
Motteharee	76	8796
Kulianpore	282	15648
Gorindgunje	187	11247
Bunjeereea	442	15288
Boggah	284	9957
Betteeah	439	2165
Koolsapore	786	26823
Sewaun	530	24990
Butterdha	374	15852
Tajepore	505	23211
Deroulse	370	18837
Maujee	135	9294
Total	6118	292815
Rungpore.		
Bogdwar	356	11865
Foornubaree	138	10149
Fugeergunge	11	9530
Benakooree	13	5763
Patgong	24	7776
Shadoollapore	310	19239
Chilmaree	70	6981
Peergunge	425	16914
Burabaree	509	21573
Barnee	53	13536
Rungpoor	152	6018
Deemlah	76	12516
Dhaup	586	37863
Kooergunge	69	8766
Bhowanygunge	266	9714
Durwannee	215	17961
Mullung	243	11676
Boda	435	27999
Wulleepoor	280	12231
Total	4231	268070
Jungle Mehals.		
Oookra	177	10317
Sainpaharee	108	6921
Chooloolea	126	5913
Oondah	537	19791
Bissenpoor	335	19950
Sona Mookee	199	11607
Sitlah	341	14139
Chatna	327	11141
Roypoor	454	15567
Bancoorah	106	4365
Burrabhoom	312	10764
Pachete	1315	55095
Bygunkodur	61	2547
Bangmoondee	87	3573
Mookundpoor	8	264
Kislah	17	912
Amynagore	200	6717
Jheeldah	134	4539
Simlapaul	105	3465
Noagurh	101	3333
Jaypoor	64	2529
Jhureea	226	8169

Thannahs.	Villages.	Houses.
Maunbhoom	206	6915
Soopoor	205	6999
Katrass	84	3006
Toondee	173	5826
Nugurkeeree	71	2460
Jaynagore	65	2145
Toraung	11	480
Patcoom	174	5859
Pauran	153	5700
Total	6492	260946
Ramgurh.		
Hnruckdeea	2412	81234
Chuttro Chutty	206	7500
Sherghotty	1198	41235
Aurungabad	1208	45321
Nubbingnuggur	605	22317
Mughervun	216	7362
Kana Chutta	124	4092
Cattwally Chitra	75	3942
Echaek	318	11478
Itkoree	587	19956
Kuntergunge	199	6567
Puggar	386	13791
Bishun Ghur	306	11502
Chitterpoor	318	12081
Sahpoor	142	4920
Anuntpoor	173	5709
Leslie Gunge	319	10527
Turhussee	320	10560
Gorha	220	7260
Moharasgunge	1175	41883
Bondhoo	427	19317
Burwa	216	7245
Jheeko Chatty	573	20679
Burkagurh	482	16440
Oody Gunge	275	9192
Salidag	160	5697
Kudurma	81	2790
Total	12721	450597
Suburbs of Calcutta.		
Chitpoor	14	5265
Manicktullah	51	11487
Tazcerant	291	21234
Nahazaree	231	18669
Sulkeeah	123	15417
Total	710	72072
City of Calcutta	53000	265000
Chinsurah	3096	18679
Foreign:—		
Chandernagore	8484	44538
Serampore	2975	11445
24 Pergunnahs.		
Anreeadah	111	7302
Puttorghottah	144	7324
Etagatchee	356	14088
Govindpoor	203	7818
Bishenpoor	373	13713
Bankeepoor	503	18471
Ramnugur	388	16245
Kudumgatchee	651	24174
Nyhuttee	158	9785
Barrackpoor	4	999
Total	2891	119919
Chittagong.		
Zorawarjung	138	5523
Butteearee	35	8622
Hazaree Haut	40	11907
Phutuckcharee	105	12735
Roojan	123	19584
Puteea	258	27417
Satkonea	192	20097
Chuckerea	32	7524

Thannahs.	Villages.	Houses.
Ramoo	67	[illegible]
Sundeep	46	[illegible]
Kattya	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taknauf	13	[illegible]
Islamabad	27	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sylhet.		
Parkool	399	[illegible]
Latoo	560	[illegible]
Hingajeeah	262	[illegible]
Russoolgunje	1167	[illegible]
Nubeegunj	404	[illegible]
Sunkerpoosah	236	[illegible]
Tanjpoor	591	[illegible]
Rajmughur	445	[illegible]
Noacally	297	[illegible]
Abidabad	243	[illegible]
Bunsikoorah	244	[illegible]
Luskerpoor	622	[illegible]
Laor & Bungung	257	[illegible]
Total	5717	[illegible]
Burdwan.		
Burdwan	132	[illegible]
Ambooa	316	[illegible]
Cutwa	153	[illegible]
Mungulcote	180	[illegible]
Suleemabad	336	[illegible]
Gangoorea	328	[illegible]
Amoosgaon	204	[illegible]
Raina	247	[illegible]
Pooteenah	205	[illegible]
Muntissur	261	[illegible]
Poobthul	273	[illegible]
Balkishen	141	[illegible]
Indas	434	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shahabad.		
Belountee	195	[illegible]
Dramrown	451	[illegible]
Ekwaree	449	[illegible]
Kurrunjee	468	[illegible]
Burrown	475	[illegible]
Sahseram	365	[illegible]
Telonthoo	178	[illegible]
Sarinja	228	[illegible]
Sanout	249	[illegible]
Ramgurh	289	[illegible]
Mohuneeah	435	[illegible]
Arrah	403	[illegible]
Total	4185	[illegible]
Moorshedabad.		
Hurhurparah	104	[illegible]
Bhurtpoor	283	[illegible]
Julinghee	64	[illegible]
Guwas	201	[illegible]
Sootee	107	[illegible]
Burrovah	104	[illegible]
Doulutabad	218	[illegible]
Mirzapoor	166	[illegible]
Shumsheergunge	170	[illegible]
Bhadwreeath	83	[illegible]
Kulleengunj	110	[illegible]
Gockurn	132	[illegible]
Chyndangah	67	[illegible]
Ranee Talaub	185	[illegible]
Khumrah	122	[illegible]
Dewansurae	131	[illegible]
Nuwadah	29	[illegible]
Govindpoor	134	[illegible]
Burhampoor	12	[illegible]
Total	2342	[illegible]

Villages and Houses of Lower Bengal—*continued.*

Thannahs.	Villages.	Houses.	Thannahs.	Villages.	Houses.	Thannahs.	Villages.	Houses.	Thannahs.	Villages.	Houses.
Rajshaye.			*Backergunge.*						*Dacca Jelalpore.*		
Nattore	577	93693	Bareekura	367	15570	Madargunj	843	28353	Hajeegunge	345	16677
Chowgaon	593	48405	Kalacolly	177	5958	Futtehpoor	682	24144	Manickgunge	195	9675
Buggorah	932	42675	Bokynugur	139	8994	Sheerpoor	575	21783	Sibchur	296	15831
Sherepoor	285	22050	Cheendeea	56	8619	Pakooleea	951	33957	Talma	197	12000
Nokeelah	243	16032	Kalsakollee	45	7191	Hajeepoor	582	21312	Furreedpoor	96	4887
Roygunge	454	43911	Tugrah	76	3561	Nuseerabad	333	16533	Juffergunge	211	9135
Hurriaul	540	70695	Boapaul	81	12645	Burmee	116	4296	Butka	300	12672
Shazadpoor	451	53991	Augareeah	158	11073				Muscoodpoor	420	17517
Muttoorah	183	18822	Kutchooah	134	4656	Total	7904	290934	Nuwaubgunge	223	9231
Keytooparah	186	29802	Gaurmuddea	180	14085				Boosnah	177	7311
Pubnah	520	65061	Mendeegunge	538	21447	*Behar.*			Bailgutchee	83	2739
Belmureeah	482	48318	Mizzagunge	103	7923	Dureapore	174	10479			
Bauleeah	393	50907	Kotwaleeparah	276	11514	Baur	268	15201	Total	2543	117675
Godagarry	186	20175	Booreehaut	124	4092	Kilsah	812	33876			
Chapye	195	27936				Jahanabad	824	30180	*Dacca.*		
Rahunpoor	197	14965	Total	2454	137328	Shaikpoorah	613	21447	Jessore	232	8592
Taunore	398	22977				Koolasgunge	337	15114	Nuranegunge	491	17322
Maundah	463	24750	*Mymensing.*			Arwul	275	10479	Tezgang	183	6507
Doobulhutty	574	29421	Ghosgong	598	20436	Dawoodnagur	357	16719	Mulfutgunge	255	10872
Adumdiggee	555	24648	Nitterkona	958	32499	Behar	615	34539	Rajabarry	355	15750
Bhouanygunge	763	48174	Niklee	989	36981	Nawabadah	1083	39948	Salagurh	319	16407
			Serajgunj	588	26850	Gya	954	40140	Sabom	312	12399
Total	9170	817431	Modoopoor	689	23790				Ekdallah	422	14628
						Total	6312	268122			
									Total	2569	102477

Note.—From the foregoing official returns, dated Calcutta 1824 (the latest at the India House), it will be seen that in the Lower Provinces of Bengal there are 157,384 villages, and 7,447,653 houses. The population census has been formed by calculating *five* inmates to every house (a fair average in India), which gives 37,238,265 mouths. This is the nearest approximation to correctness of the population of a vast section of the empire.

M.—Abstract Statement of the Population in the Southern Mahratta Country.

STATIONS.	No. of Families.	Number of Houses.					Inhabitants.							
							Male.			Female.		Total of each.		
		Ter-raced.	Tiled.	Thatchd	Total of Houses	Shops.	Men.	Boys.	Total.	Women	Girls.	Full Grown.	Young.	Boys and Girls.
Darwar	4986	2225	141	2782	5148	133	7497	4016	11513	7529	2743	10272	15026	6759
Mescrecolla	7128	1601	598	5291	9490	181	10354	6036	16390	10252	4634	14886	20606	10670
Bellagerre	4753	2155	102	3879	5136	112	7623	4416	12039	7495	3125	10620	15118	7541
Pursugerra	5520	4653	63	877	5593	186	8370	4120	12490	8347	3321	11668	16717	7441
Nowlgoond	8060	7942	..	205	8147	212	12241	6990	19231	12902	4926	17828	25143	11916
Bedamee	11894	11302	..	1216	12518	170	18738	10242	28980	180504	7553	26057	37242	17795
Bagalcatta	11707	10291	..	1971	12262	80	17761	9614	27375	17440	7293	24733	35201	16907
Hoongoond	6108	6016	..	346	6362	106	10144	5138	15282	9651	3691	13342	19795	8829
Patchapoor	10128	1313	2455	6446	10214	191	16138	10132	26270	16114	6766	22880	32252	16898
Dummull	8198	7785	1	593	8379	206	13363	6922	20285	13148	5340	18288	26511	12062
Bankapoor	5941	3227	500	2523	6250	51	9137	5718	14855	9221	4169	13390	18358	9887
Haungal	5954	87	503	5886	6476	55	8550	5322	13872	8598	3612	12120	17058	8934
Andoor	3849	891	220	3178	4289	43	5985	3694	9676	5800	2747	8547	11785	6441
Nar Hoabley	7565	2950	945	3144	7039	376	12203	7017	19220	12382	4850	17232	24585	11867
Raumbidnorr	5417	3703	6	2036	5745	38	8225	5187	13412	8022	3650	11672	16247	8837
Guttull	5463	4487	27	1290	5804	89	8105	5539	13644	8187	3759	11946	16292	9298
Kode	5345	849	334	4684	5567	12	8269	4975	13244	7690	3402	11092	15959	8377
Kangenella	5066	2392	51	2728	5172	108	7652	5050	12702	7509	3461	10970	15161	8511
	123082	73570	5946	48075	129591	2349	190355	110128	300483	166701	78842	267543	379056	188970
Beyapoor	15700	13384	..	2991	16375	246	23187	13734	36921	23096	10747	33843	46283	24181
Lollapoor	9970	5962	69	3814	9845	407	12897	8003	20900	13907	5596	19503	26804	13599
Total	25670	19346	69	6805	26220	653	36084	21737	57821	37003	16343	53346	73087	38080
Total of the above 2 col.	148752	92916	6015	54880	153811	3002	226439	131865	358304	225704	95185	320889	453143	227050

Estimated number of Pindaries in the Dooab, according to their own account, Houses, 800; Population, 5,000.

N.—Surat Population.

Denomination.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Inhabitants of the City and Suburbs of Surat.					
Brahmins	3701	3593	1014	777	9085
Bunnians	7589	7625	2637	1657	19517
Other classes of Hindoos ..	20299	21122	7665	4730	53816
Moosulmans, all classes ..	12129	12835	3660	2559	31183
Parsees	3736	4187	1447	1137	10507
Native Portuguese	40	25	9	4	78
Armenians	49	71	14	19	153
Jews	23	20	11	13	67
Total	47572	49461	16457	10896	124406
Randier, &c.					
Hindoos, comprehending all casts	2600	2500	612	625	6337
Moosulmans	1400	1300	410	318	3428
Parsees	130	125	31	30	316
Total	4130	3925	1053	973	10081
Chowarre, containing 67 Villages, viz.					
Hindoos	3069	3023	1559	1237	8888
Moosulmans	304	310	199	125	938
Parsees	117	118	61	64	360
Total	3490	3451	1819	1426	10186
Cheeklee, 72 Villages.					
Hindoos	8274	8307	6042	5184	27807
Moosulmans	787	809	517	456	2569
Parsees	56	57	37	17	167
Total	9117	9173	6596	5657	30543
Inhabitants of Bulsar, containing one Qusba 51 Villages, viz.					
Hindoos	8149	8204	5553	3454	25360
Moosulmans	253	290	152	55	750
Parsees	683	711	551	316	2261
Total	9085	9205	6256	3825	28371
Inhabitants of Bhootsur, containing 11 Villages, viz.					
Hindoos	1108	1151	466	415	3140
Moosulmans	1	1	1	..	3
Parsees	8	6	7	1	22
Total	1117	1158	474	416	3165
Inhabitants of Booharee, containing 12 Villages, viz.					
Hindoos	1055	983	491	431	2960
Parsees	19	10	2	2	33
Total	1074	993	493	433	2993

Denomination.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Inhabitants of Bardolee, containing 12 Villages, viz.					
Hindoos	706	690	351	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moosulmans	119	131	64	52	[illegible]
Parsees	13	17	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	840	836	423	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inhabitants of Kutargam, Phoolpara, and Koombhurujar Villages, viz.					
Hindoos	1901	1943	[illegible]	516	[illegible]
Moosulmans	82	67	24	22	[illegible]
Parsees	4	2	1	1	[illegible]
Total	1987	2012	833	539	[illegible]
Inhabitants of Parchol, containing 36 Villages, viz.					
Hindoos	5967	6130	3142	1546	[illegible]
Moosulmans	245	269	142	97	[illegible]
Parsees	67	61	32	15	175
Total	6299	6460	3316	1652	[illegible]
Inhabitants of Parnera, containing 23 Villages, viz.					
Hindoos	2458	2521	1547	1314	[illegible]
Moosulmans	47	45	24	20	[illegible]
Parsees	10	12	8	5	35
Total	2515	2578	1579	1339	[illegible]
Inhabitants of Soopa, containing 48 Villages, viz.					
Hindoos	3872	3810	2151	1407	[illegible]
Moosulmans	179	179	96	74	[illegible]
Parsees	24	7	2	1	34
Total	4075	3996	2249	1482	[illegible]
Inhabitants of Surbhan, containing 33 Villages, viz.					
Hindoos	2646	2660	1660	1125	[illegible]
Moosulmans	157	154	107	82	[illegible]
Parsees	65	68	39	11	[illegible]
Total	2868	2882	1806	1218	[illegible]
Inhabitants of Walore, containing 62 Villages, viz.					
Hindoos	3654	3493	1754	1231	[illegible]
Moosulmans	130	148	68	73	[illegible]
Parsees	21	9	8	4	42
Total	3805	3650	1850	1308	[illegible]

Note.—The foregoing return is signed "*John Romer, Magistrate;*" I give it, as I do several others of population in this Appendix, for the purpose of stimulating further inquiries into the important subject of the population of British India I am aware of the difficulties in the way of obtaining correct censuses, owing to the jealousy of the natives; but this difficulty may be got over by prudence and kindness. We possess no correct census of any District in British India except those given in this volume, and several of these are not to be relied on. I am strongly of opinion that in many parts there is *a decreasing* population; and that although several districts in Bengal are densely peopled, the greater part of our territory is but thinly inhabited. R. M. M.

C.—Inhabitants of the Collectorship (exclusive of the City) of Poona, and Villages held in Inam and Surinjam.

	Brahmins.	Marattah Coonbees.	Mahomedan.	Lungayut Wanees.	Dhungurs.	Mahers.	Mangs.	Chimbars.	Telees.	Gosavee.	Tailors.	Purdeshees.	Ran Coolees.	Panbara Coolees.	Lonars.	Gooroos.	Washermen.	Ramossees.	Carpenters.	Barbers.	Goozerattee.	Weaver Sellers.	Ironsmiths.	Potters.	Other Castes.	Total.
Gentlemen and Idlers	2176	347	448	6	1	4	–	1	–	3	8	88	13	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	43	3144
Traders & Merchants	496	186	341	549	131	–	–	–	343	4	596	88	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	936	183	–	–	1284	5141
Artizans . .	750	1488	723	–	161	3132	689	1226	530	1	166	11	392	–	978	427	584	265	886	974	–	163	307	571	900	15323
Agriculturists .	1286	44340	258	96	257	621	4	18	61	50	–	111	1905	292	34	59	31	44	21	49	4	–	8	17	220	49786
Day Labourers and Beggars . .	153	6325	361	38	3	3686	84	23	55	286	26	78	335	147	15	107	18	410	9	2	2	–	8	–	631	12794
Total .	4861	52686	2131	689	553	7443	777	1268	989	344	796	376	2649	439	1027	594	633	719	916	1025	943	348	316	588	3078	86188
Women . .	5593	59878	2520	828	650	8318	860	1333	1141	201	898	484	2944	600	1107	675	699	728	1068	1083	435	423	362	689	3154	96637
Boys . .	3360	39611	1569	450	435	6343	622	899	801	142	515	265	2311	411	718	404	458	494	694	738	322	265	262	391	1968	64448
Girls . .	2127	23337	1031	298	253	3057	299	529	466	59	284	171	1366	222	397	236	289	282	425	441	151	185	145	228	116	37534
Total .	15941	175512	7261	2265	1891	25161	2558	4029	3397	746	2493	1296	9270	1672	3249	1909	2079	2223	3103	3287	1851	1219	1085	1896	8316	284817
Bullocks . .	4278	123046	1784	1299	1068	3992	311	724	2190	196	467	694	3262	643	382	536	399	515	674	810	379	26	240	227	1802	149904
Cows . . .	6244	81558	1206	551	937	3872	322	945	741	248	357	480	4353	845	805	742	475	402	893	953	698	82	298	332	1749	110088
He Buffaloes .	332	7975	96	14	97	491	86	75	84	20	27	46	624	135	53	78	60	46	91	113	28	5	48	47	163	10834
She ditto . .	1924	24759	531	145	383	734	78	540	536	80	159	240	1406	228	253	309	272	123	607	455	177	72	152	281	785	35225
Sheep . .	387	27183	189	10	1971	64	7	14	3	11	213	3	6	–	6	94	3	59	1	–	–	4	1	3	425	30663
Goats . .	128	8851	593	16	195	998	36	110	101	25	59	27	247	96	50	55	180	366	45	72	3	124	12	92	888	13359
Horses . .	25	365	7	1	13	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	8	434
Mares . .	86	1251	8	17	47	15	1	–	–	–	–	8	3	2	9	4	–	–	–	8	4	–	–	–	14	1477
Tattoos . .	1003	3430	131	106	90	395	60	44	23	26	108	19	25	15	132	69	44	172	86	86	251	2	56	41	253	6677

Government Villages 284,800
Alienated ditto, estimated at one-third of Government Villages . . . } 94,900 and the City of Poona, about 105,000, will give the whole Population to be about 485,000.
379,700

(Signed) H. D. ROBERTSON, Provincial Collector.

P.—Census of the Population of the Zilla Southern Koncan, taken in 1820; distinguishing the males and females of each Caste, and separating those of each sex above from those beneath twelve years of age, exhibiting also the number of houses in the occupancy of each caste. (Given to shew the variety of castes in India. R. M. M.)

Caste.	Trade or Business.	Males. Under 12 yrs. of age.	Males. Above 12 yrs. of age.	Males. Total.	Females. Under 12 yrs. of age.	Females. Above 12 yrs. of age.	Females. Total.	Grand total of Males and Females.	Number of Houses.
Brahmins	Great variety of occupations	11361	22122	33483	5957	22730	28687	62170	[illegible]
Purbhoe	Cultivators of their own property on accounts	736	1348	2084	312	1514	1826	3910	[illegible]
Mahrattahs	Mostly cultivators and soldiers	51976	77300	129276	31346	87734	119080	248356	[illegible]
Moosulmans	Of all trades	8353	12191	20544	5289	13075	18364	38908	[illegible]
Souar	Goldsmiths	1937	3279	5216	1016	3577	4593	9809	[illegible]
Kasaur	Copper-smiths	627	1019	1646	295	1070	1365	3011	[illegible]
Waney	Traders of shopkeepers	3234	5052	8286	1657	5651	7308	15594	[illegible]
Sempee	Tailors	328	514	842	176	567	743	1585	[illegible]
Jeeguur	Sadlers	28	45	73	12	43	55	128	[illegible]
Boorood	Basketmakers	160	250	410	102	279	381	791	[illegible]
Sallee	Weavers	302	455	757	126	496	622	1379	[illegible]
Kostee	Ditto	226	304	530	448	361	809	1339	[illegible]
Sootar	Carpenters	1302	1812	3114	727	1886	2613	5727	[illegible]
Pecreet	Washermen	612	1065	1677	317	1142	1459	3136	[illegible]
Dhungur	Cattle-keepers	459	573	1052	231	582	813	1845	[illegible]
Nahavee	Barbers	980	1671	2651	518	1728	2246	4897	[illegible]
Tellee Mahrattahs	Oil-makers	1489	2242	3731	875	2399	3274	7005	[illegible]
Tellee Musulmaun	Ditto	131	197	328	83	209	292	620	[illegible]
Bhoee	Palanquin-bearers	510	694	1204	380	769	1077	2281	[illegible]
Combar	Tile-makers and potters	1299	1890	3189	65	2145	2760	5949	[illegible]
Mumai	Bangle retailers	19	25	44	11	24	35	79	[illegible]
Coonbee	Husbandmen	9763	14273	24036	6494	16682	23176	47212	[illegible]
Mahrattah goorow	Priests	510	762	1272	333	874	1207	2479	[illegible]
Lingay et gorow	Ditto	372	726	1098	238	841	1079	2177	[illegible]
Soowlee	Cow-keeper	2620	3509	6129	1450	4076	5526	11655	[illegible]
Bhandarec	Drawers of toddy and distillers	6741	12100	18841	3970	13021	16991	35833	[illegible]
Ghundullee	Mendicants	52	74	126	27	80	107	233	[illegible]
Mallee	Gardeners	26	65	91	30	69	99	190	[illegible]
Jungum	Priests	579	824	1403	294	859	1153	2556	[illegible]
Hulvaee	Confectioners		1	1		1	1	2	
Chambhar	Shoemakers	1676	2113	3789	1054	2377	3431	7220	[illegible]
Mahar	Degraded caste	11355	14615	25970	6936	10996	23932	49902	[illegible]
Wotaree	Copper casters	9	12	21	9	9	18	39	[illegible]
Surraykurree	Spirit sellers	105	122	227	63	139	202	429	[illegible]
Senoy	Most employed as accountants	371	761	1132	210	757	967	2099	[illegible]
Jawul Brahmin	Various calling (only residing in Severndroog Colooka)	235	370	605	117	370	487	1092	[illegible]
Bhukoorapee	Cutters of black stone	8	14	22	11	13	24	46	[illegible]
Takeens	Beggars	12	12	24	8	12	20	44	[illegible]
Beldaur	Heavers of black stone	2	3	5	1	3	4	9	[illegible]
Dhurgur Cooley	Fishermen	293	544	837	255	544	799	1636	[illegible]
Cooley	Ditto	1214	1762	2976	981	1861	2802	5778	[illegible]
Seekelghur	Steel polishers	4	4	8	3	10	13	21	[illegible]
Kurgree Jogee	Beggars using musical instruments	2	1	3		1	1	4	1
Gouroodee	Jugglers	6	10	16	6	14	20	36	[illegible]
Koomtee	Foreign beggars	1	1	2		1	1	3	1
Veedur	Heavers of black stone	6	4	10	3	8	11	21	[illegible]
Luigay et Vaney	Shopkeepers	63	118	181	29	122	151	332	[illegible]
Kajaree Kamisar	Bangle sellers	6	2	8	1	6	7	15	[illegible]
Panturuut	Heavers of black stone	28	46	74	16	42	58	132	[illegible]
Moosulman Golam	Male Slaves	31	63	94	6	27	33	127	[illegible]
Mahratta Golam	Ditto	1484	2092	3576	922	2447	3369	6945	[illegible]

Census of the Population of the Zilla Southern Koncan *(continued)*.

Caste.	Trade or Business.	Males.			Females.			Grand total of Males and Females.	Number of Houses.
		Under 12 yrs. of age.	Above 12 yrs. of age.	Total.	Under 12 yrs. of age.	Above 12 yrs. of age.	Total.		
Mahratta Butkee	Female slaves	951	786	1737	976	3571	4547	6284	1575
Musulman ditto	Ditto	31	10	41	40	143	183	224	33
Daldee Moosulman	Fishermen	432	626	1058	286	668	954	2012	283
Khawwee	Ditto	405	608	1013	439	692	1131	2144	475
Meetgauday	Salt makers	1047	1731	2778	605	1897	2502	5280	964
Kantkuree Gawday	Hardly civilized	68	104	172	63	111	174	346	79
Lawar	Iron-smiths	74	118	192	45	127	172	364	64
Goozer	Shopkeepers from Guzerat	254	1026	1280	174	477	651	1931	506
Surowday	Beggars	98	201	299	68	208	276	575	178
Rawool	Ditto	5	8	13	8	7	15	28	5
Maharin Buttick	Slaves females of Mahar caste	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1
Dhuvudd	Iron makers	91	166	259	71	171	242	499	115
Ghudsee Bheekaree	Beggars	20	12	32	12	38	50	82	30
Bhukeerajee	Ditto	2	2	4		1	1	5	2
Tambutt	Copper smiths	124	199	323	55	219	274	597	111
Bhawak Gooroou	Priests	374	561	935	233	637	860	1795	301
Dowray Gossavee	Beggars	68	118	186	42	119	161	347	93
Seengur	Hemp preparers	61	87	148	41	72	113	261	60
Bhootay	Beggars and attendants on pagodas	21	35	56	6	39	45	101	23
Rajpoot	Various calling	3	17	20	1	6	7	27	6
Christian Portuguese	All trades, but mostly red stone-heavers	205	346	551	172	307	479	1030	205
Jogee	Beggars	114	201	315	79	192	271	586	37
Goozooratte Brahmin	As other Brahmins	3	21	24	3	5	8	32	14
Waghay	Beggars	3	1	4	1	1	2	6	7
Heuzday	Eunuchs	5	7	12	2	10	12	24	7
Kusbeenee	Dancing Girls	–			1	2	3	3	2
Kutulkootia	Furriers	–	1	1		1	1	2	1
Khantuk	Goat butchers	5	13	18	9	14	23	41	9
Goundy	Masons	–	4	4	1	1	1	5	3
Augree	Cultivators, and salt manufacturers, &c.	1218	1881	3099	682	2079	2761	5860	1415
Purdazsee	Foreigners	7	38	45	3	31	35	80	30
Antaur	Performers	3	7	10	1	6	7	17	4
Khurkhundy	Butchers	5	5	10	1	6	7	17	4
Pautanay Purbhoo	Clerks	19	36	55	7	35	42	97	34
Bhoonsaree	Grinders	32	55	87	38	65	103	190	39
Durwaysee	Beggars Moosulman	3	4	7	–	6	6	13	5
Kullvantnee	Attendants on dancing girls	31	44	75	34	121	155	230	42
Vehaloo	Musicians	3	4	7	1	3	4	11	3
Bhaut	Poets and beggars	17	22	39	8	26	34	73	18
Phootangur Bhoojary	Grain dealers	8	17	25	3	8	11	36	12
Maunj	Often thieves and hunters	56	58	114	17	62	79	193	59
Bhangsallay	Shopkeepers	16	34	50	12	29	41	91	20
Khutry	Silk manufacturers	19	46	65	12	52	64	129	32
Salvee	Petters	9	17	26	4	21	25	51	6
Punchaul	Goldsmiths	4	15	19	10	14	24	43	10
Wadvul	Gardeners	174	250	424	98	333	431	855	216
Gosavee	Beggars	174	305	479	125	323	448	927	331
Khakoor	Inhabitants of the jungle	251	282	333	217	277	494	1027	196
Gabel	Fishermen	1080	1814	2894	775	1922	2697	5691	1058
Bhowney	Attendants on courtezans	171	224	395	160	440	600	995	204
Buennay Koodaldavy	Brahmins (as they alledge)	17	43	60	15	35	50	110	16
Vir Raunnany	Beggars	12	25	37	7	30	37	74	21
Seedee	Servants (mostly)	6	6	12	4	12	16	28	7

Census of the Population of the Zilla Southern Koncan *(continued)*.

Caste.	Trade or Business.	Males. Under 12 yrs. of age.	Males. Above 12 yrs. of age.	Males. Total.	Females. Under 12 yrs. of age.	Females. Above 12 yrs. of age.	Females. Total.	Grand total of Males and Females.	Number of Houses.
Gullack	Illegitimate attendants of Brahmins	3	13	16	–	13	13	29	[illegible]
Hethurry	Labourers	11	31	42	11	18	29	71	[illegible]
Kaullun	Distillers of spirits	139	242	381	60	300	360	741	[illegible]
Kattarry	Tanners	2	11	13	6	9	15	28	[illegible]
Marwaddy	Shopkeepers	4	96	100	3	2	5	105	[illegible]
Vanjary	Bullock drivers and owners	3	9	12	1	9	10	22	6
Pelly Sorail	Jews, who are oil makers	133	211	344	61	238	299	643	147
French	Settlers of French extraction, shopkeepers, &c.	3	11	14	10	4	14	28	9
Causar Bungdywably	Bangle makers	39	84	123	31	104	135	258	[illegible]
Dakotay	Beggars	6	9	15	6	15	21	36	[illegible]
Bhurady	Ditto		3	3		1	1	4	[illegible]
Kunojvy	Hindostannee	2	4	6	2	6	8	14	4
Vajeintry	Musicians	20	26	46	13	22	35	81	[illegible]
Soukolly	Labourers	60	81	141	37	93	130	271	64
Jair	Various callings	–	3	3	–	3	3	6	[illegible]
Surojoy Takoor	Beggars	22	50	72	8	54	62	134	[illegible]
Kogey	Various callings	14	22	36	10	17	27	63	[illegible]
Mooday	Eunuchs	2	5	7	3	4	7	14	5
Fungur Mussulman	Coral makers	4	5	9	4	7	11	20	9
Hallalcore Bhangay	Sweepers, &c.		5	5	1	5	6	12	[illegible]
Pulsay	Physicians	20	18	33	1	22	23	61	13
Parsee	Various traders	3	11	14	10	4	14	28	1
Dhorayjal	Leather sellers and makers	1	4	5	1	3	4	9	1
Bhattay	Shopkeepers	–	12	12		12	12	24	[illegible]
		131933	202258	334191	79784	226882	306666	640857	[illegible]

Note.—An abstract of Mr. Pelly's (the collector) Report for 1820 gives the following details relative to the S. Concan: *Houses*—of Hindoos, 123,309; Mussulmans, 7,963; Portuguese, 205; Jews, 147; total, 131,624. *Population*—Hindoos, 597,150; Mussulmans, 42,034; Portuguese, 1,030; Jews, 643; total, 640,857; of *males*, 334,191; *females*, 306,666. The total number of animals of the cow kind, 392,143; of bullocks employed in agriculture, 120,089; ditto, otherwise, 97,961. Total ploughs, 58,535. The yearly expenses of the whole population is, rupees, 13,012,570. The Government assessment, rupees, 1,591,94[illegible]. The males are to the females as 20 to 18.3. The inhabitants to the houses as 4½ to 1; and supposing the Zillah to extend from the *Abta* river to the Portuguese Possessions at Karree, is 7,000 square miles, the number of mouths to the square mile will be 91½.—R. M. M.

Q.—Census of Population, &c. of Pahlunpore District and Dependencies, for 1836.
(Extract Bombay Political Cons., 6th July 1836.—No. 2,867.)

Districts.	Adults. Male.	Adults. Female	Children. Male.	Children. Female	Total Population.*	Towns and Villages.	Houses.	Horses.
City of Pahlunpore	4106	4682	3284	2468	14720	1	3715	450
Dhandar Purgunnah	20242	19609	17243	11442	68536	184	15223	544
Deesa	4911	4477	4333	3197	16918	73	3809	133
Dhunnegra	1718	1680	1823	1105	6326	36	1447	92
Talooks of Danteewara, Panthawara, &c.	2467	2480	2315	1502	8764	41	2085	82
Total of Population, &c.	33444	32928	28998	19894	115264	335	26279	1301

* The above only comprises the permanent residents; including temporary sojourners and strangers, the

ɩopulation probably amounts to more than 15,500. The apparent disparity between male and female chil-lren, is probably to be accounted for by the early marriages of the latter, which causes many to be included n the lists of adults.

(signed) *Charles Prescott*, Poll. Supt. Pahlunpore.

R.—Abstract of Population, &c. &c. in the Deccan.

Stations.	Number of Families.	Number of Houses.					Inhabitants.						
							Male.		Female.		Total of each.		
		Terraced.	Tiled.	Thatched.	Total of Houses.	State Shops.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Men and Women.	Boys and Girls.	Total.
Poonah*	63398	16608	14190	29341	60139	1158	86188	64448	96637	37534	182825	101982	284807
Ahmednuggur†	90217	46254	8821	26243	81318	2248	132016	87362	135020	54326	267036	141688	408724
Kandeish	103374	53442	9207	34560	97209	1146	138295	85408	137920	56398	176161	141815	417976
Dharwar‡	149152	92916	6015	54880	154611	3002	226439	131865	225704	95185	452143	227050	684193
Total	406141	209220	38233	14502	393277	7554	582938	369083	595281	24344	1178165	612535	1795700
Sattarah	153978	33424	41849	61182	136453	2411	234912	159094	245517	96761	480429	255855	736284

Stations.	Cattle.							
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Male Buffaloes.	Female Buffaloes.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses.	Mares.
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.
Poonah*	149901	110088	10834	35225	30242	13101	434	1477
Ahmednuggur†	212008	198420	17023	46797	114899	26185	637	1863
Kandeish	180557	228733	11451	62497	60392	83533	318	802
Dharwar‡	676632	238949	31084	119057	110036	61112	533	766
Total	810101	776190	70392	263576	315569	183931	1922	4909
Sattarah	298983	259821	40971	102051	223747	45847	1068	3022

* Exclusive of the city of Poonah, and alienated villages.
† Exclusive of all foreign territory and the late cessions from the Nizam, and also of wandering tribes.
‡ Exclusive of the principal Jageers, and of the late cessions from the Nizam.

S.—In the Returns from which the foregoing is taken, I find the following detail of Broach Zillah.

——	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Remarks.
Hindoos	5337	7198	7495	2982	1808	19483	These statements will, it is to be hoped, stimulate further enquiry.
Moossulmans	2557	3127	3481	1535	1290	9433	
Parsees	547	692	820	346	205	2063	
Christians	26	36	22	18	4	80	
Total	8467	11053	11818	4881	3307	31059	

T.—List of the several Governors of Bombay, from 1665 to 1835.

Sir George Oxenden, 1665; Gerald Augier, 1667; Thomas Rolt, 1667; Sir John Child, Bart, 1680; John Vaux, 1690; Barth Harris, 1690; ——— Annesley, 1692; Sir John Gayner, 1693; Sir Nicholas Waite, 1702; Sir H. Oxenden, Bart. 1707; William Aislabie, 1709; Charles Boone, 1734; William Phipps, 1734; Robert Cowan, 1734; John Horne, 1734; Stephen Law, 1739; William Wake, 1742; John Geekie, 1742; Richard Bourchier, 1750; Charles Crommellin, 1760; Thomas Hodges, 1767; William Hornby, 1771; Rawson Hart Boddam, 1784; Andrew Ramsay, 1788; Sir W. Medows, K. B. 1789; Sir Robert Abercrombie, K. B. 1790; George Dick, 1794; John Griffiths, 1795; Jonathan Duncan, 1795; George Brown, 1811; Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. 1812; The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, 1819; Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. 1827; Sir T. S. Beckwith, K. C. B. 1830; John Romer, 1831; Earl of Clare, 1831; Sir Robert Grant, 1835.

U.—Expenses of the East India

EXPENSES.	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Building	11718	15139	20867	13927	14565	11062	669	2481	691	200
Repairs and alterations	654	216	1193	245	532	2448	1396	1484	950	4619
Taxes and Parochial Rates, Tithes, &c.	74	390	377	883	319	720	512	623	776	593
Establishment: Salaries of Professors, and Wages of Servants	567	5629	8035	8270	9596	9516	9636	9356	8770	9685
Pensions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
Table and Housekeeping Expenses	1001	1467	4644	4590	4672	5119	5075	5048	4997	4954
Rents and Leases	375	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	125
Furniture and Utensils	3652	997	735	726	637	1898	312	293	269	353
Coals and Candles	75	303	816	733	1294	1302	1388	1380	1219	1492
Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, Books, Stationery, and Prize Medals	204	773	1383	959	1121	1184	828	1118	1478	675
Incidental	66	179	106	58	120	31	98	72	43	150
	18389	25346	38411	30644	33110	33534	20167	22110	19387	21573
RECEIPTS.										
Half-yearly Payments from the Students	1155	4200	7507	8242	9450	8505	8620	7822	7822	9817
Ditto Subscriptions to the Library and Philosophical Apparatus, &c.	..	..	131	304	441	..	806	325	1167	1750
Rents and Sale of Produce	..	..	122	129	84	122	65	115	233	142
Sale of Furniture and Fixtures at Hertford Castle	486	200	185	..	..	..	..	..	115	45
	1641	4400	7945	8676	9975	8627	9691	8263	9338	11739
Net Expenditure £	16747	20946	30465	21967	23134	24906	10475	13847	10046	9642
Number of Individuals who have received Instruction at the Establishment at Haileybury in each Year	11	40	72	79	90	81	84	73	73	94

Memo. The above Account comprises the Charge incurred at Hertford Castle during the period the College was held there, previously to the completion of the Building at Haileybury.

X.—Expenses of the East India

EXPENSES.	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Purchase of Addiscombe Place	..	..	17251	..	..	..	..
Building and Alterations	..	..	7558	880	9	..	..
Repairs to Building	..	..	43	59	78	149	212
Furniture and Utensils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Establishment: Salaries of Masters, Wages of Servants	63	1567	1771	1406	2660	2740	3939
Clothing, Military Stores, and Accoutrements, and Repairs to ditto	111	334	1117	797	1088	788	1815
Mathematical Instruments, &c. Books and Stationary	209	141	993	425	577	370	459
Taxes and Parochial Rates	..	..	..	37	101	166	277
Payments to the Head Master, at fixed Rates, for the Board, Education, &c. of the Cadets, previously to the adoption of the system of remunerating him by a fixed Salary	1718	4988	5835	5122	2785	..	..
Rent of two Meadows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Table and Housekeeping Expenses	..	..	..	..	1695	1994	2591
Medical Attendance, Allowance for Pocket Money to Cadets, Washing, Mending, &c.	212	297	1168	709	837	646	711
Expenses of Cadets on the Trigonometrical Survey and learning the Arts of Sapping and Mining	..	..	..	256	925	528	735
Pensions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rewards to Cadets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incidental	3	..	..	13	50	43	69
	2316	7330	35786	9727	10810	7424	10807
RECEIPTS.							
From Cadets for Board, Clothing, &c.	1650	1994	2925	2241	2400	2793	3223
Rent contributed by the Head Master	..	200	400	400	200	..	..
Rent of Cottage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1650	2194	3325	2641	2600	2793	3223
Net Expenditure £	666	5135	32460	7086	8209	4631	7584
Number of Individuals who have received Instruction at the Establishment at Addiscombe in each Year	55	67	74	65	71	68	58

Memo. An alteration having occurred in the year 1813-14 in the date of closing the Official Books, the Statement under that Year comprises only a period of 10 Months.

Note. In order to make room for these Tables it has been necessary to omit the Shillings and Pence.

Company's College at Hayleybury.

1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
479	255	77	7	101	81	..	..	3158	685	190	..	..	..	..	..	96359
2026	1843	1404	1969	2433	2533	1369	1449	3173	2973	1352	3388	4269	4806	2874	536	51545
722	593	557	503	616	518	443	416	643	461	385	383	411	377	416	468	13191
9716	8915	9287	8510	8583	8644	8290	8218	8201	8365	8378	8603	8468	8596	8513	8480	215839
393	175	275	665	745	762	1002	780	1254	782	1832	866	1328	1425	1425	1515	15318
3307	4524	3856	4039	5194	5324	4658	*3527	4968	4829	5217	5159	5301	5357	5800	4945	119590
250	250	250	250	1450	..	122	122	122	146	138	138	121	56	36	36	5992
787	211	263	353	338	332	294	497	386	529	533	882	648	490	396	217	17010
1517	1299	1280	1468	1536	1553	1433	1295	1368	1536	1447	1485	1471	1353	1496	1357	32907
653	1160	685	559	637	1824	1684	3224	1399	1184	2783	996	1091	595	†5476	879	34556
356	145	214	127	121	134	387	252	260	259	274	309	240	206	241	200	4660
22211	19374	18152	18444	21758	21709	19687	19783	24937	21755	22534	22213	23353	23265	26678	18637	606972
8190	7665	6405	6930	8977	9135	8295	7875	9082	9450	9765	9292	8505	9870	9502	7245	209527
1958	1233	1458	1014	1206	1349	1478	1573	1405	1388	1822	2218	1798	1347	2208	1966	30295
144	197	136	146	48	43	43	38	314	96	99	98	100	47	58	54	2683
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	1026
10293	9095	7999	8091	10232	10527	9816	9427	10801	10935	11687	11609	10403	11264	11770	9285	243532
11918	10278	10153	10353	11526	11181	9870	10356	14135	10820	10847	10603	12949	12001	14908	9352	
78	73	61	66	86	87	76	76	87	90	95	86	82	91	94	73	363439

Building	96359
Total Expense, exclusive of Building .	267080

* The Charge for the Table, &c. in the year 1822–23, comprehends the Expenditure of 11 months only, an alteration in the periods of passing the Disbursement Accounts of the College Council having occurred in that year.

‡ Including various Oriental Works purchased, amounting to 4,500*l*.

Military College at Addiscombe.

1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17251
188	..	5600	6623	2919	1	8208	5240	2460	1480	11874	7529	3206	1823	6	6	65618
206	179	139	20	91	673	25	697	26	898	587	1743	824	833	248	608	8346
..	..	..	..	..	..	1415	755	690	332	1003	1122	580	264	219	196	6579
4112	4016	3994	3705	3988	4431	5233	4844	5708	7111	6596	7919	8650	9123	8978	9253	111807
1134	1222	1613	2453	2613	2540	1742	881	2102	1951	941	3490	1353	3259	1021	3163	37541
270	434	592	679	716	1033	989	1024	1151	881	1260	1516	1175	1696	1147	1004	18752
189	261	282	260	268	159	250	249	277	188	291	220	305	311	402	360	861
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20450
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208	92	300
2662	2849	2667	3805	4029	4498	3280	3588	3416	3654	4256	4961	5084	3468	4335	4223	66483
716	731	694	860	1108	1229	945	1109	1058	1065	1314	1570	1680	1298	1346	1417	22731
1783	2220	1226	903	820	820	1137	776	1528	1987	1904	3643	5226	3862	3582	3265	37136
..	..	246	133	133	78	371	488	438	377	333	333	333	408	611	500	4784
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	350	500	700	..	..	1600
65	106	128	85	73	146	69	135	230	229	245	311	482	339	314	335	3526
11328	12022	17185	18931	16762	15615	23667	19792	19089	20159	30660	34711	29401	27389	22424	24427	427774
2870	2430	2363	4394	3700	4863	4373	4442	4435	5997	6298	7885	6775	6130	7846	8341	100379
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1200
..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	7	10	29
2870	2430	2363	4394	3700	4863	4373	4442	4435	5997	6298	7885	6781	6136	7854	8351	101609
8458	9592	14822	14537	13061	10751	19294	15350	14653	14161	24362	26826	22619	21252	14570	16075	326165
54	62	57	83	101	113	97	111	91	100	106	142	134	120	127	136	

Purchase	£17,251 4 0	
Building and Alterations . .	£65,618 0 4	82869
Total Expense, exclusive of Building, &c.		243296
Deduct Trigonometrical Survey and Sapping and Mining, a limited Number only of the Cadets being instructed therein	£	37136
Total Expenditure upon the Ordinary Education of Cadets		206159

Y.—Rates of Pensions payable to European Officers and Soldiers and their Widows, from Lord Clive's Fund.

Rank.	Daily Rate of Pension to Officers & Soldiers.		Daily Rate of Pension to Widows.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Colonels	12	6	6	3
Lieut.-Cols. and Members of Medical Boards . .	10	0	5	0
Majors, Senior Chaplains, and Superintending Surgeons	7	6	3	9
Captains and Surgeons .	5	0	2	6
Lieuts. and Assist. Surgeons .	2	6	1	3
Ensigns	2	0	1	0
Conductors of Stores . .	2	0	1	0
Serjeants of Artillery . .	0	9	0	4½
Ditto ditto having lost a limb	1	0		
Privates of Artillery . .	0	6	0	3
Ditto ditto having lost a limb	0	9		
Non-com. Officers and Privates of Infantry . . .	0	4½	0	2¼

Z.—The following Scale of Pensions for Non-commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers was established by the Court's Resolution of the 14th of April, 1819, communicated to Government of Bengal in the Court's Despatch, dated 21st July, 1819, and published in General Orders, dated 5th February, 1830.

All serjeants having actually served 21 years, whereof the last eight years in the capacity of serjeants, to be allowed 1*s.* a day, over and above the pension derivable from Lord Clive's Fund.

All serjeants having served 14 years, and discharged on account of debilitated constitutions, to be allowed 1*s.* a day.

All corporals and privates discharged at their own request, after 21 years' service, to be allowed 1*s.* a day.

All corporals and privates discharged as unfit on account of broken constitutions, having served 14 years, to be allowed 9*d.* a day.

If wounded and totally unable to contribute to earn a livelihood, after 21 years' service, to be allowed 1*s.* 10*d.* a day.

If wounded, but able to contribute to earn a livelihood, after 21 years' service, to be allowed 1*s.* 4*d.* a day.

If wounded and unable to contribute to earn a livelihood, after 14 years' service, to be allowed 1*s.* 6*d.* a day.

If wounded, but able to contribute to earn a livelihood, after 14 years' service, to be allowed 1*s.* a day.

If rendered totally unable to earn a livelihood from wounds, under 14 years' service, to be allowed 1*s.* 3*d.* a day.

If wounded, but able to contribute to earn a livelihood, under 14 years' service, to be allowed 9*d.* a day.

No soldier is entitled to the benefit of the Regulations under 21 years' service, unless his discharge contain a recommendation for pension from the Government under which he may have served.

A. BRYCE,
Paym. Military Fund.

Military Fund Office, East India House,
28th February, 1832.

ANGLO INDIAN ARMY.

A A.—Rates of Furlough Pay in 1813 and 1832.

Rank.	Furlough Pay in 1813.			Furlough Pay in 1832.			Increase.		
	pr. Diem.			pr. Diem.			pr. Diem.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Infantry.									
Colonel . . .	1	5	0	1	5	0		—	
Lieutenant-Colonel	1	0	0	1	0	0		—	
Major . .	0	15	0	0	16	0	0	1	[illegible]
Captain . . .	0	10	0	0	10	6	0	0	[illegible]
Lieutenant . .	0	5	0	0	6	6	0	1	[illegible]
Ensign . . .	0	4	0	0	5	3	0	1	[illegible]
Superintendg. Surgeon	0	15	0	0	16	0	0	1	[illegible]
Surgeon . .	0	10	0	0	10	6	0	0	[illegible]
Assistant Surgeon .	0	5	0	0	6	6	0	1	[illegible]
Cavalry.									
Colonel . . .	1	12	8	1	12	8		—	
Lieutenant-Colonel	1	2	10	1	3	0	0	0	[illegible]
Major . .	0	19	1	0	19	3	0	0	[illegible]
Captain . . .	0	14	9	0	14	7		—	
Lieutenant . .	0	9	0	0	9	0		—	
Cornet . . .	0	8	0	0	8	0		—	
Artillery.									
Colonel . . .	1	5	0	1	5	0		—	
Lieutenant-Colonel	1	0	0	1	0	0		—	
Major . .	0	15	0	0	16	11	0	1	11
	pr. month								
Captain . . .	17	10	0	0	11	1		—	
Lieutenant . .	8	15	0	0	6	10		—	
Second Lieutenant .	7	10	0	0	5	7		—	

In 1813, the Furlough Pay of the Officers of Engineers was the same as that of the Infantry; in November, 1823, it was assimilated to that of the Artillery Officers.—Letters to Bengal, dated [illegible] November, 1823.

B B.—Officers of the E. I. Company's army in receipt of pay on Furlough in England, with the Amount of Charges, in each Year since the Furlough Regulation in 1796, to the present time.

Years.	No.	Charge.	Years.	No.	Charge.
		£.			£.
1796	81	15,641	1814	264	65,454
1797	107	20,537	1815	227	64,915
1798	115	23,860	1816	234	61,209
1799	93	21,592	1817	269	65,089
1800	95	26,183	1818	295	67,085
1801	100	27,402	1819	292	75,989
1802	116	32,447	1820	296	83,354
1803	157	42,157	1821	301	86,205
1804	177	43,104	1822	340	92,268
1805	171	52,855	1823	350	101,022
1806	238	58,919	1824	351	106,104
1807	209	52,904	1825	385	115,594
1808	276	65,326	1826	417	129,212
1809	253	62,124	1827	430	135,305
1810	229	61,859	1828	492	150,350
1811	213	60,556	1829	532	164,753
1812	227	62,781	1830	598	178,005
1813	237	65,801	1831	639	179,011

C C.—European Commissioned Officers in receipt of the Full and Half Pay, with the amount of Charge in each year, from the commencement of the retiring regulation, in 1796, to the present time, specifying the proportion per hundred of retired officers.

Years.	Full and Half Pay.	Charge.	Establishment.	Proportion per cent.	Years.	Full and Half Pay.	Charge.	Establishment.	Proportion per cent.
		£					£		
1797	9	3129	2142	0·41	1815	332	79968	4064	8·16
1798	22	6728	2306	0·95	1816	341	83514	4120	1·27
1799	39	9656	2592	1·5	1817	345	85271	3285	10·5
1800	51	17696	2859	1·78	1818	353	83666	3490	10·11
1801	71	23452	3084	2·3	1819	358	84169	4598	7·8
1802	78	21830	3174	2·45	1820	373	85742	4628	8·6
1803	93	29040	3185	2·92	1821	375	83092	4689	7·98
1804	131	33849	3378	3·87	1822	377	82012	4689	8·04
1805	146	42671	3614	4·04	1823	392	84594	4920	7·98
1806	157	46050	3693	4·24	1824	402	82595	5011	8·02
1807	181	42053	3907	4·63	1825	442	89800	5191	8·59
1808	220	58221	3907	5·64	1826	447	94094	5356	8.34
1809	240	60515	3918	6·12	1827	477	96099	5422	8·8
1810	260	67994	3951	6·58	1828	491	101674	5430	9·04
1811	268	76301	3951	6·75	1829	507	100741	4833	10·42
1812	298	77719	3951	7·54	1830	520	107395	4833	10.75
1813	314	83374	8935	7·97	1831	543	115798	4833	11·23
1814	323	81663	3935	8·2					

D D.—Statement of the advances in England by the East India Company for each of the several Military Funds in India during the last four years, (1825–6 to 1828–29) and rate at which those advances are repayable in India.

Years.	Civil Fund Donation.	Bengal. Repayable at 2*s*. 4*d*. per sicca rupee and interest at 5 per cent. from date of advance to date of repayment.		Madras. Repayable at 2*s*. 3*d*. per Madras rupee, and interest at 5 per cent. from date of advance to day of repayment.			Bombay. Repayable at 2*s*. 3*d*. per Bombay rupee, and interest at 5 per cent. from date of advance to date of repayment.		Total.
		Military Widow's Fund.	Military Orphan Society.	Civil Fund.	Military Fund.	Medical Fund.	Civil Fund.	Military Fund.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1825–26	2500	15000	7600	36500	22000	7600	22000	10000	123200
1826–27	2500	16500	8800	37500	24000	9500	12000	8700	119500
1827–28	2500	19500	11500	35100	26000	8500	24000	6000	133100
1828–29	2500	25000	8100	35000	27000	8700	15000	11500	132800
Total	10000	76000	36000	144100	99000	34300	73000	36200	508600

The Court also advanced the Bengal Civil Fund 10,000*l*. in June 1828, which was repaid with interest on 16 November, 1829.

Drafts from India on the Court in favour of the Bengal Civil Fund in the following years, at 2*s*. 1*d*. per sicca rupee, and 12 months after date; paid in 1825–26, 16,418*l*.; 1826–27, 10,000*l*.; 1827–28, 10,000*l*.; 1828–29, 12,000*l*.; total, 48,418*l*.

E E.—Rates of Retiring Allowances to European Commissioned Officers of the Company's Service on Full and Half-Pay in 1813 and 1832.

Rank.	Full Pay on Retirement in 1813.	Full Pay on Retirement in 1832.	Increase.	Half-Pay on Retirement in 1813.	Half-Pay on Retirement in 1832.	Increase.
Colonel . .	1*l.* 5*s.* p' diem	1*l.* 5*s.* p' diem				
Lieutenant-Colonel	1*l.* —	1*l.* —	—	10*s.* p' diem	11*s.* p' diem	1*s.* p' diem
Mem. of Med. Board	500*l.* p' ann.					
Under 5 years .	—	500*l.* p' ann.				
Above 5 years .	—	700*l.* —	200*l.* p' ann.			
Major . . .	15*s.* p' diem	16*s.* p' diem	1*s.* p' diem			
Superintend. Surgeon	300*l.* p' ann.			7*s.* 6*d.* p' do.	9*s.* 6*d.* p' do.	2*s.* —
Under 5 years .	—	300*l.* p' ann.				
Above 5 years .	—	365*l.* —	65*l.* p' ann.			
Captain . .	10*s.* p' diem	10*s.* 6*d.* p'diem	6*d.* p' diem	5*s.* p' do.	7*s.* p' do.	2*s.* —
Surgeon . .	10*s.* —	10*s.* 6*d.* —	6*d.* —	5*s.* —	7*s.* —	2*s.* —
Lieutenant . .	5*s.* —	6*s.* 6*d.* —	1*s.* 6*d.* —	2*s.* 6*d.* —	4*s.* —	1*s.* 6*d.* —
Assistant Surgeon	5*s.* —	6*s.* 6*d.* —	1*s.* 6*d.* —	2*s.* 6*d.* —	4*s.* —	1*s.* 6*d.* —
Ensign or Cornet .	5*s.* —	6*s.* 3*d.* —	1*s.* 3*d.* —	2*s.* —	3*s.* —	1*s.* —

F F.—Officers, soldiers, and widows in receipt of pensions from Lord Clive's Fund; with the aggregate amount of charge.

Dates.	Officers.	Soldiers.	Widows.	Aggregate.
				£
1814	53	352	144	13421
1815	50	384	144	12799
1816	53	409	146	13201
1817	54	414	155	13065
1818	51	432	164	13742
1819	56	437	179	15120
1820	55	457	201	18286
1821	58	480	203	18470
1822	55	510	214	19314
1823	59	583	233	21140
1824	54	619	256	22090
1825	32	666	261	22567
1826	35	682	303	26215
1827	35	789	333	28502
1828	36	899	349	31937
1829	37	1085	372	35115
1830	38	1111	389	36660
1831	44	1145	396	38349

G G.—Money applied to the educating of the natives of India from 1823 to the latest period which can be made out. [India House return, J. C. Melville.]

Years.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1813	4207	480	442	5129
1814	11606	480	499	12585
1815	4405	480	537	5425
1816	5146	480	578	6204
1817	5177	480	795	6452
1818	5211	480	630	6321
1819	7191	480	1270	8941
1820	5807	480	1401	7688
1821	6882	480	594	7956
1822	9081	480	594	10155
1823	6134	480	594	7208
1824	19970	480	1434	21884
1825	57122	480	8961	66563
1826	21623	480	5309	27412
1827	30077	2140	13096	45313
1828	22797	2980	10064	35841
1829	24663	3614	9799	38076
1830	28748	2946	12636	44330

H H.—Statement, exhibiting the aid rendered by the Company, directly and indirectly towards the support of the several Funds of British India.

	Direct Aid.	Aid by a high rate of interest on the balances.	Aid by a high rate of exchange in remittances.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
BENGAL:				
Civil Fund . .	2500	1914	1355	5769
Military ditto .	2344	5206	4336	11886
Ditto Orphan ditto	..	1425	2054	3479
MADRAS:				
Civil Fund . .	4595	4817	9274	18686
Military ditto .	1677	4095	6440	12212
Medical ditto .	335	1943	2215	4493
BOMBAY:				
Civil Fund . .	2157	1534	4701	8382
Military ditto .	767	3028	2318	6113
Total per annum .	14365	23962	32693	71020

I I.—Monthly Report of the Singapore Institution Free School, furnished by the Secretary, April 1838.

CLASSIFICATION.	English.		Chinese.					Tamuel.		Malay.		
			Hokien Dialect			Canton Dialect.	Teaochew Dialect.					
	Upper Department, Mr. Moor.	Lower Department, Mr. Fitzpatrick.	Kway Hoo.	Ko Jan.	Kwan Sim.	Him Tway.	Chang Baing Lee.	Shina Pillay.	Armoyum Pillay.	Mahomed Ariff.	Mahomed Yesoff, opened on 13th April.	Total.
Total number of names on the books in April . . .	50	21	9	40	25	13	15	26	20	30	16	265
Average daily attendance .	39	13	6	30	15	10	13	16	13	18	13	186
New scholars entered in April	5	5	3	3	2	..	..	1	1	3	16	39
Scholars left in April . .	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	7
Number of scholars who pay .	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Number of boarders with the head-master . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

It is intended to establish Portuguese Bergis classes. There is a library and museum in connection with this useful institution, the founders of which deserve great credit.

K K.—*Education in Bengal.*—The district of Nattore has an area of about 350 square miles. It contains 485 villages, occupied by 30,028 families, of which 10,095 are Hindu, and 19,933 Mussulman. The total population is 195,296, of whom 100,579 are males, and 94,717 are females; there are, therefore, on an average, 62 families, or 400 individuals, in a village.

Of the total population 34,939 or 17·9 per cent. are under 5 years of age.
„ 39,429 „ 20·2 „ are between 5 and 14 ditto.
„ 120,928 „ 61·9 „ are above 14 ditto.

The number of native elementary schools in the district is 27, of which 11 are Hindu and 16 Mussulman. They contain 262 boys. The number of native schools of learning is 38, all of which are Hindu. They contain 397 male students. In 1,588 families, of which 1,277 are Hindu, and 311 are Mussulman, the children are receiving occasional domestic instruction. On an average of one and a half child to each family, the number of children in this class will be 2,382. Thus the total number of males receiving instruction is 3,041, of whom 2,644 are between 5 and 14, or 11·6 per cent. of the whole male population between those ages. Females receive no education whatever. Of the adult male population, amounting to 59,500 souls, only 6,121, or 10·3 per cent., possesses even the most insignificant degree of instruction. If the non-adult population be added, it will appear that out of 100,579 males, only 8,765, or 8·7 per cent., possesses or are acquiring any kind of instruction; and, if the female population be added, the proportion will be further reduced to 4·5 per cent.—[Official Report.]

L L.—Recent circumstances have directed public attention to the trade between British India and the Persian Gulf and coast of Arabia; this trade is of considerable value, if properly cultivated, and it would be very desirable to form commercial factories in the Persian Gulf and in the Red Sea, for the purpose of securing this increasing and lucrative traffic.

The merchandize imported into Calcutta for the years ending 1827, from the Persian Gulf and Arabia, amounted to S. R. 85,87,046, and the treasure to S. R. 86,67,716. The exports were S. R. 2,19,22,141, which trade was carried on in 50 English ships, with a tonnage of 20,000, and 80 Arab ships, comprising 35,000 tons. The trade of Madras was, of course, less. The average annual value of the trade between Calcutta and the Persian Gulf is S. R. 55,96,845; between the Gulf and Madras, S. R. 5,49,819; and between Bombay and the Gulf, S. R. 72,24,971.

M M.—Expenses of Suits in the different Courts of India, *viz.* in the Zillah, Provincial, and Sudder Court.*

[This statement is given for the purpose of shewing the expense of litigation in India.]

Cost of Suit and Defence of the Zillah Court.

	COST OF THE PLAINTIFF.							COST OF THE DEFENDANT.						
Thing sued for	Value.	Institution Stamps.	Miscellaneous Stamps.	Pay of Peons and Ameens.	Vakeels' Fees.	Witnesses' Maintenance.	Total.	Value.	Stamps.	Pay of Peons and Ameens.	Vakeels' Fees.	Witnesses' Maintenance.	Total.	Total of both Parties.
	Rupees	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rupees	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
150 begahs of land paying revenue	930	50	9	80	46	9	194	930	22	5	46	17	90	[illegible]
A talook	129	8	11	15	6	—	40	129	6	—	6	—	12	52
250 begahs of alluvial land	250	32†	13	13	12	6	76	250	—	—	12	—	12	[illegible]
300 begahs of land	525	32	64½	3½	26	35	161	525	32½	2½	52	—	87	[illegible]
Share of a talook	673	32	24½	23	34	7	120	673	21½	13	34	6	74	194
Debts	840	50	13½	5	42	—	110½	840	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
Ditto	1,664	100	8½	1	83	—	192	1,664	9	½	83½	—	93	[illegible]
Ditto	1,000	50	9½	—	50	—	109½	1,000	17½	4	50	—	71	[illegible]
Ditto	1,262	50	15½	1½	64	—	131	1,262	11	1	64	—	76	207
Bond debt	1,500	50	12	—	75	—	137	1,500	2	—	75	—	77	214
Rent-free land	686	32	14	5	34	—	85	686	16	—	34	32	82	[illegible]
Ditto, 77 begahs	631	30	26	99	32	21	207	631	20	108	32	—	164	371
Ditto, quantity not specified	1,647	60	13	1	75	4	154	1,647	5	—	75½	—	81	235
Ditto ditto	527	25	5	5	26	4	65	527	15	—	26	—	41	[illegible]
Ditto ditto	1,237	51	16	1	61	—	129	1,237	18	—	61	—	79	[illegible]

* Evidence before Parliament in 1832.

† There appears to be some mistake here; the proper stamp being only 16 rupees.

Cost of Parties in the Court of Appeal.

	APPELLANT.							RESPONDENT.						
Thing sued for	Value.	Institution Stamps.	Miscellaneous Stamps.	Peons and Ameens.	Vakeels' Fees.	Witnesses' Maintenance.	Total.	Value.	Miscellaneous Stamps.	Peons and Ameens.	Vakeels' Fees.	Witnesses' Maintenance.	Total.	Total of both Parties.
	Rupees	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rupees	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
150 begahs of land paying revenue	930	50	6	—	46	—	102	930	6	—	46	—	52	154
A taloook	129	8	6	—	6	—	20	129	7	—	6	—	13	33
250 begahs of alluvial land	250	32	5	1	37	—	76	250	5	—	37	—	42	[illegible]
300 begahs of land	525	32	13	—	26	—	71	525	9	—	26	—	35	[illegible]
Share of talook	673	32	13	2	34	—	81	673	9	—	34	—	43	124
Debts	840	50	12	1	42	—	105	840	5	—	48	—	53	[illegible]
Ditto	1,664	100	26	—	83	—	210	1,664	5	—	83	—	88	[illegible]
Ditto	1,000	50	6	2	50	—	108	1,000	1	—	50	—	51	[illegible]
Ditto	1,262	50	63	—	75	—	188	1,262	12	—	75	—	87	[illegible]
Bond debt	1,500	50	21	—	75	—	140	1,500	12	—	75	—	87	233
Rent-free land	686	32	44	2	34	5	118	686	43	1	34	3	81	[illegible]
Ditto 77 begahs	631	32	12	2	31	—	77	631	—	—	—	—	—	77
Ditto quantity not specified	1,647	100	14	2	148	—	263	1,647	19	—	148	—	167	430
Ditto ditto	527	50	30	—	47	—	127	527	17	—	47	—	64	191
Ditto ditto	1,237	50	29	—	62	—	141	1,237	15	—	62	—	77	[illegible]

Expenses in the Sudder Court.

Things sued for.	APPELLANT. Value.	Institution Stamps.	Miscellaneous Stamps.	Vakeel's Fees.	Total.	RESPONDENT. Value.	Miscellaneous Stamps.	Peons and Ameens.	Vakeels' Fees.	Total.	Total of both Parties.
	Rupees	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rupees	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
150 Begahs of Land paying revenue	930	50	32	46	128	930	28	28	46	102	230
A Talook	129	8	30	6	44	129	26	..	6	32	76
250 Begahs of Alluvial Land . .	250	32	29	37	108	250	22	..	37	59	167
300 Begahs of Land	525	32	30	26	88	525	36	..	26	62	105
Share of a Talook	673	32	42	34	108	673	32	..	34	66	174
Debts	840	50	30	63	143	840	20	..	63	83	226
Ditto	1,664	100	22	83	205	1,664	18	..	83	101	306
Ditto	1,000	50	30	50	130	1,000	20	..	50	70	200
Ditto	1,262	50	30	64	144	1,262	22	..	64	86	230
Bond Debt	1,500	50	52	75	177	1,500	44	..	75	119	296
Bond-free Land	686	32	40	34	106	686	..	..	..	..	106
Ditto—77 Begahs	631	50	56	49	155	631	38	..	49	87	242
Ditto—quantity not specified .	1,647	100	31	148	279	1,647	26	..	148	174	453
Ditto ditto .	527	50	24	47	121	527	14	..	47	61	182
Ditto ditto .	1,237	50	40	62	152	1,237	24	..	62	86	238

Summary of Law Expenses.

Thing sued for.	Value.	Costs of Parties in the Zillah Court.	Costs of Parties in the Court of Appeal.	Costs of Parties in the Sudder Court.	Grand total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
150 Begahs of Land paying revenue . .	930	284	154	230	668
A Talook . . .	129	52	33	76	161
250 Begahs of Alluvial Land . . .	250	88	118	167	373
300 Begahs of Land .	525	248	106	150	504
Share of a Talook .	673	194	124	174	492
Debts	840	110½	158	226	494½
Ditto . . .	1,664	285	298	306	889
Ditto	1,000	180½	159	200	539½
Ditto . . .	1,262	207	275	230	712
Bond Debt . . .	1,500	214	233	296	743
Rent-fee Land .	686	167	199	106	472
Ditto—77 Begahs .	631	371	77	242	690
Ditto—quantity not specified . . .	1,647	235	430	453	1,118
Ditto ditto . .	527	106	191	182	479
Ditto ditto . .	1,237	208	218	238	664

N N.—Value (in sicca rupees) of Private Trade, Calcutta. — Imports in 1795–6, bullion, 48,71,052; merchandize, 64,77,819; total, 1,13,48,871. 1796–7, bullion, 27,27,729; merchandize, 53,47,032; total, 80,74,761. 1797–8, bullion, 29,13,594; merchandize, 39,17,779; total, 68,31,373. 1798–9, bullion, 33,82,063; merchandize, 61,12,355; total, 94,94,418. 1799–1800, bullion, 1,06,46,600; merchandize, 83,64,802; total, 1,90,11,402.

Value (in sicca rupees) of Exports from Calcutta in Private Trade.

	London.	America.	Europe.	All other Places.	Total.
1795–6	84,08,800	19,49,319	29,94,203	70,97,811	2,04,50,131
1796–7	50,79,310	25,60,267	24,84,437	52,33,183	1,53,57,197
1797–8	69,71,529	20,25,602	18,42,167	42,80,911	1,51,20,209
1798–9	41,07,834	11,89,542	5 51,967	80,74,770	1,39,24,113
1800	67,66,649	37,85,937	43,00,580	1,08,61,639	2,57,14,805
	3,13,34,122	1,15,10,667	1,21,73,354	3,55,48,314	9,05,66,455

The Private Trade Exports from Calcutta to London in 1800–1, S.R 84,87,336; in 1801–2, S.R. 1,31,97,420.

O O.—Value (in sicca rupees) of Imports in Private Trade.—Calcutta by sea.

Years.	London.	Hamburgh	Copenhagen.	Lisbon.	America.	Asiatic Ports.	Total.
1795–6	22,73,163	6,57,431	7,70,136	10,24,943	8,43,118	57,80,080	1,13,48,871
1796–7	17,83,002	15,801	5,14,936	5,18,025	15,49,773	36,93,224	80,74,761
1797–8	15,34,219	1,66,411	85,303	6,94,320	10,40,108	33,11,012	68,31,373
1798–9	17,43,314	2,18,943	6,15,052	2,04,182	13,40,572	53,72,355	94,94,418
1799–1800	47,87,101	72,333	10,16,474	46,56,391	35,24,614	49,54,489	1,90,11,402
	1,21,20,799	11,30,919	30,01,901	70,97,861	82,98,185	2,31,11,160	5,47,60,825

Private Trade—Imports from London in 1800–1, S. R. 44,72,669; in 1801–2, S. R. 37,75,669.

P P.—Exports of Cotton from Bombay.

Years.	To China.	To Great Britain.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1828	1,03,533	84,604	1,88,137
1829	87,927	38,987	1,26,914
1830	1,17,268	37,295	1,54,568
1831	1,22,264	81,434	2,03,698
1832	1,15,094	98,631	2,13,825
1833	1,09,741	94,152	2,03,893
1834	1,20,623	82,082	2,02,705
1835	53,771	1,03,707	1,57,478
1836	1,21,121	1,08.961	2,90,082

Allowing only 160 rupees a candy, as the average value of cotton throughout the season, it may be estimated as worth 232 lakhs of rupees.

Opium.—The export of opium, which stands second on the list, was as follows:—In 1829, 3,420 chests; 1830, 3,506; 1831, 4,472; 1832, 10,105½; 1833, 6,937; 1834, 11,206; 1835, 8,785; 1836, 16,234½.

The great increase displayed in 1832 was principally owing to the abolition of the Company's monopoly of the drug. Estimating the value of the exports last year at 1,050 rupees a chest, they would, in round numbers, be worth 170 lakhs of rupees.

Wool.—Although its intrinsic value is but trifling, this article promises soon, by means of the Indus, to be one of the most important staples of Bombay. Exports in 1833, 106 bales, 303 cwt.; 1834, 439 bales, 1,719 cwt.; 1835, 2,290 bales, 6,363 cwt.; 1836, 5,125 bales, 14,645 cwt.

Q Q.—*Rates of Taxation in England on E. and W. India Sugars.*—E. I. Sugar, in 1782, 35*l.* 19*s.* per cent.; on W. I. 12*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. In 1787, E. I. 37*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* per cent.; on W. I. 12*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. In 1791, E. I. 38*l.* per cent.; W. I. 15*s.* per cwt. In 1797, E. I. 38*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* per cent.; W. I. 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Since then the enormous tax has thus ranged:—

Periods.	West India Sugar per cwt.			East India Sugar per cwt.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In 1803 . .	1	4	0	1	6	4
— 1804 . .	1	6	6	1	9	1
From 1805 to 1809	1	7	0	1	9	8
In 1810 . .	1	8	6	1	11	6
From 1811 to 1812	1	7	0	1	10	0
— 1813 to 1815	1	10	0	1	18	0
— 1816 to 1817	1	7	0	1	13	0
— 1818 . .	1	10	0	2	0	0
— 1819 to 1830	1	7	0	1	17	0
— 1831 to 1833	1	4	3	1	12	0
Average duty	1	7	1	1	12	8

In addition, there was an *ad valorem* duty on East India sugar, which, from 1787 to 1797, was 37*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* per cent.; 1798 to 1802, 42*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* per cent.; 1803 to 1813, varied from 1*l.* 7*s.* to 1*l.* per cent.

R R.—Trade between Great Britain and Asia, viz. East India, China, the Mauritius, Timor, New Holland, and South Sea Islands, from 1697 to 1822.*

Years.	Imports from	Exports to	Years.	Imports from	Exports to	Years.	Imports from	Exports to	Years.	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£		£	£		£	£		£	£
w 1697	262837	67094	P 1729	972033	138287	w 1760	1785679	1161670	P 1791	3698713	2272066
P 1698	356509	451195	P 1730	1059759	135484	w 1761	840987	845797	P 1792	2671547	2437887
P 1699	717695	156908	P 1731	825373	159132	w 1762	972838	1067353	w 1793	3499023	2721793
P 1700	787731	126697	P 1732	981332	159099	P 1763	1059335	887083	w 1794	4458475	2924829
P 1701	762188	122018	P 1733	1106884	132435	P 1764	1182844	1165600	w 1795	5760795	2382033
w 1702	247014	87484	P 1734	767531	135204	P 1765	1455589	914278	w 1796	3372689	2377376
w 1703	596309	135077	P 1735	1297400	186375	P 1766	1975981	783961	w 1797	3942384	2288415
w 1704	757814	193427	P 1736	928881	261176	P 1767	1981173	1272654	w 1798	7626930	1143736
w 1705	391974	27004	P 1737	915881	378089	P 1768	1507963	1156082	w 1799	4284805	2436383
w 1706	646652	27234	P 1738	742844	169138	P 1769	1863233	1205388	w 1800	4942275	2860397
w 1707	355838	55974	w 1739	1278859	217393	P 1770	1941627	1082030	w 1801	5424441	2946257
w 1708	493257	60915	w 1740	870476	281751	P 1771	1882139	1184824	P 1802	5794906	2929816
w 1709	327383	168357	w 1741	1130014	486928	P 1772	2473192	941361	w 1803	6349294	2733013
w 1710	248266	126310	w 1742	1213878	373797	P 1773	1933096	845707	w 1804	5214842	1766268
w 1711	636914	151874	w 1743	906422	645547	P 1774	1386984	546213	w 1805	6072313	1669215
w 1712	456933	142329	w 1744	743508	476274	w 1775	1091845	1040642	w 1806	3755396	1936954
P 1713	953013	94179	w 1745	973705	293113	w 1776	1468077	726398	w 1807	3401700	1884437
P 1714	1045963	76595	w 1746	646697	893540	w 1777	1834221	785825	w 1808	5853460	1933223
P 1715	579944	36997	w 1747	821733	345526	w 1778	1526130	1139827	w 1809	3366343	1647627
P 1716	402554	106198	w 1748	1098712	306357	w 1779	716323	703191	w 1810	4709868	1717118
P 1717	494861	82646	P 1749	1124128	557086	w 1780	970726	1116341	w 1811	4106299	1664522
w 1718	1332901	73922	P 1750	1104180	508654	w 1781	2526339	595131	w 1812	5602358	1779212
w 1719	547311	88365	P 1751	1096837	798077	w 1782	626319	1467844	w 1814	6304096	1699128
w 1720	931441	83811	P 1752	1068366	627688	w 1783	1301495	701473	w 1815	8042292	2093464
w 1721	1020763	127509	P 1753	1007622	788374	P 1784	2996652	730855	P 1816	6312591	2204978
P 1722	764053	125477	P 1754	1186159	844274	P 1785	2703940	1153532	P 1817	7687328	2794634
P 1723	968570	115241	P 1755	1246776	874579	P 1786	3156687	2242038	P 1818	7342800	3195826
P 1724	1165203	100585	w 1756	796472	488880	P 1787	3430868	1551209	P 1819	7544462	2421764
P 1725	759778	93795	w 1757	1111908	845466	P 1788	3453897	1430633	P 1820	7567678	3390897
P 1726	914122	74802	w 1758	222946	922142	P 1789	3350148	1957177	P 1821	6256210	4427331
P 1727	1125829	97808	w 1759	973805	665445	P 1790	3149770	2386230	P 1822	5122993	4100693
P 1728	869474	115784									

	Years.	Imports from	Exports to
Periods of war ending.	1697	262837	[illegible]
	1712	468941	[illegible]
	1721	956104	[illegible]
	1748	968400	[illegible]
	1762	975803	[illegible]
	1783	1340164	[illegible]
	1801	4814646	[illegible]
	1815	5231522	[illegible]
Periods of peace ending.	1701	656031	[illegible]
	1717	695267	[illegible]
	1738	650679	[illegible]
	1755	1119158	[illegible]
	1774	1720363	[illegible]
	1792	3179136	[illegible]
	1802	5794906	[illegible]
	1822	7119152	[illegible]

* [The figures in the table are derived from a chart prepared by Caesar Moreau in 1824, and grounded on public documents.]

S S.—Sorts of Merchandize Exported from Calcutta and value in sicca rupees.

	1795–6.	1796–7.	1797–8.	1798–9.	1799–1800.
Piece Goods . .	94,83,284	74,26,752	57,48,617	57,74,057	1,20,01,199
Indigo . .	62,51,524	32,33,797	54,59,844	23,79,629	35,53,949
Opium . . .	13,08,360	13,31,255	10,77,961	12,55,579	28,80,593
Silk . . .	5,81,183	3,40,975	6,12,253	6,67,300	14,33,751
Sugar . . .	8,20,186	11,57,715	8,46,752	14,10,646	23,81,691
Grain . .	9,11,365	8,87,630	5,57,401	8,79,713	12,49,274
Sundries . .	10,94,229	9,79,073	8,17,381	15,66,189	22,14,348
Total	2,04,50,131	1,53,57,197	1,51,20,209	1,39,24,113	2,57,14,805

The total Private Trade Exports from Calcutta was in 1800–1, S.R. 2,80,83,816; in 1801–2, S.R. 3,12,33,107.

T T.—A Statement showing the Expenses of Cultivating Sugar-Land in Bengal by Hired Labour, together with the Cost and Amount produced in ten different Districts, in the year 1793; taken from detailed accounts of respectable native farmers. (Rice excluded in the calculation.)

Name of the District.	Rent per Biggah.	Expense of Cultivation per Biggah, including rent.	Produce per Biggah in Mds. and Seers.	Price on the Spot.	Value.	Profits per Biggah, to Cultivate.	Produce per Acre.	Expense per Acre.	Cost per cwt.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	M. S.	Rs. A	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Ts. Ct. Q.	£. s.	£. s. d.
No. 2. Dacca . . .	4 0	20 0	30 0	1 8	45 0	30 8	1 7 1	3 12	0 2 7¾
3. Burdwan . .	3 0	18 0	19 0	1 12	33 4	15 4	1 1 0	4 13	0 4 5
4. Punchaun Gong .	3 0	32 3	11 0	3 8	38 8	6 4	0 17 2	8 7	0 9 5½
5. Beerboom .	4 0	18 8	20 20	1 15	28 0	9 8	1 2 3	3 7	0 2 11¾
6. Ditto . . .	3 0	20 6	20 20	1 15	28 0	7 10	1 2 3	4 7	0 3 9½
7. Kishinagur .	2 0	20 2	14 20	2 0	29 0	8 13	0 16 0	5 2	0 6 4½
8. Baugulpore . . (Not including expense and produce per acre.)	3 0	16 7	17 20	1 2	29 0	3 8	..	..	0 4 7¾
No. 9. Purnea . .	1 8	13 12	15 0	1 0	15 0	1 3	0 9 3	2 4	0 4 6½
10. Rungpoor .	3 8	16 12	12 30	1 7	18 12	2 0	0 14 0	4 15	0 6 9½
Total of the Estimates, except the Produce and Expense per Acre of Baugulpore .	27 0	176 3	160 31	16 5	255 8	84 12	7 11 2	36 10	2 5 7¾
Medium of ditto, with the above exception . .	3 0	19 9	17 34	1 12	28 6	9 6	0 18 3	4 11	0 5 0
Medium of the Estimates, exclusive of No. 2 Dacca, and No. 4, Punchaun Gong	2 13	17 11	17 4	1 9	24 9	6 13	0 17 3	4 1	0 4 9½

U U.—Account of Experiments made at the Rum and Sugar Manufactory at Atchipore, to ascertain what the produce would be from different quantities of Jaggery of different kinds made into Rum and Sugar.

Distilled 50 maunds best Burdwan Jaggery: Produce—Rum, equal in strength to London proof, 270 gallons. Distilled 50 maunds Jaggery, from Benares: Produce—Rum, equal in strength to London proof, 246 gallons. Distilled 50 maunds of the liquid part of the Burdwan Jaggery, being that which is allowed to strain from the granulated part in the process of making sugar: Produce—Rum, equal in strength to London proof, 235 gallons.

Sugar, No. 1.—Boiled 7 maunds 24 seers dry Burdwan Jaggery, called by the natives Doolah: Produce—

	M.	S.		
Scum	1	0		
Molasses	3	15		
Sugar, of a very fine quality .	2	39		
			7	14
Loss of weight in boiling .			0	14
Maunds .			7	28
Excess in weight, being the water that strains from the clay, and mixes with the Molasses			0	4
Original weight			7	24

As 7 maunds 24 seers is to 2 maunds 39 seers, so is 100 maunds ditto to 39 maunds 5 seers 12 192-364ths.

No. 2.—Boiled 10 maunds of the best Burdwan Jaggery: Produce—

	M.	S.		
Scum	1	10		
Molasses, strained from the sugar before laying on the clay .	3	15		
Ditto, after claying . .	1	37		
Sugar, of a very good quality	2	36		
			9	28
Loss of weight in boiling .			0	11
			10	0

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X X.—Rise and Fall of Prices of East India Produce in London for Ten Years.

(From the London Mercantile Price Current, First Week in January.)

Articles.		1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	Fall from 1826 to 1835.	Rise do. 1826 to 1835.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*
Arack, Batavia	gal.	0 4 6	0 7 6	..	..	0 5 0	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 3	0 2 4	0 3 1	5	
Coffee, Mocha	cwt.	5 10 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	6 10 0	6 7 0	6 10 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	27	
Cotton, Surat	lb.	0 0 6½	0 0 5¾	0 0 5	0 0 4¾	0 0 5	0 0 5¾	0 0 5	0 0 5⅝	0 0 6¼	0 0 7¼	10	
Do. Bourbon	—	0 1 1	0 0 10	0 0 11	0 0 9¼	0 0 8½	0 0 9½	0 0 9	0 0 10	none.	none.	22	
Aloes, Epatica, dry	cwt.	18 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	16 5 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	13 0 0	12 10 0	22	
Aniseeds, star	—	3 15 0	3 15 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 10 0	4 5 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	10	
Borax, refined	—	3 0 0	2 2 0	2 5 0	2 15 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	..	3 18 0	3 4 0	..	10
Do. unrefined	—	2 15 0	1 18 0	2 5 0	..	4 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	4 2 0	3 13 0	..	9
Camphire, China	—	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 5 0	7 5 0	5 10 0	4 14 0	15 0 0	6 0 0	6 10 0	7 0 0	33	
Cardamoms, Ceylon	lb.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 2	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 10	0 1 11	0 1 8	..	83
Do. Malabar	—	0 4 0	0 6 3	0 16 0	0 9 6	0 6 0	0 5 6	0 4 6	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 2 10	20	
Castor Oil	—	0 1 2	0 1 2	0 1 2	0 2 0	0 1 3	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 0 10	..	14
China Root	cwt.	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 6 0	1 16 0	1 15 6	0 18 0	..	20
Cochineal	lb.	0 3 6	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 9	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 8	0 1 5	1 5 0	52	
Coculus Indicus	cwt.	5 0 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	1 13 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 3 0	1 0 0	0 19 0	0 9 0	80	
Columbo Root	—	9 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	5 15 0	4 0 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	1 15 0	63	
Cubebs	—	10 0 0	7 7 0	9 9 0	6 5 0	3 0 0	4 5 0	5 10 0	3 5 0	3 7 6	2 12 0	67	
Dragon's Blood	—	25 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	17 10 0	24 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	20 0 0	17 5 0	22 10 0	20	
Gall's, blue	—	6 15 0	5 0 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	3 15 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	3 8 0	6 5 0	47	
Do. white	—	6 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	43	
Gum Ammoniac	—	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	41	
Do. Animi, half scraped	—	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 6 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	..	26
Do. do. clean	—	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	12 10 0	12 5 0	12 0 0	10 10 0	8 10 0	7 12 0	..	16
Do. Arabic, fine	—	4 5 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 18 0	3 0 0	2 17 0	2 8 0	29	
Do. do. brown drop	—	2 10 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 18 0	..	..	1 18 0	2 0 0	24	
Do. Assafœtida	—	6 0 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 10 0	8 0 0	4 10 0	2 15 0	..	33
Gum Benjamin, 2d.	—	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 2 0	0 19 0	..	
Gambogium, picked	—	16 10 0	20 0 0	26 0 0	28 0 0	22 0 0	24 0 0	19 0 0	16 10 0	16 0 0	13 6 0	..	
Kino	—	16 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	25	
Lac Lake	lb.	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 0 9	none.	50	
Dye D. T.	—	0 5 6	0 4 6	0 3 9	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 4	0 2 4	0 2 3	0 2 1	0 2 3	59	
Other fine sorts	—	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 2 6	0 2 0	0 1 5	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 1 6	75	
Seed	cwt.	0 18 0	0 18 0	1 19 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 5 0	2 16 6	1 17 0	..	261
Shell, dark	—	3 15 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	6 5 0	6 10 0	5 5 0	6 0 0	5 18 0	6 12 0	..	69
— orange	—	5 0 0	4 5 0	4 10 0	5 5 0	5 15 0	8 10 0	7 10 0	7 7 0	7 0 0	6 17 0	..	47
Stick	—	3 5 0	3 5 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	2 15 0	2 13 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	18	

Myrrh	cwt.	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	16 10 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	11 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	23	
Olibanum	—	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 10 0	4 10 0	2 16 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	3 5 0	1 10 0	10	
Orpiment	—	5 5 0	5 5 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	none.	42	
Munjeet	—	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 15 0	1 1 0	1 6 0	1 8 6	1 4 6	13	
Musk China	oz.	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 6 0	1 15 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	3 15 0	1 10 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	..	100
Nux Vomica	cwt.	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 1 0	1 2 0	0 9 0	..	50
Oil of Cassia	oz.	0 0 6	0 0 5	0 0 4½	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 9	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 6	..	16
Do. Cajaputa	—	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6½	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 1 0	0 5 0	0 0 9	0 0 7	0 0 6½	..	50
Do. Cinnamon	—	0 8 6	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 14 0	0 16 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 9	5	
Do. Cloves	—	0 1 6	0 1 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 0 7	0 0 6	50	
Do. Mace expressed	—	0 0 6	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 4	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	58	
Do. Nutmegs	—	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 2 9	0 3 3	0 3 0	0 1 8	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 0 11½	0 1 1	57	
Rhubarb, Common	lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 3 6	0 3 0	..	0 1 10	2 2 0	0 1 9	38	
Dutch trimmed	—	0 5 6	..	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 4 6	0 4 0	..	0 3 4	4 0 0	0 3 3	39	
Safflower	cwt.	9 0 0	8 0 0	8 10 0	8 10 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	10 10 0	9 10 0	7 10 0	6 10 0	..	
Sago, pearl	—	3 15 0	2 10 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 13 0	2 0 0	1 16 0	2 14 0	1 1 0	0 19 0	28	
Sal Ammoniac	—	3 15 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	2 18 0	3 5 0	3 10 0	..	3 3 0	3 5 6	3 0 0	16	
Senna	lb.	0 2 6	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 2 0	0 1 8	0 2 3	0 2 2	0 1 11	0 0 10	0 0 8	23	
Terra Japonica	cwt.	2 15 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 5 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 15 0	0 14 0	27	
Turmeric, Bengal	—	1 15 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 3 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 17 0	0 12 6	57	
Do. Java	—	2 5 0	1 10 0	1 13 0	1 8 0	1 3 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 19 0	0 18 0	0 15 0	57	
Do. China	—	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 16 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	72	
Vermillion	lb.	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 11	0 3 2	0 3 3	0 3 2	0 3 3	0 2 9½	0 2 6½	13	
Indigo, purple	—	0 12 7	0 11 6	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 7 9	..	0 6 0	0 5 9	0 7 4	0 5 6	54	
Ord. and very low	—	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 4 3	0 3 3	0 2 9	0 2 3	0 2 9	0 3 1	0 3 0	50	
Mother of Pearl shells:													
China,	cwt.	6 10 0	4 10 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 10 0	4 15 0	4 4 0	3 16 6	3 7 0	55	
Scott's	—	3 10 0	..	2 15 0	3 15 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 3 0	2 0 0	1 7 0	1 1 6	42	
Nankeen, yellow	piece	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 8	0 4 3	0 4 2	0 2 10	0 2 5	0 2 9	0 2 10	48	
Do. white	—	0 3 6	0 3 10	0 3 10	..	0 2 10	0 2 6	0 2 2	0 3 6	0 3 4	0 2 5	..	
Rattans	100	0 5 0	..	0 8 6	0 7 0	0 3 6	0 9 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 5 3	0 4 10	40	
Rice, Patna	cwt.	1 7 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 16 0	0 16 6	11	
Do. Bengal, white	—	1 1 0	0 19 0	0 14 0	0 18 0	0 13 0	0 16 0	0 16 6	0 16 0	0 12 6	0 12 3	23	
Do. do. cargo	—	0 16 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	0 13 0	0 8 0	0 10 6	..	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 9	25	
Saltpetre, rough	—	1 3 6	1 3 6	1 5 0	1 4 6	1 6 0	2 0 0	1 19 0	1 17 0	1 10 6	1 4 6	..	57
Do. British refined	—	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	2 4 0	2 3 0	2 1 0	1 16 6	1 10 0	..	41
Silk, Bengal skein	—	0 14 0	1 9 8	1 0 0	1 3 11	0 17 4	0 18 0	0 16 3	..	0 17 5	0 18 3	..	16
Do. Organzine	—	1 9 0	0 5 6	0 5 0	1 6 0	1 1 6	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	34	
Spices, Cassia buds	—	12 0 0	9 5 0	5 10 0	5 5 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	4 3 0	3 15 0	3 17 0	3 9 0	68	
Cassia Lignea	—	6 10 0	6 6 0	5 6 0	4 12 0	3 10 0	3 5 0	4 18 0	3 18 0	3 15 6	3 3 0	40	
Cinnamon, 1st. quality	—	0 7 8	0 7 11	0 6 9	0 7 5	0 8 6	0 10 0	0 9 6	0 8 10	0 8 6	0 9 4	..	15
Ordinary, Ceylon	—	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 3	0 3 0	0 3 10	0 4 9	0 5 6	0 4 6	0 4 8	0 6 0	..	80
Cloves, Bourbon	—	0 2 2	0 2 6	0 1 4	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 2	0 1 0	0 0 11	0 0 11	0 0 9½	57	
Do. Amboyna	—	0 3 3	0 3 0	0 2 9	0 2 7	0 2 6	0 2 2	0 2 0	0 1 7	0 1 3	0 1 1½	51	
Ginger, Bengal	—	1 10 0	0 16 0	1 0 0	0 17 0	0 13 0	1 4 0	1 14 0	2 6 0	1 15 6	1 9 6	..	53
Do. Malabar	—	3 0 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	0 17 0	0 13 0	1 5 0	1 15 0	2 6 0	1 17 6	1 11 0	23	

Rise and Fall of Prices of East India Produce—*continued.*

Articles.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	Fall from 1825 to 1836.	Rise do. 1826 to 3825
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*
Spices, Mace . cwt.	0 5 2	0 6 0	0 5 7	0 6 5	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 5 8	0 6 4	0 7 3	0 5 7	..	22
Nutmegs, ungarbled Co's —	0 3 6	0 4 1	0 3 8	0 3 5	0 3 4	3 10 0	0 3 3	0 4 3	0 7 3	0 6 8	..	21
Pepper, black heavy . —	0 0 5¾	0 0 5	0 0 3½	0 0 3¾	0 0 3⅝	0 0 4	0 0 4½	0 0 4¼	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	26	
Do. do. light . —	0 0 5	0 0 4⅜	0 0 3⅛	0 0 3¼	0 0 3⅛	0 0 3⅜	0 0 3⅞	0 0 3⅞	0 0 3½	0 0 4	25	
Sugar:—Bengal, fine white —	1 19 0	1 18 0	1 17 0	1 18 0	1 15 0	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 11 0	23	
Low . . —	1 16 0	1 14 0	1 12 0	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 6 0	1 2 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 7 6	33	
Mauritius . . . —	1 19 0	2 0 0	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 12 0	1 13 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	2 11 0	2 14 0	18	
China and Siam . —	1 17 0	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 15 0	..	1 4 6	1 6 0	1 5 0	1 3 0	1 8 0	32	
Tea, Bohea . lb.	0 2 3	0 1 7½	0 1 7¾	0 1 8	0 1 7	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 10	0 1 8	11	
Congou, common . —	0 2 6¼	0 2 2¾	0 2 2¾	0 2 3¼	0 2 1½	0 2 1¾	0 2 2¼	0 2 1½	0 1 11	0 1 8¼	17	
Tin, Banca . cwt	4 5 6	4 2 0	3 13 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	2 18 3	29	
Tortoiseshell . —	2 9 0	2 9 0	2 19 0	2 14 0	2 10 0	2 19 0	2 16 0	3 0 0	2 1 0	1 12 0	..	22
Wood, Sanders Red . ton.	12 10 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 10 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	18 0 0	15 7 6	8 17 0	..	44
Ebony, Black . . —	23 0 0	24 0 0	..	17 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	9 0 0	10 10 0	69	
Sapan . . . —	24 0 0	24 0 0	..	12 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	22 0 0	15 0 0	13 0 0	8	
Wax, Bees' . . cwt.	..	8 0 0	6 0 0	8 10 0	6 5 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	5 8 0	6 12 0	31	

Y Y.—Specific Rates of Duty chargeable in England on Articles, the produce of British India, other Colonies and Foreign Places, in June 1835.

Articles.	British India.	British Colonies.	Foreign.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aloes .. .. lb.	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 [illegible] [illegible]
Arrowroot .. .. —	0 0 2	0 [illegible] 2	[illegible]
Assafœtida .. .. cwt.	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 [illegible]
Barilla .. .. ton.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 [illegible]
Benjamin .. .. cwt.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 [illegible]
Borax, refined .. —	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 [illegible]
Ditto, unrefined .. —	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 [illegible]
Camphor, unrefined .. —	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 [illegible]
Canes—Rattans per 1000	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 [illegible]
Ditto, walking .. —	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 [illegible]
Cardamums .. .. lb.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 [illegible]
Cinnamon .. .. —	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 1 [illegible]
Cloves .. .. —	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 [illegible]
Cochineal .. .. —	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 [illegible]
Coffee, (Sierra Leone, 9d.) —	0 0 9	0 0 6	[illegible]
Coir or Cocoa Nut Rope cwt.	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 [illegible]
Cotton Manuf. per ct. ad val.	10l. to 20l.	10l. to 20l.	10l. to [illegible]
Cotton, wool .. cwt.	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 2 [illegible]
Cubebs .. .. lb.	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 [illegible]
Ebony .. .. ton.	0 3 0	0 3 0	5 0 [illegible]
Galengal .. .. —	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6
Galls .. .. cwt.	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 [illegible]
Gamboge .. .. lb.	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 [illegible]
Ginger .. .. cwt.	0 11 0	0 11 0	2 13 [illegible]
Ditto, preserved .. lb.	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 1 [illegible]
Gums, varied .. cwt.	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 [illegible]
Hair or wool manufacture, per cent. ad val.	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 [illegible]
Hemp .. .. cwt.	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 [illegible]
Hides, dry .. .. cwt.	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 4 [illegible]
Ditto, wet .. .. —	0 1 2	0 1 2	0 2 [illegible]
Horns .. .. cwt.	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 4
Indigo .. .. lb.	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 [illegible]
Lackered Ware per ct. ad val.	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 [illegible]
Mace .. .. lb.	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 4 [illegible]
Madder Root .. cwt.	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 [illegible]
Mangoes .. .. gal.	0 1 6	0 1 6	[illegible]
Mats and Matting per cent.	5 0 0	5 0 0	20 0 [illegible]
Mother Pearl .. —	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 [illegible]
Musk .. .. oz.	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 [illegible]
Myrrh .. .. cwt.	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 [illegible]
Nutmegs .. .. lb.	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 3 [illegible]
Nux Vomica .. .. —	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 [illegible]
Olibanum .. .. cwt.	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 [illegible]
Orpiment .. .. —	1 8 6	1 8 6	1 [illegible] [illegible]
Oils, essential .. lb.	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 1 [illegible]
Oil, castor .. .. —	0 0 3	0 lb. 3	0 1 [illegible]
Oil, Cloves .. .. —	0 14 0	0 14 3	0 14 [illegible]
Oil, Cocoa Nuts' .. cwt.	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 3
Pearls .. per cent.	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 [illegible]
Pepper (Foreign India, 1s. 2d. per lb.) .. .. lb.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 [illegible]
Rhubarb .. .. —	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 [illegible]
Spice, unhusked .. cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 [illegible] [illegible]
Safflower .. .. cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 [illegible]
Sago .. .. —	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 [illegible]
Saltpetre .. .. —	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6
Sanguis Draconis .. —	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 [illegible]
Sapan and Sandal Wood ton	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 [illegible]
Senna .. .. lb.	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6
Silk, raw .. .. —	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 [illegible]
Ditto manufactured per cent.	20 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 [illegible]
Soap, hard .. .. —	1 8 0	1 8 0	4 10 [illegible]
Spirits .. .. gal.	0 15 0	0 9 0	1 2 [illegible]
Sugar .. .. cwt.	1 12 0	1 4 0	3 3 [illegible]
Teeth, Ivory .. .. —	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 [illegible]
Tin .. .. —	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 [illegible]
Tobacco, Segars .. lb.	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 [illegible]
Tortoise-shell .. —	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 2 [illegible]
Ditto manufactured .. cwt.	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 [illegible]
Turmerick .. .. —	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 10 [illegible]
Vermillion .. .. lb.	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 [illegible]
Wax, Bees', unmanuf. cwt.	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 10 [illegible]
Ditto, manufactured. .. —	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 [illegible]
Wood, Teak (for Ind. 10s.) load	0 0 1	0 10 0	1 10 0
Other goods or wares manufactured .. per cent.	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0

In order to render this document complete, I give the preceding comparison of the prices in London (*exclusive of duty*) of East India Produce, for the last eight years, with the rate of decrease or rise in price.

Z Z.—Net Import or Export of Treasure into and from the Three Ports of Calcutta, Fort St. George and Bombay, in each year, from 1813-14 to 1832-33 inclusive.

Years.	Company's Accounts.				Private Account.				Total Company's and Privates.			
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.	S. R.
1813-14	..	22,97,880*	..	22,97,880*	54,41,288	2,28,117	4,85,636*	51,83,769	51,41,288	20,69,763*	4,85,636*	28,85,889
1814-15	..	4,69,243*	39,216	4,30,027*	95,31,819	4.28,891	11,78,005	1,11,38,715	95,31,819	40.352*	12,17,221	1,07,08,688
1815-16	..	161*	1,36,486	1,36,325	1,80,18,321	1,63,860	42,20,342	2,24,02,523	1,80,18,321	1,63,699	43,56,828	2,25,38,848
1816-17	76,99,554	144*	..	76,99,410	3,16,82,985	8,73,203	55,53,943	2,81,10,131	3,93,82,539	8,73,059	55,53,943	4,58,09,541
1817-18	9,51,130	88*	80,034	10,31,076	3,17,09,779	9,31,124	88,61,504	4,15,02,407	3,26,50,609	9,31,036	89,41,538	4,25,33,483
1818-19	19,76,657	1,081*	..	19,75,576	4,69,12,956	17,13,002	1,46,32,391	6,32,58,349	4,88,89,613	17,11,921	1,46,32,391	6,52,33,925
1819-20	61,86,415	2,543*	2,26,974*	59,56,898	3,13,60,689	..	47,10,836	3,60,71,525	3,75,47,104	2,543*	44,83,862	4,20,28,423
1820-21	12,17,282	2,366*	2,17,698*	9,97,218	2,12,60,596	16,83,310	41,74,719	2,71,18,625	2,24.77,878	16,80,944	39,57,021	2,81,15,843
1821-22	1,13,16,410*	28,13,819*	67,670*	1,41,97,699*	2,03,74,551	16,20,825	32,51,805	2,52,47,181	90,58,141	11,92,994*	31,84,135	1,10,49,282
1822-23	..	2,510*	28,46,239*	28,48,749*	1,70,52,507	20,95,634	39,24,521	2,30,72,662	1,70,52,507	20,93,124	10,78,282	2,02,23,913
1823-24	62,94,526*	51,38,476*	8,63,145*	1,22,96,147*	1,17,24,118	8,780*	41,62,614	1,58,77,952	54,29,592	51,47,256*	32,99,469	35,81,805
1824-25	9,27,221*	17,82,029*	..	27,09,250*	87,19,973	7,70,647	49,90,620	1,44,81,230	77,92,752	10,11,392*	49,90,620	1,17,71,980
1825-26	1,57,968	45,69,399*	..	44,11,431*	1,01,13,299	9,02,214	92,88,098	2,03,03,611	1,02,71,267	36,67,185*	92,88,098	1,58,92,180
1826-27	42,61,976	10,51,084	..	53,13,060	69,11,320	1,06,731	79,83,172	1,50,01,223	1,11,73,296	11,57,815	79,83,172	2,03,14,283
1827-28	18,81,822*	28,29,000*	..	47,10,912*	1,15,40,417	7,45,850	1,06,25,615	2,29,11,882	96,58,595	20,83,240*	1,06,25,615	1,82,00,970
1828-29	14,33,984	2,81,373*	..	11,62,611	33,61,349	1,37,351	96,49,071	1,31,47,771	47,95,333	1,44,022*	96,49,071	1,43,00,382
1829-30	7,92,747	40,50,834*	..	32,58,087*	73,77,185	3,90,413*	78,16,069	1,48,02,841	81,69,932	44,41,247*	78,16,069	1,15,44,754
1830-31	4,93,322	..	..	4,93,322	22,13,790	11,900	72,13,938	94,39,628	27,07,112	11,900	72,13,938	99,32,950
1831-32	73,89,815*	21,10,298*	..	95,00,113*	5,10,823*	11,53,479*	46,73,325	30,09,050	79,00,638*	32,63,777*	46,73,352	64,91,063*
1832-33	12,82,940*	2,40,964*	..	15,23,904*	13,79,512*	15,10,079*	28,99,407	9,816	26,62,452*	17,51,043*	28,99,407	15,14,086*

Note.—The sums marked with an asterisk denote the net exports.

Note.—In this account, Madras and Bombay are converted into sicca rupees, at the bullion rate of 106.62 to 100.

3 A.—Trade between India and China (Private Ships.)

Years.	Tonnage.	Value Imports.	Value Exports.	Total Value.
	Tons.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1813	10668	6035128	3861916	9897044
1814	14659	7302745	4954112	12256857
1815	11906	6991681	4337016	11328697
1816	20172	7682500	6765269	14447769
1817	27008	11081600	5562100	16643700
1818	21511	11999272	6814874	18814146
1819	13873	9459932	6134692	15594624
1820	14987	10127718	5576494	15704312
1821	21872	9170294	6170033	15340327
1822	18011	13268249	4397701	17665950
1823	13439	11073010	6633599	17706609
1824	20074	11024559	5799009	16823568
1825	21748	15700878	9605089	25305967
1826	26424	15709232	8326252	24035484
1827	28249	15845643	9656767	25502410
1828	28282	16373228	10957814	27331042
1829	..	18447147	12921153	31368300
	Total.	197292816	116773889	315741802

3 B.—TABLE OF EASTERN COINS.

[Prepared at the Assay Office, Calcutta Mint, in November, 1832, by H. H. Wilson, Esq., Assay Master.]

The following tables comprise the weight, standard, pure contents, intrinsic value, and mint price of most of the gold and silver coins current in various parts of India, and of a few European coins imported into that country.

The weight and pure contents are expressed in troy grains. The standard of the gold is valued in carats, of the silver in pennyweights, and their respective subdivisions; a quarter of a carat grain and a half pennyweight being the lowest limit of valuation. The relative standard, or the betterness and worseness, has reference to the standard of the Calcutta coins, which both gold and silver are composed of 11 parts fine, and 1 of alloy; or, in the terms of the tables, the gold of 22 carats pure and 2 carats alloy, and the silver of 220 pennyweights (11 oz.) fine, and 20 pennyweights (1 oz.) alloy.

The intrinsic value of the coins is the relative value of their pure metal, as compared with the value of the pure contents of the gold mohur and Calcutta rupee. The mint price is what they would realize in the Calcutta mint, after paying any charges for refinage, should such be necessary in consequence of inferiority of standard, and a deduction from the nett value of two per cent. as coinage duty.

The intrinsic value and mint price have been calculated upon 100 pieces of each kind of currency, as the most convenient mode of expressing their valuation. The silver coins are valued in rupees; the gold in gold mohurs and decimal parts; to determine the value of these in rupees, it is only necessary, for the regulation value, to multiply the mint price by 16; for the Bazar price, by the price of the day; thus, the first item of the gold table, or Ahmedy Pagoda, may be valued:

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	A.	P.
100 Pieces	=Mrs. 91.067	at 16 the Regn. rate	=1457.082	or per piece,	14	9	2
100 Ditto	=Mrs. 91.067	at 17 the Baza. rate	=1548.139	or per piece,	15	7	8

TABLE OF GOLD COINS.

NAME.	Weight.	Standard.	Pure Contents	Intrinsic Value of 100.	Mint Price of 100.	NAME.	Weight.	Standard.	Pure Contents	Intrinsic Value of 100.	Mint Price of 100.
	Troy Grs.	Cs. Ct. Grs.	Troy Grs.	G. Mrs.	G. Mrs.		Troy Grs	Cs. Ct. Grs.	Troy Grs.	G. Mrs.	G. Mrs.
Ahmedy Mohur	207·000	Wo. 1 2¼	176·273	93 937	91·067	Getty Fanam	5·387	Wo. 11 1½	2·385	1·271	1·149
Akberi Mohur	159·000	*Br. 2 0	159 000	84·732	83·037	Goolgi Fanam	5·615	Wo. 10 1	2·149	1·465	1·335
Anandray Pagoda	52·462	Wo. 4 3¾	37·297	19·876	18·976	Gopali ditto, old	5·150	Wo. 16 2	1·180	0·629	0·506
Aparunj Fanam	2·680	Wo. 0 2	2·400	1·279	1·248	Ditto ditto, new	5·150	Wo. 16 0	1·288	0·686	0·569
Arialur ditto	5·337	Wo. 11 2	2·335	1·244	1·124	Great Britain Guinea	129·500	Standard.	118·700	63·258	61·995
Assam Mohur	173·500	Wo. 5 0¾	121·540	64·769	61·398	Ditto Sovereign	123·250	Standard.	113·100	60·271	59·003
Ditto old	173·000	Wo. 2 2¼	140·112	74·666	71·112	Harpanhalli Pagoda	50·765	Wo. 3 2¼	38·999	20·783	20·003
Bangalore Pagoda	52·869	Wo. 2 2¼	42·818	22·818	21·982	Ditto ditto, new	51·100	Wo. 3 0	40·454	21·558	20 760
Behaderi ditto	52·713	Wo. 1 2¾	44·614	23·775	23 047	Hyderabad Mohur	172·180	Br. 1 0¼	165·454	88·171	86·409
Benares Mohur	168·437	Br. 1 1	163·173	86 956	85·216	Ikeri Pagoda, old	52 403	Wo. 2 1¾	42·714	22·762	22·057
Batavian Mohur, 1783	242·600	Wo. 3 1¼	188·899	100·665	96·910	Ditto ditto, new	52·500	Wo. 1 3	44·297	23·606	22·883
Ditto ditto 1796	243·600	Wo. 4 0	182·700	97·361	93·083	Jemsheri ditto	52·000	Wo. 1 3	43·875	23 380	22·666
Ditto ditto ditto	244·250	Wo. 5 0	173·010	92·198	88·016	Jaynagar Mohur	174·987	Br. 0 2	164·050	87·428	85·676
Bombay ditto, old	177·000	Br. 0 3¼	168·703	89·903	88·105	Johannese	222·500	Wo. 0 0¼	203·379	108·381	105·682
Ditto ditto, new	179·000	†Br. 0 0¼	164·680	87·759	85·935	Kall Fanam	5·437	Wo. 13 2	1·925	1·026	0·902
Ditto ditto, old	174·987	Wo. 2 0	145·823	77·709	75·352	Lucknow Mohur	166·000	Br. 1 3¼	164·703	87·771	86·016
Ditto Rupee	14 505	Wo. 1 0½	12·616	6·723	6·554	Ditto	166·000	Br. 1 1¾	162·109	86·388	84·662
Chakri Fanam	5·310	Wo. 16 0	1·328	0·708	0·586	Madras Pagoda	45·828	Standard.	42·009	22·387	21·940
Contarai ditto	5·850	Wo. 8 0	3·413	1·819	1·685	Double ditto	91·636	Standard.	84·000	44·764	43·869
Calcutta Mohur, old	190·804	Br. 1 3¾	189·403	100·934	98·915	Ditto ditto	91·408	Br. 0 0⅛	83·912	44·717	43·823
Ditto ditto new	204·710	Standard.	187·651	100·000	98·000	Madras single ditto	45·732	Br. 0 9⅛	41·980	22·371	22·183
Darwar Pagoda	50·522	Wo. 3 3	38·418	20·473	19·700	Ditto Star ditto	52·403	Wo. 3 0	41·486	22·108	21·290
Delhi Mohur	167·000	Br. 1 2¼	163·956	87·373	85·625	Ditto ditto	52·500	Wo. 1 1½	45·117	24·043	23·311
Doorbadi Pagoda	50·530	Wo. 2 2¼	40·965	21·830	21·030	Ditto ditto	52·307	Wo. 2 3½	41·682	22·213	21·393
Doorgy ditto	51·550	Wo. 2 1	42·421	22·606	21·908	Ditto Rupee	180·000	‡Standard.	165·000	87·929	86·172
Ditto ditto	51·460	Wo. 4 0¼	38·461	20·496	19·594	Mohammed Shahi Pagoda, old	50·532	Wo. 2 3¾	40·136	21 388	20·598
Doubloon (Spanish)	416·500	Wo. 0 2	373·115	198·834	193·860	Ditto ditto new	45·296	Wo. 4 0	33·972	18 104	17·309
Ditto, 1786 to 1826	417·000	Wo. 1 0½	362·703	193 286	188·422	Moidore	124·000	Standard.	113·666	60·573	59·363
Ditto Chili, 1823	417·000	Wo. 1 0¼	363·789	193·865	188·990	Naidee Pagoda	52·825	Wo. 1 3	44·571	23·752	23·026
Ditto Colombia, 1826	417·000	Wo. 1 3	351·844	187·552	181·753	Ditto Half	26·038	Wo. 2 0	21·698	11·563	11·208
Ditto Peru	417·000	Wo. 1 0½	362·704	193·286	188·422	Pedatola Pagoda	52·500	Wo. 1 2½	44·570	23·751	23·027
Dutch Ducat	53·500	Br. 1 2¼	52·535	27·996	27·430	Paliapet ditto	51·800	Wo. 8 3	28·598	15·240	14·067
Faruki Pagoda	52·900	Wo. 1 1⅛	45·323	24·153	23·417	Panchkol Fanam	5 615	Wo. 10 2¾	26·466	14·104	12·815

* The standard of this coin is not from actual assay, but its reputed purity. It is no doubt of a high value, though not absolutely pure.

† By Regulation, the standard of the Bombay Mohur is 92 parts fine in 100, which is a trifle better than the reported standard; the pure contents are assumed as the same.

‡ The present gold coin of the Madras Mint.

TABLE OF GOLD COINS. (*Continued.*)

NAME.	Weight.	Standard.	Pure Contents	Intrinsic Value of 100.	Mint Price of 100.	NAME.	Weight.	Standard.	Pure Contents	Intrinsic Value of 100.	Mint Price of 100.
	Troy Grs.	Cs. Ct. Grs.	Troy Gr.	G. Mrs.	G. Mrs.		Troy Grs.	Cs. Ct. Grs.	Troy Gr.	G. Mrs.	G. Mrs.
Poona Mohur	159·546	*Br. 2 0	159·546	85·023	83·323	Sultani Pagoda	52·403	Wo. 1 2¾	44·351	23·635	22·912
Porto Novo Pagoda	52·215	Wo. 7 3½	30·731	16·390	15·175	Sunamula Mohur	178 256	Wo. 0 0⅓	162·473	86·582	84·424
Pulkbunder ditto	51·500	Wo. 1 2	43·989	23·442	22·727	Surat ditto	178·730	Standard.	163·835	87·307	85·563
Rasi Mohur	167·500	Br. 0 3¼	159·212	84·845	83·148	Ditto ditto	174·987	Wo. 1 0½	152·202	81·109	89·068
Ditto ditto	121·648	Wo. 4 3¾	86·484	46·087	44·001	Ditto ditto	178·261	Wo. 1 0	161·533	86·096	83·942
Sadakee Pagoda	105·750	Wo. 1 2	90·328	48·136	46·667	Ditto ditto	178 000	Br. 0 2¾	168·266	89·669	87·876
Salem Fanam	4·688	Wo. 15 1¼	1·306	0·696	0·587	Ditto ditto	178·000	Wo. 0 2	159·458	84·976	82·850
Satari Pagoda	50·000	Wo. 3 3	38·021	20·262	19·497	Tanjore Fanam	5·460	Wo. 15 0	1·595	0·848	0·720
Sharekani ditto	49·500	Wo. 1 3	41·766	22·257	21·575	Toman or Persian Coin	73·000	Br. 1 0¼	70·148	37·382	36·635
Scott ditto	52·230	Wo. 6 3	33·188	17·686	16·583	Travancore Pagoda	51·000	Wo. 2 1½	41·703	22·224	21·492
Sooly Fanam	5·155	Wo. 16 0	1·289	0·686	0·568	Venetian Sequin 1	52·403	Br. 1 3¾	52·266	27·853	27·296
Stravanur Pagoda	50·455	Wo. 2 0¾	41·651	22·196	21·511	Ditto 2	52·869	Br. 1 2¾	52·180	27·807	27·251
Ditto	51·500	Wo. 4 0	38·625	20·583	19·679	Venkatapeti Pagoda	51·467	Wo. 3 3	39·136	20·856	20·070
Star Pagoda, see Madras						Viraraya Fanam	5·847	Wo. 10 3¼	2·725	1·452	1·319
St. Thome Pagoda	75·328	Br. 0 3¼	71·601	38·159	37·394	Wodiar ditto	5·436	Wo. 11 2	2·378	1·267	1·149
Subari Half ditto	26·201	Wo. 1 1¼	22·585	12·036	11·670						

TABLE OF SILVER COINS.

NAME.	Weight.	Standard.	Pure Contents	Intrinsic Value of 100.			Mint Price of 100.			NAME.	Weight.	Standard.	Pure Contents	Intrinsic Value of 100.			Mint Price of 100.		
	Troy grs.	Dwts.	Troy gr.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.		Troy grs.	Dwts.	Troy gr.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Agra Rupee	171·625	Br. 7	162·328	92	4	5	90	6	11	Aracan (or Mug)	162·382	Wo. 81⅓	93·708	53	4	3	49	11	5
Ajmere ditto										Arcot (Company's)	176 400	Br. 7½	167·213	95	0	9	93	2	4
Ditto 1st sort	168·600	Wo. 11	146·823	83	7	4	81	12	8	Ditto (ditto)	176·500	Br. 7½	167·307	95	1	7	93	3	2
Ditto 2d sort	168·175	Wo. 27½	134·890	76	10	10	73	9	7	Ditto (ditto), 1759	177·250	Br. 10	169·865	96	8	11	94	10	0
Ditto 3d sort	168·000	Wo. 21	139·300	79	2	11	76	6	8	Ditto (ditto), 1782	174·000	Br. 11	167·475	95	3	2	93	4	8
Ahmedabad ditto	177·400	Wo. 15½	151·159	85	14	9	83	2	0	Ditto (ditto), 1788	177·250	Br. 11	170·603	96	15	7	95	0	7
Ditto	178·000	Wo. 4½	159·829	90	13	7	89	0	6	Ditto, New	188·000	Wo. 4	169·200	96	2	10	94	4	1
Ditto	179·920	Wo. 17½	151·815	86	4	8	83	6	8	Ditto, Old	172·386	Br. 4½	161·253	91	10	7	89	13	3
Ditto (New)	180·750	Wo. 15	154·391	87	12	2	84	4	7	† Ditto, 6th Sun	171·469	Br. 3½	159·681	90	12	3	88	15	3
Ditto (Halee)	174·770	Br. 12	168·945	96	0	6	94	1	10	Ditto, New	184·112	Wo. 3	168·135	95	9	2	93	10	7
Allahabad	172·032	Standard.	157·696	89	10	3	87	13	6	Ditto, Cuttack	173·887	Br. 9	165·917	94	5	0	92	6	10
Alemgiri, 1759	179·500	Br. 16	176.508	100	5	4	98	5	3	Ditto, French	173·126	Br. 9½	165·552	94	1	8	92	3	7
Anashahi of Caira	176·250	Wo. 7½	156 055	88	11	4	86	6	4	Ditto, Gernall	172·210	Br. 7	162·882	92	9	5	90	13	8
Ditto (Pillad)	177·250	Wo. 14½	151·770	86	4	4	83	7	9	Ditto, Jehazi	173·573	Br. 7½	162·553	93	8	5	91	10	6

* This is taken from the Bombay Table.

† These are coins assayed in 1832, as forming the chief circulation of the district of Chittagong; they are no doubt the same originally as the preceding, being lighter from being longer in use, and a little worse from being perhaps mixed with some of the inferior sorts.

TABLE OF SILVER COINS (*continued.*)

NAME.	Weight.	Standard.	Pure Contents	Intrinsic Value of 100.			Mint Price of 100.		
	Troy Grs.	Dwts.	Troy Grs.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Arcot Phurshi . .	172·776	Br. 7½	163·777	93	1	7	91	3	10
Ditto, Uncertain .	169·335	Wo. 17½	142·876	81	3	5	78	8	2
Aurungabad . .	170·861	Wo. 23½	139·892	79	8	4	76	9	7
Ankusi . . .	172·000	Br. 3½	160.175	91	0	9	89	3	7
Ditto, New . .	173·500	Br. 2½	160·840	91	6	11	89	9	8
Asam, Miscellaneous	174·052	Br. 8	165 348	93	15	10	92	1	9
Ditto, of Rudra Sinh .	173·200	Br. 15	169·592	96	6	7	94	7	9
Ditto, Siva . .	173·400	Br. 13	168·343	95	11	1	93	12	5
Ditto, Pramatta .	169·900	Br. 12	164·237	93	5	9	91	7	10
Ditto, Rajendra . .	173.900	Br. 12½	168·466	95	12	2	93	13	6
Ditto, Lakshmi . .	173·500	Br. 13	168·439	95	11	11	93	13	3
Ditto, Gourinauth .	174·200	Br. 10	166 942	94	14	4	93	0	0
Ditto, Ditto . .	174·000	Br. 6	163·850	93	2	2	91	4	4
Ditto, Bharat . .	174·750	Br. 11½	168·561	95	13	0	93	14	4
Ashashahi . .	176·500	Wo. 11	153·702	87	5	11	74	4	6
Balashahi . .	169·211	Wo. 8½	149·117	84	11	4	82	4	7
Ditto . . .	162·144	Wo. 5½	144·916	82	6	0	80	11	8
Ditto . . .	169·000	Wo. 6	150 692	85	10	6	83	15	1
Bareilly . . .	171·000	Br. 5½	160 669	91	5	3	89	8	0
Ditto . . .	171·900	Br. 4½	160·798	91	6	5	89	9	2
Ditto, 1832 . .	169·950	Br. 5	159·328	90	9	1	88	12	1
Baroach . . .	177·500	Wo. 8½	156·422	88	14	8	86	5	1
Ditto, Old . .	177·060	Br. 7½	167·838	95	6	6	93	8	0
Batavia, 1763 . .	199·000	Wo. 20½	165·417	94	0	5	90	12	3
Ditto, 1803 . .	204·000	Wo. 30½	161·075	91	9	0	87	7	6
Bombay* (1) . .	179·000	Br.Grs. 19 1·5	164·680	93	9	9	91	11	10
Do., Calcutta coined(2)	179·000	Br.Grs. 19 1·5	164·680	93	9	9	91	11	10
Bombay (3) . .	180·000	Standard.	165·000	23	12	8	91	14	8
Ditto, Old . .	178·330	Br. 12	172·386	97	15	10	96	0	6
Ditto, ditto . .	178·747	Wo. 2½	161·989	92	1	3	90	3	9
Benares . . .	175·009	Br. 11 6-10	168·875	95	15	11	94	1	2
Ditto . . .	175·000	Br. 12	169·167	96	2	7	94	3	9
Ditto . . .	174·764	Br. 9½	166.999	94	14	10	92	0	5

NAME.	Weight.	Standard.	Pure Contents	Intrinsic Value of 100.			Mint Price of 100.		
	Troy Grs.	Dwts.	Troy Grs.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Bhilera . . .	168·900	Wo. 21½	139·694	79	6	6	76	9	9
Bhilsa . . .	169·625	Wo. 12½	146·655	83	5	10	80	11	6
Ditto, Old . .	169·014	Wo. 16½	143·310	81	7	4	78	12	6
Ditto, New . .	173·610	Br. 6½	163·468	92	14	9	91	14	4
Bhurtpore . .	171·863	Br. 10	164·702	93	9	11	91	12	0
Bikaner . . .	174·000	Br. 11	167·475	95	3	2	93	4	8
Bindrabun . .	156·673	Wo. 19½	130·887	74	6	5	71	13	9
Boondee, 1819 . .	171.560	Wo. 7	152·259	86	8	9	84	6	10
Ditto, 1825 . .	162·820	Br. 7	163·459	92	14	8	91	0	11
Bhopal . . .	171·383	Wo. 6	152·817	86	13	10	85	2	10
Ditto . . .	169·250	Wo. 6½	150·562	85	9	4	83	9	10
Brazil Pataka . .	407·991	Wo. 5	365·492	207	12	1	203	9	7
Brodera, Old . .	178·500	Wo. 1½	162·509	92	6	0	90	8	5
Ditto, New . .	178·500	Wo. 7	158·419	90	0	10	87	13	6
Bassora . . .	280 000	Wo.117.0	120·167	68	4	11	62	10	5
Belapuri . . .	171·820	Wo. 14½	147.1208	83	10	1	80	14	10
Batore . . .	171·300	Wo. 10½	149.888	85	3	2	82	9	0
Babasaye . .	177·000	Wo. 14½	151 556	86	2	5	83	5	10
Berhampore . .	178·800	Br. 8½	170·233	96	12	3	94	13	3
Bagalcota . .	172·300	Wo. 5	154·352	87	11	10	85	15	9
Bunder, Tunksal .	163 789	Br. 8½	155·928	88	10	2	86	13	11
Ditto, Gurnall .	174·663	Br. 9	166·659	94	11	9	92	13	5
Calcutta Rupee . .	191·916	Standard.	175·923	100	0	0	†99	0	0
Calpee . . .	169·075	Wo. 11½	146.884	83	7	11	80	14	0
Cambay . . .	178·000	Wo. 15	152·042	86	6	10	83	9	11
Ceylon . . .	134·000	Wo. 24	109·433	62	3	3	59	13	4
Ditto . . .	138·323	Wo. 5	123·914	70	7	0	69	0	5
Chanda, 1 . .	166.417	Wo. 13	143·135	81	9	5	78	15	10
Ditto, 2 . . .	169·700	Wo. 4	152·730	86	13	1	85	1	4
Chanderi . . .	173·000	Br. 1½	159·665	90	12	2	88	15	1
Chandouri . .	179·700	Wo. 1	154·851	88	0	4	86	4	2
Chandore, 1 . .	172·000	Br. 1	158.383	90	0	6	88	3	8
Ditto 2 . . .	168·700	Wo. 2½	152·884	86	14	6	85	2	8

* This coin like the gold Mohurs, was of the standard of 92 fine and eight of alloy, but in 1829 was altered to that of No. 3, in order to equalize the value of the Madras, Bombay, and Furruckabad rupees.

† Short-weight rupees of the Calcutta currency, when brought for re-coinage, are charged a duty of only 1 per cent.

TABLE OF SILVER COINS (continued).

NAME.	Weight.	Standard.	Pure Contents.	Intrinsic Value of 100.	Mint Price of 100.
	Troy Grs.	dwts.	Troy Grs.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Chandrapur . . .	163·000	Wo. 19	136·513	77 9 7	74 15 5
Ditto	166·500	Wo. 5	149·156	84 12 7	83 1 5
Chatrapur . . .	169·000	Wo. 8½	148·931	84 10 6	82 3 0
Chalaoni . . .	160 707	Wo. 27	129·235	73 7 5	70 8 10
Ditto Suluki . . .	169·472	Wo. 28½	135·224	76 13 10	73 10 11
Chandoli . . .	170·153	Wo. 14½	145 693	82 13 1	80 2 3
Chinsuri . . .	172·500	Br. 3	160·281	91 3 0	89 5 10
Chitore	169·575	Wo. 28½	135·307	76 14 7	73 11 8
Chounda . . .	164·850	Wo. 13	142·183	80 13 2	78 3 11
Chuppa . . .	172·500	Br. 6	162·439	92 5 4	90 7 9
Chambagondee . .	171·000	Wo. 15	146·063	83 0 5	80 6 0
Calany	172·665	Wo. 24	141·009	80 2 6	77 2 11
Chourasi (Ekeri) . .	171·755	Wo. 3½	154·937	88 1 2	86 4 11
Cuttack . . .	172·180	Br. 6½	162·328	92 4 4	90 6 9
Dacca	179·300	Br. 12	173·323	98 8 4	96 8 10
Deeg	169·700	Wo. 7½	150·255	85 6 7	83 3 0
Delhi	172·400	Br. 13	167 372	95 2 3	93 3 10
Ditto, 38 Sun . .	172·800	Br. 3	160·560	91 4 3	89 7 1
Ditto, Mohammed Shahi	173·300	Br. 12½	167·884	95 6 11	93 8 5
Ditto	173·000	Br. 6½	163·269	92 12 11	90 15 3
Dollar, Spanish, 1793 .	415·000	Wo. 3	375·229	213 4 8	209 0 5
Ditto ditto, 1810–11 .	415·028	Wo. 5½	370·931	210 13 7	206 10 1
Ditto ditto, 1812 and since*	415·000	Wo. 4½	372·635	211 13 1	207 9 4
Ditto, North American .	415·000	Wo. 5	372·215	211 9 3	207 5 7
English Shilling . .	87·250	Br. 2	80·700	45 13 0	44 14 5
French 5 Franc . .	384·500	Wo. 4½	345·249	196 4 0	192 5 3
Etawa	171·800	Br. 1½	158·557	90 2 1	88 5 2
Futteh Ali, or Persian, No. 1	157·714	Br. 7	149·171	84 12 8	83 1 6
Ditto, ditto, No. 2 .	143·389	Br. 9½	137·116	77 15 1	76 6 2
Furruckabad . . .	173·000	Br. 91-5th	165·215	93 14 7	92 6 0
Ditto	180·009	Standard.	165·000	93 12 8	91 14 8
Ditto (Old) . . .	170·780	Br. 6	160·817	91 6 1	89 9 4
Ditto					

NAME.	Weight.	Standard.	Pure Contents.	Intrinsic Value of 100.	Mint Price of 100.
	Troy Grs.	Dwts.	Troy Grs	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Generali . . .	167·200	Wo. 8	147·693	83 15 3	81 10 3
Ghutsun . . .	173·310	Br. 9	165·367	94 0 0	92 1 11
Goher Shahi (11 Sun) .	171·700	Wo. 0½	157·034	89 4 2	87 7 7
Ditto (12 Sun) .	170·000	Wo. 11	148·042	84 2 5	81 8 5
Goher Shahi Trisuli .	171·725	Wo. 2½	155 626	88 7 5	86 11 1
Gokul	172·800	Br. 3	160·560	91 4 3	89 7 0
Gopal Shahi . . .	172·500	Br. 3	160·281	91 1 9	89 4 7
Gooroomutkul (Bagh Chalani) 1† . . .	172·300	Wo. 24½	140·353	79 12 6	76 12 8
Ditto ditto 2 . .	172·000	Wo. 18½	144·408	82 1 5	79 5 0
Ditto ditto 3 . .	171·500	Wo. 26½	138·272	78 9 7	75 8 4
Ditto ditto 4 . .	170·800	Wo. 27	137·352	78 1 2	74 8 9
Ditto (Shuhur Chalani) 1	172·000	Wo. 16½	145·842	82 14 5	80 2 9
Ditto ditto . . 2	172·000	Wo. 16½	145·842	82 14 5	80 2 9
Ditto ditto . . 3	171·000	Wo. 14½	146·419	83 3 8	80 8 8
Ditto ditto . . 4	170·100	Wo. 27½	136·434	77 8 10	74 7 0
Ditto (Hookum Chalani)	170·000	Wo. 39½	127·854	72 10 10	68 13 11
Govind Bukhshi (Bagh Chalani) . . .	170·800	Wo. 20	142 333	80 14 6	78 1 11
Ditto (Shuhur Chalani)	171·500	Wo. 25	139·344	79 3 4	76 3 4
Ditto (Hookum Chalani)	170·500	Wo. 19	142·794	81 2 8	78 6 6
Ditto (1831) . .	170·500	Wo. 24	139·208	79 2 1	76 3 5
Ditto (ditto) . .	170·500	Wo. 26	137·821	78 5 6	75 4 11
Ditto (1832) . .	169·380	Wo. 25	137·621	78 3 8	75 4 3
Gomanshahi (or Boondee 1819) . . .	171·250	Standard.	156·979	89 3 9	87 7 2
Ditto 1825 . . .	172·980	Br. 5	162·168	92 2 11	90 5 5
Gualior . . .	171·300	Br. 6	161·308	91 11 1	89 13 9
German Crown . .	430·453	Wo. 20½	357·814	203 6 4	196 5 6
Guilder . . .	161·000	Wo. 1½	144·529	82 2 6	80 8 2
Thoomka Goher Shahi .	174·180	Br. 7	164·745	93 10 4	91 12 4
Chowra ditto . .	174·430	Br. 11½	168·252	95 10 3	93 11 8
Ditto ditto, 16 Sun .	174·520	Br. 8½	166·158	94 7 2	92 8 11
Trisuli ditto . .	173·050	Br. 4½	161·874	92 0 3	90 2 10

* The Dollars of the independent states of Mexico, Bolivia, Chili, and Peru, are of the same weight and value as the Spanish Dollar.

† See Hyderabad.

TABLE OF SILVER COINS—*continued.*

NAME.	Weight.	Standard.	Pure Contents	Intrinsic Value of 100.	Mint Price of 100.
	Troy Grs.	Dwts.	Troy Grs.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Gourshahi	173·500	Br. 8½	165·187	93 14 4	92 0 4
Hali	173·340	Br. 5	162·500	92 5 11	90 8 4
Hatras	171·600	Br. 9	163·735	93 1 2	91 3 5
Holkar Shahi	168·600	Wo. 1	153·847	87 7 3	85 11 3
Hukari	172·600	Wo. 22½	142·035	80 11 10	77 13 3
Hurda	172·586	Standard.	158·204	89 14 10	82 2 1
Hyderabad, 1, Bagh Chalani, Residency Curr.	174·100	Wo. 17	147·026	83 9 2	80 15 0
Hyderabad, 2, Shuhur Chalani, or City Curr.	173·500	Wo. 17	146·752	83 6 8	80 11 6
Do. 3, Hookum Chalani, or Authorised Currency	170·500	Wo. 18½	143·149	81 5 11	78 9 11
Ditto (Calcutta coined) 1823	173·377	Wo. 18	145·926	82 15 2	80 2 8
Ditto ditto (1831)	173·000	Wo. 25	140·563	79 14 5	76 14 0
Ditto ditto 1832 (Bagh Chalani)	172·660	Wo. 21	143·164	81 15 2	78 8 8
Ditto ditto Shuhur Chalani	170·200	Wo. 35	131·193	74 9 2	70 14 1
Indore (1819)	172·000	Br. 7½	163·042	92 10 10	90 13 3
Ditto (1832)	172·900	Br. 6	162·813	92 8 9	90 11 2
Imami	175·244	Br. 10½	168·307	95 10 9	93 12 2
Jalound	168·800	Wo. 12	146·292	83 2 6	80 8 7
Jagadhari	165·300	Wo. 12½	142·916	81 3 10	78 10 7
Jhansi	170·000	Wo. 15½	144·854	82 5 5	79 10 6
Jund	168·500	Wo. 19	141·119	80 3 5	77 7 10
Jubbelpur	167·384	Wo. 6	149·250	84 13 5	83 2 3
Jodpur, 1	174·000	Br. 9½	166·388	94 9 3	92 11 0
Ditto, 2	168·300	Wo. 26	136·043	77 5 3	75 12 6
Jypur	174·000	Br. 12	168·200	95 9 9	93 11 2
Jydur, 1	173·500	Br. 6	163·379	92 13 11	91 0 2
Ditto, 2	172·000	Br. 5½	161·608	91 13 9	90 0 5
Karhana	172·800	Wo. 18	145·440	82 10 9	79 14 5
Kerauli	171·375	Br. 8½	163·163	92 11 11	90 14 3
Kora	170·500	Wo. 14	146·346	83 3 0	80 8 2

NAME.	Weight.	Standard.	Pure Contents	Intrinsic Value of 100.	Mint Price of 100.
	Troy Grs.	Dwts.	Troy Grs.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Kora, 8 Sun	170·500	Wo. 6	152·029	86 6 8	84 11 0
Ditto, 12 Sun	170·500	Wo. 10½	148·832	84 9 7	81 15 6
Kosa	171·640	Wo. 32	134·451	76 6 10	72 14 2
Kota	172·650	Br. 13½	167·974	95 7 8	93 9 1
Ditto (1825)	174·020	Br. 14	169·670	96 7 1	94 8 3
Kosi	167·050	Wo. 18	140·600	79 14 9	77 3 10
Lalagora	171·500	Wo. 6½	152·147	86 7 9	84 11 7
Larin	74·500	Br. 11½	71·862	40 13 10	40 0 9
Lucknow (Old), or Mutchee Shahi	172·326	Br. 12	166·582	94 11 9	92 12 8
Ditto ditto	172·123	Br. 11	165·668	94 2 9	92 4 7
Do. (New), or Shir Shahi	172·123	Br. 7½	163·158	92 11 11	90 14 3
Ditto (1831)	172·123	Br. 8	163·517	92 15 2	91 1 5
Ditto (New), Hij. 1259	172·123	Br. 6½	162·441	92 5 4	90 7 9
Ditto ditto 1240	172·123	Br. 6	162·082	92 2 1	90 4 7
Ditto (New) (1831)	171·237	Br. 11			
Madipore	173·750	Wo. 6	154·927	88 1 0	86 4 10
Madairi	174·276	Br. 5½	163·747	23 1 3	91 3 4
Madras Rupee*	180·000	Standard.	165 000	93 12 8	91 14 8
Ditto Half Pagoda	325·504	Wo. 4½	292·275	166 2 3	162 13 1
Ditto Quarter	163·691	Wo. 4½	146·981	83 8 9	81 13 10
Five Fanam	71·515	Wo. 4	64·364	36 9 5	35 13 9
Double Fanam	28·751	Wo. 5	25·756	14 10 3	14 5 7
Single ditto	14·307	Wo. 4½	12·846	7 4 10	7 2 6
Double Rupee	370·889	Wo. 4½	333·027	189 4 10	185 8 3
Single ditto	187·479	Wo. 4½	168·341	95 11 0	93 12 6
Madras Rajapore	175·000	Br. 7	165·521	94 1 5	92 3 4
Malabar	172·839	Br. 3½	160·956	91 7 11	89 10 8
Maheswari	173·250	Br. 7½	164·227	93 5 8	91 7 10
Madhushahi (N. Holkar)	174·050	Br. 12½	168·611	95 13 6	93 14 10
Mahmud Shahi (Delhi)	173·300	Br. 8½	164·996	93 12 7	91 14 7
Mashirabad, Old, (Delhi)	171·400	Wo. 6½	152·475	86 10 9	84 10 10
Ditto, New, ditto	168·200	Wo. 2½	117·740	66 14 10	63 2 0
Mamoodshahi	177·750	Wo. 5½	158·864	90 4 10	88 7 11
Mamashahi	169·500	Wo. 2½	153·609	87 5 1	85 9 2

* The present currency.

NAME.	Weight.	Standard.	Pure Contents	Intrinsic Value of 100.			Mint Price of 100.		
	Troy Grs.	Dwts.	Troy Grs.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Moollashahi	172·400	Br. 8	163·780	93	1	7	19	3	10
Mullashahi (Surat)	165·866	Wo. 6½	147·552	83	13	11	81	15	1
Mullarshahi	172·300	Wo. 5	154·352	87	11	13	85	15	9
Ditto	165·879	Wo. 6	147·909	84	1	3	82	6	4
Muttra	167·300	Wo. 13½	143·948	81	13	10	79	3	4
Mungulshahi	178·500	Wo. 7	158·419	90	0	10	87	13	7
Mulkapore	173·200	Wo. 46½	125·209	71	2	9	67	3	10
Moteeshahi	173·300	Br. 8	162·735	92	8	1	90	10	6
Mukunshahi	176·620	Wo. 10½	154·175	87	10	2	84	14	7
Moodhole	173·300	Wo. 5·1 oz.	85·779	48	12	2	45	2	2
Mysore	174·276	Br. 7½	165·199	93	14	6	92	0	5
Moorshedabad*	179·666	Br. 15	175·923	100	0	0	98	0	0
Nagpore, Old	168·650	Wo. 0½	154·244	87	10	10	85	14	9
Ditto, New, 1	166·528	Wo. 13½	143·283	81	7	2	78	13	5
Ditto, ditto, 2	166·528	Wo. 28½	132·875	75	8	6	72	6	5
Ditto, ditto, 3	166·200	Wo. 17½	140·231	79	11	4	77	0	11
Najibahad	170·800	Br. 2	157·090	89	12	11	88	0	2
Naraini, 1	142·235	Wo. 22	117·344	66	11	3	64	5	5
Ditto, 2	143·166	Wo. 30	113·339	64	6	10	61	10	0
Ditto, 3	137·152	Wo. 25½	111·150	63	2	11	60	12	2
Narainpett	170·000	Wo. 32	133·166	75	11	2	72	3	0
Narwar	170·000	Wo. 9½	149·104	84	12	1	82	2	2
Nasirabad	170·200	Br. 6	160·272	91	1	8	89	12	6½
Nepaul Coins of 1731	85·000	Wo. 21	70·4791	40	1	0	38	10	7
Ditto of 1733	83·750	Wo. 32	65·6041	37	4	8	35	9	0
Ditto of 1734	84·666	Wo. 28	67·7328	38	8	0	36	14	11
Ditto of 1736	84·400	Wo. 37	64·3550	36	9	3½	34	11	6
Ditto of 1738–1	84·250	Wo. 55	57·9218	32	14	9½	31	0	4½
Ditto of 1738–2	84·920	Wo. 45	61·0208	35	3	2	33	4	3½
Ditto of 1740	85·050	Wo. 43	62·7243	35	10	5½	33	11	7
Ditto of 1741	84·957	Wo. 43	62·6557	35	9	10	33	11	0
Ditto of 1742	83·771	Wo. 55½	57·4180	32	10	1	30	12	0
Ditto of 1743	84·657	Wo. 33	65·9619	37	7	11	35	11	4
Ditto of 1745	85·575	Wo. 26	69·1731	39	5	1½	37	12	9
Ditto of 1746	85·233	Wo. 24½	69·4293	39	7	5½	37	15	9

NAME.	Weight.	Standard.	Pure Contents	Intrinsic Value of 100.			Mint Price of 100.		
	Troy Grs.	Dwts.	Troy Grs.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Nepaul Coins of 1747	85·466	Wo. 31	67·3044	38	4	1½	36	8	8
Oudipore	167·450	Wo. 32½	130·820	74	5	10	70	13	10
Ougein	174·635	Br. 4	162·993	92	10	5	90	12	9
Oukeri	175·000	Wo. 17	148·021	84	2	3	81	5	8
Panipet	171·200	Br. 0½	157·290	89	6	6	87	9	11
Patna	177·500	Br. 11½	161·214	91	10	3	89	12	10
Persian, 1745†	177·250	Br. 16	174·296	99	1	2	97	1	0
Ditto ditto	178·000	Br. 15½	174·663	99	4	6	97	4	9
Phulchehri	174·813	Br. 9½	167·582	95	4	2	93	5	8
Phulshehri	171·700	Br. 1½	158·465	90	1	3	88	4	5
Pondicheri	175·354	Br. 9½	167·682	90	5	1	93	7	7
Ditto	173·978	Br. 10	166·729	94	12	4	92	14	1
Ditto, Old	173·606	Br. 11	167·095	94	15	9	93	1	4
Pooltee, Fanam	5·603	Br. 5½	5·264	2	15	2	2	14	11
Poonah	476·000	Br. 12½	170·500	96	14	8	94	15	8
Ditto, Sri Sikka	172·500	Br. 1½	159·203	90	7	11	88	11	0
Rajgerh	173·750	Br. 11	167·234	95	1	0	93	2	7
Raichore, 1	173·000	Wo. 4½	155·339	88	4	9	86	8	6
Ditto, 2	175·000	Wo. 5½	156·406	88	14	6	87	2	1
Rajshahi	169·733	Wo. 14	145·687	82	13	0	80	2	5
Ratgerh	168·350	Wo. 11	146·605	83	5	4	80	11	9
Rekabi	172·000	Wo. 12	149·067	84	11	9	82	1	0
Ditto	172·000	Wo. 10	150·500	85	8	9	82	14	4
Saugor (1815), 1	170·100	Wo. 8½	149·901	85	3	4	82	11	6
Ditto (1819), 2	170·480	Wo. 9½	149·525	84	15	11	82	5	11
Ditto, New	180·000	Standard.	165·000	93	12	8	91	14	8
Sarura	165·000	Wo. 22	136·125	77	6	0	74	10	0
Saharanpur	171·090	Br. 4½	159·956	90	14	9	89	1	8
Salem Shahi, 29 Sun	168·110	Wo. 34½	129·935	73	13	9	70	3	7
Ditto, 45 ditto	168·552	Wo. 27	135·544	77	0	9	74	0	0
Serdnana	171·200	Br. 2	158·360	90	0	3	88	3	5
Samli	170·100	Wo. 1½	154·862	88	0	5	86	4	3
Sandoura	171·300	Br. 1	157·739	89	10	7	87	3	11
Seranj	168·350	Wo. 16½	142·751	81	2	4	78	7	6
Ditto	170·914	Wo. 4	153·823	87	7	0	85	11	0

* The old Calcutta rupee, which is still said to be coined at Moorshedabad.

† See Futteh Ali Rupees.

TABLE OF SILVER COINS—*continued.*

NAME.	Weight.	Standard.	Pure Contents.	Intrinsic Value of 100	Mint Price of 100.
	Troy Grs.	Dwts.	Troy Grs.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Sohagpur	166·900	Wo. 24	136·302	77 7 8	74 9 8
Sonats, Delhi	178·768	Br. 15½	175.416	99 11 5	97 11 6
Ditto, Sabek	177·579	Br. 10½	170·541	96 15 11	95 0 1
Sun from 1 to 19	179·118	Br. 16	176·133	100 1 11	98 1 11
Srinagar	170·060	Wo. 6½	151·283	85 15 11	84 0 3
Ditto, Old	167·500	Wo. 16	142·375	80 14 11	78 5 5
Ditto, New	164·694	Wo. 10½	143·674	81 11 6	79 2 10
Sulakhi, Old	158·713	Br. 6½	149·785	85 2 3	83 7 0
Sultani	172·659	Br. 10	165·465	94 0 11	92 2 10
Sunamulla or Surat	173·543	Br. ½	159·443	90 10 1	88 13 1
Surathi	174·500	Br. 5½	163·957	93 3 2	91 5 4
Surat, 1	176·600	Br. 16	173·657	98 11 5	96 11 10
Ditto, 2	176·252	Br. 1	162·299	92 4 1	90 6 7
Ditto, 3	178·318	Br. 2	164·944	93 12 2	91 14 2
Thanna	170·800	Wo. 2	155·143	88 3 0	86 6 9
Timasba, 1	34·300	Br. 3	78·329	44 8 5	43 10 2
Ditto, 2	28·100	Wo. 51	15·620	8 14 0	10 9 9
Ditto of Ladakh	40·000	Br. 12½	38·750	22 4 3	21 9 5
Tota	172·240	Wo. 27	138·509	78 11 9	75 9 11
Topeshahi	165·125	Wo. 22½	135·884	77 3 10	74 7 4
Tombashahi	169·900	Wo. 8½	149·724	85 1 9	82 10 0
Trinimale	176·500	Br. 8	167·675	95 5 11	93 6 6
Venkatapati	172·725	Br. 11	166·248	94 8 1	92 9 9
Viziri	168·625	Wo. 11½	146·493	83 4 4	80 10 7
Vizirshahi	170·000	Wo. 13	146·625	83 5 6	80 11 1
Zoolfikar*	174·100	Wo. 17½	147·026	83 9 2	80 12 1

* See Hyderabad Coinage.

N. B.—The chief kinds of Bullion brought to the Calcutta Mint for Coinage are the following:—

		Value of 100 Sicca Weight.	
		Intrinsic.	Mint Price.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Calcutta Cake, or refined of the usual value of	Br. 15½	100 3 5	98 3 4
Dacca Cake, or refined, ditto	Br. 12½	98 15 0	96 15 4
Sycee or large China Lumps, refined, ditto	Br. 16	100 6 10	99 6 7
Ditto, small ditto	Br. 15	100 0 0	98 0 0
Ava Cakes, Dain,* ditto	Br. 3	94 14 4	92 15 11
Ditto Yowatnee, ditto	Wo. 2	92 12 3	90 14 7

* There is no considerable variety in the value of the Ava Silver, and the cakes are coated with a metallic oxide, which separating on fusion, occasions a loss of 1 per cent or more, in melting.

TABLE OF COINS IN USE IN VARIOUS PARTS OF INDIA.

NEW COINAGE OF INDIA. FORT WILLIAM, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1837.

The honourable the governor general in council has resolved that the device of the new rupees, double rupee, half rupee, and quarter rupee, to be issued from the mints of India from and after the 1st September 1835, in conformity with act XVII of the same year, shall be as follows:—On the obverse, the Head of his Majesty William the Fourth, with the words.—WILLIAM IIII., KING.—On the reverse, the denomination of the coin in English and Persian in the centre, encircled by a laurel wreath; and around the margin the words.—EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1835. The new coin shall be milled on the edge, with serrated or upright milling. The rupee shall measure in diameter one inch and two-tenths of an inch, or *one tenth of a foot.* The diameter of the double rupee shall be one inch and a half; that of the half rupee, or *eight anna piece* shall be ninety-five hundredths of an inch; and that of the quarter rupee, *or four anna piece* shall be three quarters of an inch. These measures being severally the relative proportions to the rupee provided in the Act aforesaid. The weight standard fineness and value of the new (or company's) rupee as defined in the act, are here repeated for general information. *Weight,* 180 grains troy, or *one tola. Standard quality,* eleven-twelfths silver, one-twelfth alloy. *Value,* equal to the Madras, Bombay, Furukhabad, and Sonat rupee; and to fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta sicca rupee. The weights of the other silver coins, viz. the double,

half, and quarter rupees to bear a due proportion thereto. The governor general of India in council hereby directs that all magistrates, collectors, and others, public officers, do promulgate this proclamation throughout their respective districts, and particularly to notify to all money changers, shroffs, potdars and others, the provision in the aforesaid act. XVII., 1835, against clipping, filing, punching, or otherwise defacing the new coin; as all rupees, double, half, or quarter rupees, so defaced or injured, will be receivable only as bullion; whereas by the act aforesaid, if neither cut, clipped, marked, nor otherwise wilfully impaired, they will be subject to no batta whatever, and will be receivable as a legal tender for their full value until they may, by gradual wear and circulation, have lost two per cent of their original weight.

Published by order of the Gov. Gen. of India in Council,
G. A. Bushby, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Bengal Coins.—2 double=4 single pysa; 12 pie small=1 anna; 16 annas=1 rupee; 16 rupees=1 gold mohur. When accounts are kept in sicca rupees, they use the imaginary pie of twelve to an anna. Small shells, called cowries, are also made use of for paying coolies, &c. which are reckoned as follows, viz.:— 4 cowries=1 gunda; 20 gundas=1 pun; 5 puns 1 anna. But these rates vary from time to time.

A comparative view of the relative value of the several denominations, generally used in keeping accounts.— [These statements down to p. 146, are derived from the Bombay Almanack for 1838.]

	Current rupees.		*Sicca rupees.*
100 sicca rupees (Calcutta) are equal to	116 0 0	100 Arcot rupees . . .	93 11 7 25 29
100 Sonaut rupees	111 0 0	100 Bombay rupees . . .	94 13 2 26 29
100 Bombay rupees	110 0 0	111 Sonaut rupees . . .	25 11 0 22 90
100 Arcot rupees	108 0 0		

Bazar or great weights.—5 sicca weights=1 chittack; 16 chittacks=1 seer; 31 seers=1 maund.

The different weights made use of in Bengal, with their value in Sicca weights.—80 sicca weights=1 Calcutta fazar seer; 80 sicca weights=1 Serampore seer; 82 sicca weights=Hooghly seer; 84 sicca weights =1 Benares seer; 96 sicca weights=1 Lucknow seer; 84 sicca weights=1 Mirzapore seer; 96 sicca weights =1 Allahabad seer; 72 sa. wt. 11 annas 2 punus, 11 gunds. 3 cow. 76 dec.=1 Calcutta factory seer. N.B. One sicca weight is equal to six drachms, 57066 decimal avoirdupoise weight.

The Bengal Factory Maund and its fractional parts, reduced to English avoirdupoise weight, according to the standard received from Europe, 1837.

	lbs. oz. drs. dec.		*lbs. oz. drs dec.*
A maund	14 11 11 666	8 chittacks	0 14 14 923
20 seers	37 5 5 333	4	0 7 7 466
10	18 10 10 666	2	0 3 11 733
5	9 5 5 333	1	0 1 13 366
4	7 7 7 466	The Bengal Bazar maund is 11	
3	5 9 9 599	per cent. better than factory maund,	
2	3 11 11 733	and is equal to.	82 2 2 366
1	1 13 13 866		

Gold and silver weights.—4 punkhos or quarter grain=1 gram or dahn; 4 dahns=1 rutty; 6 3-8ths rutty =1 anna; 8 rutty=2 massa; 100 rutty, or 121 massa or 16 annas=1 tolla or sicca rupees; 1061 rutty, or 13, 28, 152 massa, or 17 annas=1 gold mohur. A gold mohur weighs 722 and nine tenths troy weight, containing 187, 651 fine gold and 17,051 alloy. A sicca rupee weighs 7, 11 and two thirds ditto, containing 175,928 fine silver and 15,993 alloy.

Cloth measure.—3 corbe=1 angualæ; 3 angualæ=1 gheriah; 8 gherries=1 haut, or cubit, 18 inches; 2 haut=1 guz or yard.

Liquid measure.—5 sa. r. weight of liquor=1 chittack; 4 chittacks=1 pouah; 4 pouahs=1 seer; 41 seers=1 maud; 5 seers make a pussaree, or measure; 8 pusarees or measures make 1 maund; the covid in cloth measure is 9 inches.

Land measure.—1 biggah makes 20 cottahs; one cottah or 16 chittack, 720 square feet; eight chittack, or half a cottah, 360 ditto; 4 chittacks, or 1 pow, 180 square feet; 2 chittacks, or half a pow, 90 square feet; 1 ditto, 45 ditto; half ditto, 22½ ditto; quarters ditto, 11¼ ditto.

Grain measure.—5 chittacks=1 koonkee; 4 koonkees=1 raik; 4 raiks=1 pally; 2 pallies=1 soally; 16 soallies=1 khahoon, or 40 maunds.

Reckoning by the tale.—4 particulars=1 gunda; 5 gundahs, or 24 particulars=1 cooree, or corge.

Madras.—Accounts are kept in star pagodas, fanams and cash; and in rupees, quarters and annas. 80 cash are equal to 1 fanam; 42, 44, or 45 fanams ditto 1 star pagoda. Government, the banks, and the houses of agency used to keep their accounts at 42 fanams the star pagoda. The shops and bazars at 44 or 45. The public accounts are now kept in silver rupees, quarters and annas.

Malacca. *Table of money.*—1 Japan copand, stamped=10 Dutch or Spanish dollars; 18 tangoes or skillings=1 Dutch dollar; 10 ditto=2 Spanish dollar; 4 ditto=1 stiver; 6 stivers=1 skilling; 8 skillings=1 rix-dollars; 13 ditto=1 ducatooa; 10 ditto=1 English crown; 5 ditto=1 Bombay or Surat rupee; 4 ditto=1 Madral rupee; 3 ditto=1 Arcot rupee. N.B. Accounts are kept here in rix-dollars, (an imaginary coin,) and all contracts for goods, bought or sold, are made in Dutch dollars, though rupees, skilings, double skyes, and doits are most current in the shops or bazar.

Gold and silver weights.—17 mains=1 buncal, or 19 10 and seven twelfths T. W.; 20 buncals=1 catty, or 29 15 11 and eight twelfths S. W.

Great weights.—16 tales=1 catty; 100 catties=1 pecul, 135lb. av. wt.; 3 peculs=1 behar.

Prince of Wales' Island.—10 pice=1 copong (imaginary); 10 copongs=1 Spanish dollar. Pice should be pure tin; 15 pice are 1 catty, or 1⅓lb. English. On the exchange of dollars in the bazar, there is a loss of 2 per cent. On dollars without the King of Spain's head, there is a loss of 10 per cent., and in general 5 or 10 on all dollars defaced.

Tavoi and Mergui. *Coins.*—The tical and tin pice were the currency of Tavai and Mergui, but the former has been superseded by the rupee. The rates of rupee and pice may be expected to vary, but the following are now in use:—12 small pice=1 large one, or kabean; 40 kabean=1 Madras rupee; 44 ditto=1 sicca rupee; 88 ditto=1 Spanish dollar. These are the same that are used throughout the Burmese Empire, which are made at Ava, and distributed to the provinces. They change their shapes upon the accession of a new king. The present weights are called *To alle*, or lion weights, as they represent that animal according to the Berman conception of it. Those of the last reign are termed *Hansa alle*, being made in the shape of the *Hansa*, or goose. The weight of both kinds is the same. No. 1 to=20 tickels; No. 2 to=[illegible] ditto; No. 3 to=4 ditto; No. 4 to=2 ditto; No 5 to 1¼ Madras rupee 225 grains; No. 6 to=¼ Madras rupee and ½ annas. The division of the tical—2 table=1 tikal; 2 tammoo=1 mat.; 4 mat.=1 tikal; 100 tikal =1 tabisa or viss; 100 tabisi=1 peiya or ava pical, or 250 Penang catties.

Measures.—2 nechi teden=1 temdaum; 100 tabisa=1 teiya or coyan. The tendaum is a basket, by which alone grain is measured. It is equal to 18 viss or 40 penang catties. The measure of length is the cubit, of which there are two sorts—the tendam of about 18 inches, and the saundaum of 22. The latter is termed the King's Cubit, being used in measuring crown lands.

Weights and Measures. *From the Appendix to the Itinerary of Western India of Captain John Clunes.*—Throughout India, and particularly the Deccan, a very considerable diversity prevails not merely in every district, but in every village, in measures, whether of weight, length or capacity; nor are the sub-divisions to be found in a determinate proportion of each other. To whatever this may be owing, whether to the want of a common or universal standard in former times, the decay, or abrasion of the measure and weights, the knavery of the owners of them, or to the apathy or connivance of the native district authorities, is probably immaterial, but the present ill defined system must be felt by all the class of buyers as a hardship, and they doubtless would be grateful for any beneficial amendment.

There are three kinds of weights in use in India: the first are for weighing drugs, gold, silver, &c.; the second for all bulky articles; and the third for pearls and precious stones.

Those of the first class seem to be founded on the weight of a tola throughout India, and the tola, under most governments, seems to form with the rupee, or principal current coin of accounts in towns. The weights generally are of iron or lead, sometimes in a determinate form, but oftener as a shapeless mass. In many villages, however, the shopkeepers have only basalt stones as weights, which are met with in beds of rivers. Indeed, when great weights are required, they are generally made of stones, and under any circumstance, considerable advantage would be derived by the people, were the use of stones as weights prohibited under severe enactments. The table of weights annexed will shew the great variety of the first class, and the corresponding English weights, which exist throughout Western and central India. Nor are the weights at the Presidency less multifarious than they are in the interior. In the following table of the various weights by which goods are sold in Bombay, it will strike one as a singular incongruity, that, varying as those weights do, with almost every variety of goods, and that, serving as such they must clog commerce, this system should be submitted to when the fact is known, that actually every article is weighed by one weight, viz., the English avoirdupoise, afterwards reduced by calculation into the great variety of local weights, which are merely nominal.

How much would it facilitate commercial operations, were the English weights the only ones actually in use, substituted for those local ones that exist but in a name, and what an advantage would such afford the stranger, in readily comprehending at once the value of goods, and simplifying his calculations. It is most difficult to overcome native prejudice in favour of customs they have for generations been familiar with, yet might not firmness on the part of European mercantile community in Bombay effect a change?

Bombay, Surat, Bengal, and Madras maunds compared with the cwt. and pecul.		Of which the cwt: contains:	Of which the pecul contains.
	lb. dec:	lb. dec.	lb. dec.
The Bombay maund of 40 Bombay seers – –	28	4	4,761
—- Ditto – – " 42 ditto – – – –	29,400	3,809	4,535
The Surat maund – " 40 Surat seers – –	37,338	3	3,571
—— Ditto – – " 41 ditto – – – –	38,266	2,926	3,484
—— Ditto – – " 42 ditto – – – –	39,199	2,857	3,401
—- Ditto – – " 431 ditto – – – –	40,366	2,774	3,303
—— Ditto – – " 44 ditto – – – –	41,066	2,727	3,246
The Bengal factory maund of 40 seers – –	74,666	1,500	1,785
—— Ditto bazar – – " 40 seers – –	82,133	1,363	1,625
The Madras maund of 8 vis – – – – –	25	4,480	5,333
The Canton pecul of 33 333lb. cwt. 1,190 475 dec. – – – – – – –			
Bombay candy of 20 maunds 40 seers – – – – – –		560	5
—— Ditto " 21 – – ditto – – – – – –		558	5,250
—— Ditto " 22 – – ditto – – – – – –		616	5,500
Surat candy " 20 maund of 40 seers – – – – –		746,666	6,666
—— Ditto " 21 – – ditto – – – – – –		784	7
—— Ditto " 22 – – ditto – – – – – –		821,133	7,333
Madras candy " 20 – – ditto – – – – – –		500	4,464

The small weight, commonly called goldsmith's weight, is either founded on the goonj or ruttee, or the mustard seed. The goonj or ruttee is the small red seed, whether of the white or red species, of the *abrus precatorius;* these seeds are very uniform in size, and the plant producing them grows wild all over India. Two seeds, otherwise goonj, make one waal, a weight represented by a seed of the Cheelur. This weight is further sub-divided as follows;—two barley corns—1 goonj and eight mustard seeds—one barley corn,—under different governments of India the total is composed of different proportions of the goonj, or of the mossa. The Bengal tola being of 100 goonj, or 12½ massa; the Malwa tola of 96 goonj, or 120 massa. The Bombay tola of 92 goonj, or 11½ massa. Several districts in the Southern Concon of 92 goonj, or 11½ massa; 90 goonj, or 11¼ massa; and 96 goonj, or 1 massa. The pice of Kota in Malwa is equal in weight to 80 massa, so that from these we may hope to obtain something approaching to the common weight of the massa or goonj, the fundamental measures of weight.

The weight of the Bengal massa, in troy grains, is 15,353, being 191,916 troy grains, the weight of a Calcutta sicca rupee, divided by 125, the number of massa in one tola. The weight in troy grains of the tola in Malwa is 190 grains; which being divided by 12, (the number of massa in 1 tola,) gives 15,8333 troy grains for the weight of the massa.

In ascertaining (says Major Sykes) the weight troy of a goonj with a hydrostatic balance, turning with the tenth of a grain, the result was as follows;—32 seeds or goonj, weighed 605 grains troy; 16 seeds or goonj, weighed 305 grains; 8 weighed 15.1; and 56 seeds weighed 1052 grains, which would give an average weight of 1,914 grains troy for each seed; 96 of these would make the tola equal to 183,7536 grains troy. But as the seer weight of 80 rupees, 13,800 grains troy, is to consist of 72 tolas, the tola should weigh 191,6666 grains, instead of 183,7536, affording sufficient evidence that the tola in use, like every other weight, is below the proper standard.

Goldsmith's weight in Guzerat.

		dwt.	gr. dec.
6 chauls (grains of rice)	1 ruttee	0	1,9166 troy.
3 ruttee, or goonj	1 waal	0	5,7500
16 waal	1 guddeeanna	3	20
2 Guddeeanna, or 32 waal.	1 tola	7	16

Pearl weights in Bombay.

		dwt.	gr. dec.
20 vassa	1 ruttee	0	1,951 troy.
3 ruttee	1 waal	0	5,853
24 ruttee	1 tank	1	22,824
32 waal	1 tola	7	19,296

Measures of capacity.—Whether measures of capacity in India are derived from those of length, agreeable to the notions of many able theorists in Europe, and in which they are borne out by very ancient writings among the Hindoos, or whether they were invented originally merely to save trouble in weighing grains and liquids, is a subject of inquiry for the philosopher. I am much inclined to the latter opinion, as far as regards Western India, from observing that the same denominations refer to the measures of weight as to the measures of capacity, and so relatively, to the sub-division. In this case it seems to me highly probable that the tonka or tukka, a small silver coin, current during the period of the Mogul supremacy, and in which the revenue was collected and reckoned throughout the western provinces of their empire, and particularly in the Nizam-Shahee's territories, was the foundation of the weights at present in practice throughout the Deccan. Seventy-two of these tukkas go to the seer, which makes it nearly similar to the tola, and the now, tank or nine tanks, is still a measure for liquids in very general use. The chetak, or six tanks, is the 17th part of a seer or weight in the Deccan; but my inquiries regard the weights that are in use, and not those that have been. The most popular of the actual measures of capacity are the nuotank, the seer, the puseeree and the Adholee.

Dry measure. The adholee.—The dry measure, called adholee, of two seers, which is the largest in use in the Deccan, is in towns and large villages made of wood, turned in a lathe and lackered. It is in form nearly similar to that of an hour glass, and a ½ seer, ¾ seer, and 5-8ths seer resemble it in form and lackering. In the small villages where the dealers are poorer, these measures are made from large bamboos, sawed through at the joint.

The adholee in the Northern Konkan consists of 3½ and 4 kutcha seers, and the number of adholees to the kakuni maund varies in different towns in the Collectorate from 17 to 24. Where the 4 seer adholee obtains there the maund contains 20 adholees; and where the adholee is 3½ seers, there the maund consists of 24 adholees; so that the adholee and not the maund differs; the 17 adholees measure is perhaps confined to Salsette. The Kokuni and Arabia candy are both in general use in this Collectorate; the first consists of seven maunds, the other of eight maunds. The catti, or Deccan candy, is also in use, and is used for measuring salt.

In most countries south of the Nerbudda grains are sold by measures, but in selling the flour a measured seer of grain is put into one scale, and the flour weighed against it.

In countries north of the Nerbudda there seems to be no dry measure of capacity, and every thing is therefore sold by weight. This appears also to be the case in most of that Nizam's districts adjoining those of Ahmednugger. The introduction of measures into the Deccan appears to be of a late date, but on what principle they were constructed it is difficult to conjecture. The solid contents of a seer a capacity is widely different from a seer of weight throughout the Collectorship of both Poona and Ahmednugger; the first filled with the grain bajree, varies from 108 to 120 rupees, while the other weighs about 80 rupees or 73 tola and 4 massa.

The pusseree or punj-serre.—There is a measure as well as weight termed pusseree or punj-seree, both occasionally met with in the Deccan, but the former is in general use in the Nizam's country. It ought to

contain five seer as the name imports, but it varies so much, arising either from ignorance or fraud in the construction, that it occasions very general complaint.

In Guzerat the punj-seree is in fact but the representative of weight, but its cubical contents are ascertained through the medium of a variable standard, that is, one species of grain rice in the rash which is liable to fluctuation according to the varying weight of the kind of corn in different soils and seasons.

The large dry measure in Bombay for salt is the para, containing 10¼ adholee, whereof 100 make an anna; one anna is equal to 2½ tons, and 1,600 para, or 16 annas, make one rash, or 40 tons. The para measure when used is struck off even with the rim by a rod made for the purpose.

The small dry measure for grain is the seer, whereof four make one puheelee; 17 puheelees a para; and a para a candy. Butty or rice in the husk is reckoned by moora of 25 para.

The grain Khundee in the Poonah districts consists of 20 mun, each mun 12 puheelee, but sometimes of 16 puheelee; and each puheelee of 2 adholee; each adholee of two seers. The sub-divisons of the seer are 3-8ths, 2-3rds, 1-4th. The pulla is a measure of capacity, the contents of which weigh 120 sers of 80 Ankoosey rupees the seer; or rather it is the representative of the weight called pulla. The puheelee at Bheema, Shunkurs, Neelsee, and some other places bordering the Konkon, consists of 3½ seer only, instead of four. The mun therefore of 12 puheelee at these places consists of 42 seer instead of 48 dry measure.

Liquid measure.—The liquid measure is used in the Deccan and Concan, by the oil tellers and spirit dealers; the measures used are of brass or iron, commonly in the form of a truncated cone. Like the other measures, the aliquot parts will be found irregular, or varying from truth. Milk in our camps, and indeed in large towns, is sold by arbitrary measures, but they should, properly, be regulated by the seer weight of 80 rupees.

Oil, milk, ghee and spirits are weighed in the Southern Konkan with a seer of 28 tolas. The vessel in which they are contained being previously weighed, and the weight thereof deducted. The liquids are also vended by weight throughout Guzerat, but the oil and spirit dealers' measures constructed on the principle of their solid contents, being equal to the weight they are intended to represent, hence measures must vary with the specific gravity of the articles.

Throughout the Northern Khonkan every talook seems to have its own oil or liquid measure; it seems, however, to have been originally framed to contain a portion of oil, which would weigh one Kutcha seer. When oil is bought for retail, 45 seers are reckoned to the maund.

The liquid seer measure used in Bombay for spirits, arrack and milk is equal in weight to 50 rupees, or 1lb. 10oz. 7dwts. 12grs. troy. The maund consists of 50 of these seers, and the seer is sub-divided into half seers, quarter seers; and the latter into two measures called nou-tanks, or nine tanks, tukka. The measure of oil corresponds with the maund of 28lb., that is the contents weigh that, and the contents of the seer consequently weigh 11. oz. dwt.

Long Measure.—The measures of length are the Khathee, the Guz, and the cubit. The first is only used as a land measure, the other two are more used by artificers, and sometimes in measuring piece goods, cloths, silk, &c., are not sold by the piece. In most of the provinces under this Presidency, the Guz is divided into 20 tussoo. In Guzerat it measures 27.5 inches, making the cubit of 14 tussoo, equal to 19.25 inches. At Bombay and in Malabar it is 28 inches, and the cubit 19.6 inches. In the Deccan, the Dooab, the Southern Konkan, and Surat, and also in Cutch, the Guz is divided into 24 tussoo, but of a greater variety of length, and the cubit into 14 tussoo. The Peishwa's Guz, which is in use in the public departments at Poonah, is 33.86 inches. At seven of the principal towns in the Dooab, the Guz varies from 31.75 inches to 34.75 inches, and broad cloth, velvet, chintz, and other articles of European manufacture are measured by it. An average accurately taken at 12 of the chief towns in the Southern Konkan, makes the Guz 33.438 inches, and the cubit 1·508 inches.

In Surat the Guz used by tailors is 27.8, and by artificers 24 inches. In Cutch the Guz is divided into 24 tussoo, and measures 26.5 inches. The length of the cubit however, almost everywhere, is usually determined by the mean length of five different men's arms measured from the elbow to the end of the middle finger: turbans, &c. are sold by this measure, but it is seldom met with out of Surat, as a measure, unless with tailors: purchasers usually by their own arm's length. The English yard is in common use at Bombay in measuring Europe manufactures, and indeed in many places in the interior.

Superficial and Solid Measures.—Superficial measures for the measurement of land. Solid measures for ascertaining the quantity of timber, and many kind of artificer's work are obtained from the same data as the measures of length.

Artificer's Work.—In superficial measurement throughout Guzerat, Deccan, Konkan, and at the Presidency, the reckoning is made by 100 in length, whether Guz or Cubit by one in breadth. This rule applies also to the manufacture of carpets, mats, &c.

Masonry is calculated by the brass, which is 25 cubits in length by one in breadth, and one in height. The cubits in use among masons in Bombay is 23 inches, (being 4 longer than the timber Guz) so that a brass of masonry contains, 115.74 cubic feet.

Timber is measured by the Guz, and the rule for determining the contents is, by the square of the quarter girt multiplied into the length. A sawyer's Guz is 32 inches in length and 9 inches in breadth; 329 by= 288 square inches, 2 square feet.

Bombay and Canara Measurement of Timber and Plank.—Timber; 20 visvassa make 1 vassa—20 vassa 1 covit or candy. *Plank* is measured by the guz of 28 English inches, or 24 borels. 24 borels in length, 12 borels in breadth and 1 borel in thickness, make a guz. A borel is equal to 4,666 English inches.

Malabar Measurements.—Timber is measured by the candy or covit—16 moganies make 1 borel—24 borels 1 koll; 24 kolls 1 covit or candy. *Plank* is measured by the guz—thus 10 moganies make 1 borel—93 borels in breadth, 24 borels in length, and 1 borel in thickness, constitute a guz.

English and Bombay Measurement in the Dock Yard.—Timber—12 cubical feet, and 1,216 inches make a covit or candy—3 covits and 18¾ vassa make 1 ton or 50 cubical feet. *Plank*—26 cubical feet, and 206 inches —make 100 guz—(the quantity in which plank is bought and sold.)

LAND MEASURE.

(Extracted from Captain Thomas Jervis's Report.)

The Land Measures are as follow:—The standard rod of five cubits length used throughout Gujerat led a guntha, also a 'bans,' sometimes a 'moula,' and sometimes a 'wussa.'

Of five and a half cubits length in the Deccan, called a cathee.

Of five cubits, and five mooshtees (or palms breadth) in Malwa, also called cathee.

Of five cubits and five mooshtees (or palms-breadth) in the Konkan, also called cathee.

The length of the several measures, obtained by Major Williams hereunder specified, led me to fix the gth of the hustu, or cubit, at about 19.3 or 19.4 inches,—the districts in which the shorter measures are ed being so small in comparison of the districts, in which the large measures are used.

	In. dec.	In. dec.
Maltur Purgunna, a bamboo	96.35	19.27
Moonda, do. do.	94.75	18.97
Tasra, do.	91.65	18.33
Nappa, (the Pitlad Cutcherry standard)	97.	19.40
Dholka Purgunna, a bamboo	94.	18.80
Mahmoodabad standard	98.35	19.97
Pitlad Purgunnah, Cutcherry standard	77.	19.4
Neriad, do.	97.	19.4
Oomreit Kusba, do	97.	19.4
Kuppurwunj Pergunna	97.	19.4
Average length of a guntha in Guzerat	96.62	
Average length of a cubit in Guzerat		19.2044 inches.
The length of a hustu equal to one-fifth of 96.02 inches		19.2044 inches.

The measure of a cubit described also by Major Williams, are as follows:—

	In. dec.
1. Hingalla, Broach Pergunna	19.2
2. Muzmoodar's measure	19.
3. Dewalla Patells Jumbooseer Purgunna	19.4
4. Desaees of the Dehej Purgunna	19.5
5. Patells of Roza Tunkaree, Amod Pergunna	19.2
Average length of a hustu or cubit	10.26

The Cathee measures obtained from the different parts of the southern Konkan, are as follows—

	In. dec.	In. dec.
From the Sanksee Prant equal	113.	19.37
„ Ouchitgurh	111.	19.03
„ Razpooree	112.75	19.32
„ Soowurndroog	112.	19.21
„ Anjunwell	112.75	19.32
„ Rutnagiri	113.66	19.07
„ Viziadroog	114.2	19.58
„ Rygurh	112.	19.21
„ Salsee	112.	19.37
Average length of the Cathee	112.373	
Average length of a cubit		19.265

In Goojerat the bheega, or veega it is sometimes pronounced, is equal to the square of 20 gunthas; the square of one guntha being termed a wuswassa. 22 wuswassa=1 wassa; and 20 wassa=1 bheega.

It may be observed here, that the terms wussa and wuswassa, so generally used in all measures in Goojerat, are corruptions of beeswa and beeswansa, meaning the twentieth part and twenty-twentieth.

On the western side of India the bheega is equal to the superficial contents of a square of 20 cathees; the square of one cathee is called a poluh. 20 poluh=1 pand; 20 pands=1 bheega; and 120 pands=1 chaoor.

It is customary in the Konkan to reckon 23 pand equal to one bheega, and the mhars, whose office it is to measure the land, do not lay cathee or measuring rod on the ground, but raise the one end up, and pass it quickly over to the supposed place of the other end, which gives a much less quantity than the true superficial content—this last custom is also observed in Goojerat; but in the Deccan, land is measured with a rope, which gives the true contents.

The following is by the late Byram Rowles, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, from whose abilities in Revenue Matters, we may infer it to be very correct.

1st.—Acbar Shah's bheega (on the authority of Mr. Colebooke) 3,025 square yards. 2d.—Sashtee or salsette bheega (on the authority of Mr. Duncan) 3,927 square yards. 3d.—The bheega of the Neriad Cusba, (by marks on the Chuklase Bhagul Dhurumsala) 2,994 square yards 4 feet. 4th.—Supposed extent of the large bheega throughout the Neriad villages, 2,500 square yards. 5th.—Small bheega of Sulamee, land positu tenures, as well as the wuseefa, and other lands, not fully assessed, 1,600 square yards. 6th.—Bheega of the western division of Gujerat, comprising grassia tenures, 1,600 square yards. 7th.—Turab of Mahomedan law, 1,600 square yards. 8th.—Kaira bheega, according to the patells rods, 3,404 square yards. 9th.—The Bengal bheega, 1,600 square yards.

From Colonel Monier Wiam's Memoir, &c.

The proportions between the different land measures of this country and England, are illustrated as follows:

	Yards.	Feet.	Inches.
In an English statute acre - - - - - -	4840	0	0
In a standard koombha of the Jumboosur, Amod, and Dehej Purgunnas -	4641	0	20
In a standard bheega of the Baroche, Unklesur, and Hausot Purgunnas -	2477	7	64
In a standard bheega of the Admedabad, Kaira, and Surat collectorates -	9844	4	0

There are various modes of reckoning land in the Deccan, but they are all founded on the bheega, measuring in superficial contents, 400 cathee of 5 cubits and 5 palms-breadth. In the Poona districts 10 bheegas =1 Rooka; 48 bheega=1 tukka: a chandy contains from 20 to 35 bheegas; and a mun or maund of land the twentieth part of a khandy. In Khandes and in many of the Admednuggur districts, 4 bheegas=1 ... tun, and 80 bheega=1 dooree. In the Dharwar Zillah, a koorge is as much land as can be sown with a ... plough in one day, consequently varying from 2 to 8 bheega.



EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER, 1833.

An Act for effecting an Arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better Government of His Majesty's Indian Territories, till the Thirtieth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. [28th August 1833.]

Whereas by an Act passed in the Fifty-third Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled an Act for continuing in the East India company for a further Term the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive Privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, the Possession and Government of the British Territories in India were continued in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies for a Term therein mentioned: And whereas the said company are entitled to or claim the Lordships and Islands of St Helena and Bombay under grants from the crown, and other property to a large amount in value, and also certain rights and priviledges not affected by the determination of the term granted by the said recited act: and whereas the said company have consented that all their rights and interests to or in the said territories, and all their territorial and commercial, real and personal assets and property whatsoever, shall, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same, be placed at the disposal of parliament in consideration of certain provisions herein-after mentioned, and have also consented that their right to trade for their own profit in common with other His Majesty's subjects be suspended during such time as the government of the said territories shall be confided to them: and whereas it is expedient that the said territories now under the government of the said company be continued under such government, but in trust for the crown of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and discharged of all claims of the said company to any profit therefrom to their own use, except the dividend herein-after secured to them, and that the property of the said company be continued in their possession and at their disposal, in trust for the crown, for the service of the said government, and other purposes in this act mentioned: be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four the territorial acquisitions and revenues mentioned or referred to in the said act of the fifty-third year of his late Majesty King George the Third, together with the port and island of Bombay, and all other Territories now in the possession and under the government of the said company, except the island of St. Helena, shall remain and continue under such government until the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; and that all the lands and hereditaments, revenues, rents, and profits of the said company, and all the stores, merchandize, chattels, monies, debts, and real and personal estate whatsoever, except the said island of St. Helena, and the stores and property thereon herein-after mentioned, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same respectively, and the benefit of all contracts, covenants, and engagements, and all rights to fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and other emoluments whatsoever, which the said company shall be seised or possessed of or entitled unto on the said twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall remain and be vested in, and be held, received, and exercised respectively, according to the nature and quality, estate and interest of and in the same respectively, by the said company, in trust for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the service of the government of India, discharged of all claims of the said company to any profit or advantage therefrom to their own use, except the dividend on their capital stock, secured to them as herein-after is mentioned, subject to such powers and authorities for the superintendence, direction, and control over the acts, operations, and concerns of the said company as have been already made or provided by any act or acts of parliament in that behalf, or are made or provided by this act.

2. And be it further enacted, that all and singular the privileges, franchises, abilities, capacities, powers,

authorities, whether military or civil, rights, remedies, methods of suit, penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, provisions, matters, and things whatsoever granted to or continued in the said united company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, for and during the term limited by the said act, and all other the enactments, provisions, matters, and things contained in the said act, or in any other act or acts, whatsoever, which are limited or may be construed to be limited to continue for and during the term granted to the said company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, so far as the same or any of them are in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the enactments herein-after contained, and all powers of alienation and disposition, rights, franchises, and immunities, which the said united company now have, shall continue and be in force, and may be exercised and enjoyed, as against all persons whomsoever, subject to the superintendence, direction, and control herein-before mentioned, until the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

3. Provided always, and be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four the exclusive right of trading with the dominions of the Emperor of China, and of trading in tea, continued to the said company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, shall cease.

4. And be it enacted, that the said company shall, with all convenient speed after the said twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, close their commercial business, and make sale of all their merchandize, stores, and effects at home and abroad, distinguished in their account books as commercial assets, and all their warehouses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and property whatsoever which may not be retained for the purposes of the government of the said torritories, and get in all debts due to them on account of the commercial branch of the affairs, and reduce their commercial establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all commercial business which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, and to the conversion into money of the property herein-before directed to be sold, or which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said government.

5. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said company from selling, at the sales of their own goods and merchandize by this act directed or authorized to be made, such goods and merchandize the property of other persons as they may now lawfully sell at their public sales.

6. And be it enacted, that the board of commissioners for the affairs of India shall have full power to superintend, direct, and control the sale of the said merchandize, stores, and effects, and other property herein-before directed to be sold, and to determine from time to time, until the said property shall be converted into money, what parts of the said commercial establishments shall be continued and reduced respectively, and to control the allowance and payment of all claims upon the said company connected with the commercial branch of their affairs, and generally to superintend and control all acts and operations whatsoever of the said company whereby the value of the property of the said company may be affected; and the said board shall and may appoint such officers as shall be necessary to attend upon the said board during the winding up of the commercial business of the said company; and that the charge of such salaries or allowances as his Majesty shall, by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, countersigned by the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, direct to be paid to such officers, shall be defrayed by the said company, as herein-after mentioned, in addition to the ordinary charges of the said board.

7. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said company to take into consideration the claims of any persons now or heretofore employed by or under the said company, or the widows and children of any such persons, whose interests may be affected by the discontinuance of the said company's trade, or who may from time to time be reduced, and, under the control of the said board, to grant such compensations, superannuations, or allowances (the charge thereof to be defrayed by the said company as herein-after mentioned) as shall appear reasonable: provided always, that no such compensations, superannuations, or allowances shall be granted until the expiration of two calendar months after particulars of the compensation, superannuation, or allowance proposed to be so granted shall have been laid before both houses of parliament.

8. Provided always, and be it enacted, that within the first fourteen sitting days after the first meeting of parliament in every year there be laid before both houses of parliament the particulars of all compensations, superannuations, and allowances so granted, and of the salaries and allowances directed to be paid to such officers as may be appointed by the said board as aforesaid during the preceding year.

9. And be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four all the bond debt of the said company in great Britain, and all the territorial debt of the said company of India, and all other debts which shall on that day be owing by the said company, and all sums of money, cost, charges, and expenses which after the said twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four may become payable by the said company in respect or by reason of any covenants, contracts, or liabilities then existing, and all debts, expenses, and liabilities whatever which after the same day shall be lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the government of the said territories, and all payments by this act directed to be made, shall be charged and chargeable upon the revenues of the said territories; and that neither any stock or effects which the said company may hereafter have to their own use, nor the dividend by this act secured to them, nor the directors or proprietors of the said company, shall be liable to or chargeable with any of the said debts, payments, or liabilities.

10. Provided always, and be it enacted, that so long as the possession and government of the said territories shall be continued to the said company all persons and bodies politic shall and may have and take the same suits, remedies, and proceedings, legal and equitable, against the said company, in respect of such debts and liabilities as aforesaid, and the property vested in the said company in trust as aforesaid shall be subject and liable to the same judgments and executions, in the same manner and form respectively as if the said property were hereby continued to the said company to their own use.

11. And be it enacted, that out of the revenues of the said territories there shall be paid to or retained by the said company, to their own use a yearly dividend after the rate of ten pounds ten shillings per centum per annum on the present amount of their capital stock; the said dividend to be payable in Great

Britain, by equal half-yearly payments, on the sixth day of January and the sixth day of July in every year; the first half-yearly payment to be made on the sixth day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

12. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the said dividend shall be subject to redemption by parliament upon and at any time after the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on payment to the company of two hundred pounds sterling for every one hundred pounds of the said capital stock, together with a proportionate part of the same dividend, if the redemption shall take place on any other day than one of the said half-yearly days of payment: provided also, that twelve months notice in writing, signified by the speaker of the house of commons by the order of the house, shall be given to the said company of the intention of parliament to redeem the said dividend.

13. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if on or at any time after the said thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty four the said company shall, by the expiration of the term hereby granted, cease to retain, or shall by the authority of parliament be deprived of the possession and government of the said territories, it shall be lawful for the said company within one year thereafter to demand the redemption of the said dividend, and provision shall be made for redeeming the said dividend, after the rate aforesaid, within three years after such demand.

14. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid by the said company into the bank of England, to the account of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, such sums of money as shall in the whole amount to the sum of two millions sterling, with compound interest after the rate of three pounds ten shillings per centum per annum, computed half-yearly from the said twenty second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, on so much of the said sums as shall from time to time remain unpaid; and the cashiers of the said bank shall receive all such sums of money, and place the same to a separate account with the said commissioners, to be entituled " the account of the security fund of the India company;" and that as well as the monies so paid into the said bank as the dividends or interests which shall arise therefrom shall from time to time be laid out, under the direction of the said commissioners, in the purchase of capital stock in any of the redeemable public annuities transferable at the bank of England; which capital stock so purchased shall be invested in the names of the said commissioners on account of the said security fund, and the dividends payable thereon shall be received by the said cashiers and placed to the said account, until the whole of the sums so received on such account shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling; and the said monies, stock, and dividends, or interests, shall be a security fund for better securing to the said company the redemption of their said dividend after the rate herein-before appointed for such redemption.

15. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said commissioners for the reduction of the national debt from time to time, and they are hereby required, upon requisition made for that purpose by the court of directors of the said company, to raise and pay to the said company such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of the said company's dividend by reason of any failure or delay of the remittances of the proper funds for such payment; such sums of money to be raised by sale or transfer or deposit by way of mortgage of a competent part of the said security fund, according as the said directors, with the approbation of the said board, shall direct; to be repaid into the bank of England to the account of the security fund, with interest after such rate as the court of directors, with the approbation of the said court, shall fix, out of the remittances which shall be made for answering such dividend, as and when such remittances shall be received in England.

16. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all dividends on the capital stock forming the said security fund accruing after the monies received by the said bank to the account of such fund shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling, until the said fund shall be applied to the redemption of the said company's dividend, and also all the said security fund, or so much thereof as shall remain after the said dividend shall be wholly redeemed after the rate aforesaid, shall be applied in aid of the revenues of the said territories.

17. And be it enacted, that the said dividend on the company's capital stock shall be paid or retained as aforesaid out of such part of the revenues of the said territories as shall be remitted to Great Britain, in preference to all other charges payable thereout in Great Britain; and that the said sum of two millions sterling shall be paid in manner aforesaid out of any sums which shall on the said twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four be due to the said company from the public as and when the same shall be received, and out of any monies which shall arise from the sale of any government stock on that day belonging to the said company, in preference to all other payments thereout; and that, subject to such provisions for priority of charge, the revenues of the said territories, and all monies which shall belong to the said company on the said twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and all monies which shall be thereafter received by the said company from and in respect of the property and rights vested in them in trust as aforesaid, shall be applied to the service of the government of the said territories, and in defraying all charges and payments by this act created, or confirmed and directed to be made respectively, in such order as the said court of directors, under the control of the said board, shall from time to time direct; any thing in any other act or acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

18. Provided also, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed or operate to the prejudice of any persons claiming or to claim under a deed of covenants dated the tenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and five, and made between the said company of the one part, and the several persons whose hands should be thereto set and affixed, and who respectively were or claimed to be creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omduh ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, of the other part.

19. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty by any letters patent, or by any commission or commissions to be issued under the great seal of Great Britain from time to time to nomi-

nate, constitute, and appoint, during pleasure, such persons as his Majesty shall think fit to be, and who shall accordingly be and be styled, commissioners for the affairs of India; and every enactment, provision, matter, and thing relating to the commissioners for the affairs of India in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are in force and not repealed by or repugnant to this act, shall de deemed and taken to be applicable to the commissioners to be nominated as aforesaid.

20. And be it enacted, that the lord president of the council, the lord privy seal, the first lord of the treasury, the principal secretaries of state, and the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being shall, by virtue of their respective offices, be and they are hereby declared to be commissioners for the affairs of India, in conjunction with the persons to be nominated in any such commission as aforesaid, and they shall have the same powers respectively as if they had been expressly nominated in such commission, in the order in which they are herein mentioned, next after the commissioner first named therein.

21. And be it enacted, that any two or more of the said commissioners shall and may form a board, for executing the several powers which by this act, or by any other act or acts, are or shall be given to or vested in the commissioners for the affairs of India; and that the commissioner first named in any such letters patent or commission, for the time being, shall be the president of the said board; and that when any board shall be formed in the absence of the president, the commissioner next in order of nomination in this act or in the said commission, of those who shall be present, shall for that turn preside at the said board.

22. And be it enacted, that if the commissioners present at any board shall be equally divided in opinion with respect to any matter by them discussed, then and on every such occasion the president, or in his absence the commissioner acting as such, shall have two voices or the casting vote.

23. And be it enacted, that the said board shall and may nominate and appoint two secretaries, and such other officers as shall be necessary, to attend upon the said board, who shall be subject to dismission at the pleasure of the said board; and each of the said secretaries shall have the same powers, rights, and privileges as by any act or acts now in force are vested in the chief secretary of the commissioners for the affairs of India; and that the president of the said board, but no other commissioner as such, and the said secretaries and other officers, shall be paid by the said company such fixed salaries as his Majesty shall, by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, countersigned by the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, direct.

24. And be it enacted, that if at any time the said board shall deem it expedient to require their secretaries and other officers of the said board, or any of them, to take an oath of secrecy, and for the execution of the duties of their respective stations, it shall be lawful for the said board to administer such oath as they shall frame for the purpose.

25. And be it enacted, that the said board shall have and be invested with full power and authority to superintend, direct, and control all acts, operations, and concerns of the said company which in anywise relate to or concern the government or revenues of the said territories, or the property hereby vested in the said company in trust as aforesaid, and all grants of salaries, gratuities, and allowances, and all other payments and charges whatever, out of or upon the said revenues and property respectively, except as herein-after is mentioned.

26. And be it enacted, that the several persons who on the twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four shall be commissioners for the affairs of India, and secretaries and officers of such board of commissioners, shall continue and be commissioners for the affairs of India, and secretaries and officers of the said board respectively, with the same powers and subject to the same restrictions as if they had been appointed by virtue of this act, until by the issuing of new patents, commissions, or otherwise, their appointments shall be respectively revoked.

27. And be it enacted, that if, upon the occasion of taking any ballot on the election of a director or directors of the said company, any proprietor, who shall be resident within the United Kingdom, shall, by reason of absence, illness, or otherwise, be desirous of voting by letter of attorney, he shall be at liberty so to do, provided that such letter of attorney shall in every case express the name or names of the candidate or candidates for whom such proprietor shall be so desirous of voting, and shall be executed within ten days next before such election; and the attorney constituted for such purpose shall in every case deliver the vote he is so directed to give openly to the person or persons who shall be authorized by the said company to receive the same; and every such vote shall be accompanied by an affidavit or affirmation to be made before a justice of the peace by the proprietor directing the same so to be given, to the same or the like effect as the oath or affirmation now taken by proprietors voting upon ballots at general courts of the said company, and in which such proprietor shall also state the day of the execution of such letter of attorney; and any person making a false oath or affirmation before a justice of peace for the purpose aforesaid shall be held to have thereby committed wilful perjury; and if any person do unlawfully or corruptly procure or suborn any other person to take the said oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace as aforesaid, whereby he or she shall commit such wilful perjury, and shall thereof be convicted, he, she, or they, for every such offence, shall incur such pains and penalties as are provided by law against subornation of perjury.

28. And be it enacted, that so much of the act of the thirteenth year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled an act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India company as well as in India as in Europe, as enacts that no person employed in any civil or military station in the East Indies, or claiming or exercising any power, authority, or jurisdiction therein, shall be capable of being appointed or chosen into the office of director until such person shall have returned to and been resident in England for the space of two years, shall be and is hereby repealed: provided, and if the said court of directors, with the consent of the said board, shall declare such person to be an accountant with the said company, and that his accounts are unsettled, or that a charge against such person is under the consideration of the said court, such person shall not be capable of being chosen into the office of director for the term of two years after his return to England, unless such accounts shall be settled, or such charge be decided on, before the expiration of the said term.

29. And be it further enacted, that the said court of directors shall from time to time deliver to the said

board copies of all minutes, orders, resolutions, and proceedings of all courts of proprietors, gener[illegible] cial, and of all courts of directors, within eight days after the holding of such courts respectively, a[illegible] copies of all letters, advices, and despatches whatever which shall at any time or times be rece[illegible] said court of directors or any committee of directors, and which shall be material to be communicate[illegible] said board, or which the said board shall from time to time require.

30. And be it enacted, that no orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communicatio[illegible] ever, relating to the said territories or the government thereof, or to the property or rights veste[illegible] said company in trust as aforesaid, or to any public matters whatever, shall be at any time sen[illegible] by the said court of directors, or any committee of the said directors, until the same shall have [illegible] mitted for the consideration of and approved by the said board; and for that purpose that co[illegible] such orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications which the said court of [illegible] or any committee of the said directors, shall propose to be sent or given, shall be by them prev[illegible] before the said board, and that within the space of two months after the receipt of such propose[illegible] instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, the said board shall either return th[illegible] the said court of directors or committee of directors, with their approbation thereof, signified u[illegible] hand of one of the secretaries of the said board, by the order of the said board; or if the said bo[illegible] disapprove, alter, or vary in substance any of such proposed orders, instructions, dispatches, offic[illegible] or communications, in every such case the said board shall give to the said directors, in writing, [illegible] hand of one of the secretaries of the said board, by order of the said board, their reason in respect [illegible] together with their directions to the said directors in relation thereto; and the said directors shall [illegible] are hereby required forthwith to send the said orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or c[illegible] cations, in the form approved by the said board, to their proper destinations: provided always, that [illegible] be lawful for the said board, by minutes from time to time to be made for that purpose and entere[illegible] records of the said board, and to be communicated to the said court, to allow such classes of [illegible] structions, dispatches, official letters, or communications as shall in such minutes be described to be [illegible] given by the said court without having been previously laid before the said board.

31. And be it enacted, that whenever the said court of directors shall omit to prepare and subm[illegible] consideration of the said board any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communicat[illegible] yond the space of fourteen days after requisition made to them by order of the said board, it shall [illegible] be lawful to and for the said board to prepare and send to the said directors any orders, instructi[illegible] patches, official letters, or communications, together with their directions relating thereto; and t[illegible] directors shall and they are hereby required forthwith to transmit the same to their proper destinat[illegible]

32. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be constr[illegible] extend to restrict or prohibit the said directors from expressing, within fourteen days, by represent[illegible] writing to the said board, such remarks, observations, or explanations as they shall think fit touch[illegible] concerning any directions which they shall receive from the said board; and that the said board sh[illegible] they are hereby required to take every such representation, and the several matters therein contained [illegible] leged, into their consideration, and to give such further directions thereupon as they shall think fit a[illegible] pedient; which shall be final and conclusive upon the said directors.

33. And be it enacted, that if it shall appear to the said court of directors that any orders, instruc[illegible] dispatches, official letters or communications, except such as shall pass through the secret committee, [illegible] which directions may be so given by the said board as aforesaid, are contrary to law, it shall be in the [illegible] of the said board and the said court of directors to send a special case, to be agreed upon by and b[illegible] them, and to be signed by the president of the said board and the chairman of the said company, to thr[illegible] more of the judges of his Majesty's court of King's Bench, for the opinion of the said Judges; and th[illegible] judges are hereby required to certify their opinion upon any case so submitted to them, and to send a [illegible] tificate thereof to the said president and chairman; which opinion shall be final and conclusive.

34. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, that the said board shall not have the power [illegible] pointing any of the servants of the said company, or of directing or interfering with the officers and se[illegible] of the said company employed in the home establishment, nor shall it be necessary for the said court [illegible] rectors to submit for the consideration of the said board their communications with the officers or serva[illegible] employed in their said home establishment, or with the legal advisers of the said company.

35. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall from time to time appoint a secret comm[illegible] to consist of any number not exceeding three of the said directors, for the particular purposes in th[illegible] specified; which said directors so appointed shall, before they or any of them shall act in the executi[illegible] the powers and trusts hereby reposed in them, take an oath of the tenor following; (that is to say,)

'I (A. B.) do swear, that I will, according to the best of my skill and judgment, faithfully execute the [illegible] veral trusts and powers reposed in me as a member of the secret committee appointed by the cour[illegible] directors of the India Company; I will not disclose or make known any of the secret orders, instruc[illegible] dispatches, official letters or communications which shall be sent or given to me by the commissioner[illegible] the affairs of India, save only to the other members of the said secret committee, or to the person or [illegible] sons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same respectively, [illegible] I shall be authorized by the said commissioners to disclose and make known the same. So help me G[illegible]

Which said oath shall and may be administered by the several and respective members of the said se[illegible] committee to each other; and, being so by them taken and subscribed, shall be recorded by the secretary [illegible] deputy-secretary of the said court of directors for the time being amongst the acts of the said court.

36. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if the said board shall be of opinion that the subject matte[illegible] any of their deliberations concerning the levying war or making peace, or treating or negotiating with a[illegible] of the native princes or states in India, or with any other princes or states, or touching the policy to be [illegible] served with respect to such princes or states, intended to be communicated in orders, dispatches, offi[illegible] letters or communications, to any of the governments or presidencies in India, or to any officers or servan[illegible] of the said company, shall be of a nature to require secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the said board [illegible]

l their orders, dispatches, official letters or communications, to the secret committee of the said court of ctors to be appointed as is by this act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same, trans- the same according to the tenor thereof, or pursuant to the directions of the said board, to the respec- governments and presidencies, officers and servants; and that the said governments and presidencies, ers and servants, shall be bound to pay a faithful obedience thereto, in like manner as if such orders, atches, official letters or communications had been sent to them by the said court of directors.

7. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, before the twenty-second day of April one usand eight hundred and thirty-four, and afterwards from time to time so often as reductions of the esta- hment of the said court or other circumstances may require, frame and submit to the said board an es- ate of the gross sum which will be annually required for the salaries of the chairman, deputy-chairman, members of the said court, and the officers and secretaries thereof, and all other proper expences fixed contingent thereof, and of general courts of proprietors; and such estimate shall be subject to reduction he said board, so that the reasons for such reduction be given to the said court of directors; and any not exceeding the sum mentioned in such estimate, or (if the same shall be reduced) in such reduced mate, shall be annually applicable, at the discretion of the court of directors, to the payment of the said ries and expences; and it shall not be lawful for the said board to interfere with or control the particular lication thereof, or to direct what particular salaries or expences shall from time to time be increased or uced: provided always, that such and the same accounts shall be kept and rendered of the sums to be lied in defraying the salaries and expences aforesaid as of the other branches of the expenditure of the l company.

38. And be it enacted, that the territories now subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William Bengal shall be divided into two distinct presidencies, one of such presidencies, in which shall be included t William aforesaid, to be styled the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the other of such Pre- encies to be styled the presidency of Agra: and that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, der the control by this act provided, and they are hereby required, to declare and appoint what part or ts of any of the territories under the government of the said company shall from time to time be subject to government of each of the several presidencies now subsisting or to be established as aforesaid, and from e to time, as occasion may require, to revoke and alter, in the whole or in part, such appointment, and h new distribution of the same as shall be deemed expedient.

39. And be it enacted, that the superintendence, direction, and control of the whole civil and military vernment of all the said territories and revenues in India shall be and is hereby vested in a governor- neral and counsellors, to be styled "the governor-general of India in council."

40. And be it enacted, that there shall be four ordinary members of the said council, three of whom shall m time to time be appointed by the said court of directors from amongst such persons as shall be or shall ve been servants of the said company; and each of the said three ordinary members of council shall at e time of his appointment have been in the service of the said company for at least ten years; and if he all be in the military service of the said company, he shall not during his continuance in office as a mem- r of council hold any military command, or be employed in actual military duties; and that the fourth dinary member of council shall from time to time be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be rvants of the said company by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be gnified in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the president of the said board; provided at such last-mentioned member of council shall not be entitled to sit or vote in the said council except at eetings thereof for making laws and regulations; and it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to point the commander-in-chief of the company's forces in India, and if there shall be no such commander- chief, or the offices of such commander-in-chief and of governor-general of India shall be vested in the me person, then the commander-in-chief of the forces on the Bengal establishment, to be an extraordinary ember of the said council, and such extraordinary member of council shall have rank and precedence at e council board next after the governor-general.

41. And be it enacted, that the person who shall be governor-general of the presidency of Fort William Bengal on the twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four shall be the first overnor-general of India under this act, and such persons as shall be members of council of the same pre- dency on that day shall be respectively members of the council constituted by this act.

42. And be it enacted, that all vacancies happening in the office of governor-general of India shall from me to time be filled up by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be sig- ified in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the president of the said board.

43. And be it enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall have power to make laws and regu- tions for repealing, amending, or altering any laws or regulations whatever now in force or hereafter to be force in the said territories or any part thereof, and to make laws and regulations for all persons, whether ritish or native, foreigners or others, and for all courts of justice, whether established by his Majesty's harters or otherwise, and the jurisdictions thereof, and for all places and things whatsoever within and roughout the whole and every part of the said territories, and for all servants of the said company within e dominions of princes and states in alliance with the said company; save and except that the said gover- or-general in council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way peal, vary, suspend, or affect any of the provisions of this act, or any of the provisions of the acts for unishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers, whether in the service of his Majesty or the said ompany, or any provisions of any act hereafter to be passed in anywise affecting the said company or the aid territories or the inhabitants thereof, or any laws or regulations which shall in any way affect any pre- gative of the crown, or the authority of parliament, or the constitution of rights of the said company, or ny part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland whereon nay depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the crown of the United Kingdom, or the sove- eignty or dominion at the said crown over any part of the said territories.

44. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in case the said court of directors, under such control as by this act is provided, shall signify to the said governor-general in council their disallowance of any laws or regulations by the said governor-general in council made, then and in every such case, upon receipt by the said governor-general in council of notice of such disallowance, the said governor-general in council shall forthwith repeal all laws and regulations so disallowed.

45. Provided also, and be it enacted, that all regulations made as aforesaid, so long as they shall remain unrepealed, shall be of the same force and effect within and throughout the said territories as any act of parliament would or ought to be within the same territories, and shall be taken notice of by all courts of justice whatsoever within the same territories, in the same manner as any public act of parliament would and ought to be taken notice of; and it shall not be necessary to register or publish in any court of justice any laws or regulations made by the said governor-general in council.

46. Provided also, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said governor-general in council, without the previous sanction of the said court of directors, to make any law or regulation whereby power shall be given to any courts of justice, other than the courts of justice established by his Majesty's charters, to sentence to the punishment of death any of his Majesty's natural born subjects born in Europe, or the children of such subjects, or which shall abolish any of the courts of justice established by his Majesty's charters.

47. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall forthwith submit, for the approbation of the said board, such rules as they shall deem expedient for the procedure of the governor general in council in the discharge and exercise of all powers, functions, and duties imposed on or vested in him by virtue of this act, or to be imposed or vested in him by any other act or acts; which rules shall prescribe the modes of promulgation of any laws or regulations to be made by the said governor general in council, and of the authentication of all acts and proceedings whatsoever of the said governor general in council; and such rules, when approved by the said board of commissioners, shall be of the same force as if they had been inserted in this act: Provided always, that such rules shall be laid before both houses of parliament in the session next after the approval thereof.

48. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations shall be made at some meeting of the council at which the said governor general and at least three of the ordinary members of the council shall be assembled, and that all other functions of the said governor general in council may be exercised by the said governor general and one or more ordinary member or members of council, and that in every case of difference of opinion at meetings of the said council where there shall be an equality of voices the said governor general shall have two votes or the casting vote.

49. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as any measure shall be proposed before the said governor general in council whereby the safety, tranquillity or interests of the British possessions in India, or any part thereof, are or may be, in the judgment of the said governor general, essentially affected, and the said governor general shall be of opinion either that the measure so proposed ought to be adopted or carried into execution, or that the same ought to be suspended or wholly rejected, and the majority in council then present shall differ in and dissent from such opinion, the said governor general and members of council are hereby directed forthwith mutually to exchange with and communicate to each other in writing under their respective hands, to be recorded at large on their secret consultations, the grounds and reasons of their respective opinions; and if after considering the same the said governor general and the majority in council shall still differ in opinion, it shall be lawful for the said governor general, of his own authority and on his own responsibility, to suspend or reject the measure so proposed in part or in whole, or to adopt and carry the measure so proposed into execution, as the said governor general shall think fit and expedient.

50. And be it enacted, that the said council shall from time to time assemble at such place or places as shall be appointed by the said governor general in council within the said territories, and that as often as the said council shall assemble within any of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, the governor of such presidency shall act as an extraordinary member of council.

51. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend to affect in any way the right of parliament to make laws for the said territories and for all the inhabitants thereof; and it is expressly declared that a full, complete, and constantly existing right and power is intended to be reserved to parliament to control, supersede, or prevent all proceedings and acts whatsoever of the said governor general in council, and to repeal and alter at any time any law or regulation whatsoever made by the said governor general in council, and in all respects to legislate for the said territories and all the inhabitants thereof in as full and ample a manner as if this act had not been passed; and the better to enable parliament to exercise at all times such right and power, all laws and regulations made by the said governor general in council shall be transmitted to England, and laid before both houses of parliament, in the same manner as is now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

52. And be it enacted, that all enactments, provisions, matters, and things relating to the governor general of Fort William in Bengal in council, and the governor general of Fort William in Bengal alone, respectively, in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are now in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the provisions of this act, shall continue and be in force and be applicable to the governor general of India in council, and to the governor general of India alone, respectively.

53. And whereas it is expedient that, subject to such special arrangements as local circumstances may require, a general system of judicial establishments and police, to which all persons whatsoever, as well Europeans as natives, may be subject, should be established in the said territories at an early period, and that such laws as may be applicable in common to all classes of the inhabitants of the said territories, due regard being had to the rights, feelings, and peculiar usages of the people, should be enacted, and that all laws and customs having the force of law within the same territories should be ascertained and consolidated, and as occasion may require amended; be it therefore enacted, that the said governor general of India in council shall

soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this act, issue a commission, and from time to time commissions, to such persons as the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners, shall recommend for that purpose, and to such other persons, if necessary, as the said governor general in council shall think fit, all such persons, not exceeding in the whole at any one time five in number, and to be styled "the Indian Law Commissioners," with all such power as shall be necessary for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; and the said commissioners shall fully inquire into the jurisdiction, powers, and rules of the existing courts of justice and police establishments in the said territories, and all existing forms of judicial procedure, and into the nature and operation of all laws, whether civil or criminal, written or customary, prevailing and in force in any part of the said territories, and whereto any inhabitants of the said territories, whether Europeans or others, are now subject; and the said commissioners shall from time to time make reports in which they shall fully set forth the result of their said inquiries, and shall from time to time suggest such alterations as may in their opinion be beneficially made in the said courts of justice and police establishments, forms of judicial procedure and laws, due regard being had to the distinction of castes, difference of religion, and the manners and opinions prevailing among different races and in different parts of the said territories.

54. And be it enacted, that the said commissioners shall follow such instructions with regard to the researches and inquiries to be made and the places to be visited by them, and all their transactions with reference to the objects of their commission, as they shall from time to time receive from the said governor general of India in council; and they are hereby required to make to the said governor general in council such special reports upon any matters as by such instructions may from time to time be required; and the said governor general in council shall take into consideration the reports from time to time to be made by the said Indian law commissioners, and shall transmit the same, together with the opinions or resolutions of the said governor general in council thereon, to the said court of directors; and which said reports, together with the said opinions or resolutions, shall be laid before both houses of parliament in the same manner as is now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

55. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the governor general of India in council to grant salaries to the said Indian law commissioners and their necessary officers and attendants, and to defray such other expences as may be incident to the said commission, and that the salaries of the said commissioners shall be according to the highest scale of remuneration given to any of the officers or servants of the India Company below the rank of members of council.

56. And be it enacted, that the executive government of each of the several presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra shall be administered by a governor and three councillors, to be styled "the Governor in Council of the said presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively;" and the said governor and councillors respectively of each such presidency shall have the same rights and voices in their assemblies, and shall observe the same order and course in their proceedings, as the governors in council of the presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay now have and observe, and that the governor general of India for the time being shall be governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

57. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said court of directors, under such control as is by this act provided, to revoke and suspend, so often and for such periods as the said court shall in that behalf direct, the appointment of councils in all or any of the said presidencies, or to reduce the number of councillors in all or any of the said councils, and during such time as a council shall not be appointed in any such presidency the executive government thereof shall be administered by a governor alone.

58. And be it enacted that the several persons who on the said twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be governors of the respective presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, shall be the first governors of the said presidencies respectively under this act, and that the office of governor of the said presidency of Agra, and all vacancies happening in the offices of the governors of the said presidencies respectively, shall be filled up by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be signified under his royal sign manual, countersigned by the said president of the said board of commissioners.

59. And be it enacted, that in the presidencies in which the appointment of a council shall be suspended under the provision herein-before contained, and during such time as councils shall not be appointed therein respectively, the governors appointed under this act, and in the presidencies in which councils shall from time to time be appointed the said governors in their respective councils, shall have all the rights, powers, duties, functions, and immunities whatsoever, not in anywise repugnant to this act, which the governors of Fort Saint George and Bombay in their respective councils now have within their respective presidencies; and that the governors and members of council of presidencies appointed by or under this act shall severally have all the rights, powers, and immunities respectively, not in anywise repugnant to this act, which the governors and members of council of the presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively now have in their respective presidencies; provided that no governor or governor in council shall have the power of making or suspending any regulations or laws in any case whatever, unless in cases of urgent necessity (the burthen of the proof whereof shall be on such governor or governor in council), and then only until the decision of the governor-general of India in council shall be signified thereon; and provided also, that no governor or governor in council shall have the power of creating any new office, or granting any salary, gratuity, or allowance, without the previous sanction of the governor-general of India in council.

60. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as the court of directors shall neglect for the space of two calendar months, to be computed from the day whereon the notification of the vacancy of any office or employment in India in the appointment of the said court shall have been received by the said court, to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for his Majesty to appoint, by writing under his sign manual, such person as his Majesty shall think proper to supply such vacancy; and that every person so appointed shall have the same powers, privileges, and authorities as if he or they

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had been appointed by the said court, and shall not be subject to removal or dismissal without the approbation and consent of his Majesty.

61. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to appoint any person or persons provisionally to succeed to any of the offices aforesaid, for supplying any vacancy or vacancies therein, when the same shall happen by the death or resignation of the person or persons holding the said office or offices respectively, or on his or their departure from India with intent to return to Europe, or on any event or contingency expressed in any such provisional appointment or appointments to the same respectively, and such appointments again to revoke: provided that every provisional appointment to the several offices of governor-general of India, governer of a presidency, and the member of council of India by this act directed to be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said company, shall be subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified as aforesaid, but that no person so appointed to succeed provisionally to any of the said offices shall be entitled to any authority, salary, or emolument appertaining thereto until he shall be in the actual possession of such office.

62. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of governor-general of India when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case the ordinary member of council next in rank to the said governor-general shall hold and execute the said office of governor-general of India and governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto: and that every such acting governor-general shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, have and exercise all the rights and powers of governor-general of India, and shall be entitled to receive the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting governor-general foregoing his salary and allowance of a member of council for the same period.

63. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of governor of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case, if there shall be a council in the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen, the member of such council, who shall be next in rank to the governor, other than commander-in-chief or officer commanding the forces of such presidency, and if there shall be no council, then the secretary of government of the said presidency who shall be senior in the said office of secretary, shall hold and execute the said office of governor until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto: and that every such acting governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, receive and be entitled to the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting governor foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being called to supply such office.

64. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of an ordinary member of council of India when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then and on every such occasion such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the governor-general in council; and if any vacancy shall happen in the office of a member of council of any presidency when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then and on every such occasion such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the governor in council of the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen; and until a successor shall arrive the person so nominated shall execute the office by him supplied, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall have and be entitled to the salary and other emoluments and advantages appertaining to the said office during his continuance therein, every such temporary member of council foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being appointed to such office: provided always, that no person shall be appointed a temporary member of council who might not have been appointed by the said court of directors to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

65. And be it further enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall have and be invested by virtue of this act with full power and authority to superintend and control the governors and governors in council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, in all points relating to the civil or military administration of the said presidencies respectively, and the said governors and governors in council shall be bound to obey such orders and instructions of the said governor-general in council in all cases whatsoever.

66. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the governors or governors in council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra respectively, to propose to the said governor-general in council drafts or projects of any laws or regulations which the said governors or governors in council respectively may think expedient, together with their reasons for proposing the same; and the said governor-general in council is hereby required to take the same and such reasons into consideration, and to communicate the resolutions of the said governor-general in council thereon to the governor or governor in council by whom the same shall have been proposed.

67. And be it enacted, that when the said governor-general shall visit any of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, the powers of the governors of those presidencies respectively shall not by reason of such visit be suspended.

68. And be it enacted, that the said governors and governors in council of the said presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra respectively shall and they are hereby respectively required regularly to transmit to the said governor-general in council true and exact copies of all such orders and acts of their respective governments, and also advice and intelligence of all transactions and matters which shall have come to their knowledge, and which they shall deem material to be communicated to the said governor-general in council as aforesaid, or as the said governor-general in council shall from time to time require.

69. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, as often as the exigencies of the public service may appear to him to require, to appoint such one of the ordinary members of

the said council of India as he may think fit to be deputy-governor of the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and such deputy-governor shall be invested with all the powers and perform all the duties of the said governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, but shall receive no additional salary by reason of such appointment.

70. And be it enacted, that whenever the said governor-general in council shall declare that it is expedient that the said governor-general should visit any part of India unaccompanied by any member or members of the council of India, it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, previously to the departure of the said governor-general, to nominate some member of the council of India to be president of the said council, in whom, during the absence of the said governor-general from the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the powers of the said governor-general in assemblies of the said council shall be reposed; and it shall be lawful in every such case for the said Governor-general in council, by a law or regulation for that purpose to be made, to authorize the governor-general alone to exercise all or any of the powers which might be exercised by the said governor-general in council, except the power of making laws or regulations: provided always, that during the absence of the governor-general no law or regulation shall be made by the said president and council without the assent in writing of the said governor-general.

71. And be it enacted, that there shall not, by reason of the division of the territories now subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal into two presidencies as aforesaid, be any separation between the establishments and forces thereof respectively, or any alteration in the course and order of promotion and succession of the company's servants in the same two presidencies respectively, but that all the servants, civil and military, of the Bengal establishments and forces, shall and may succeed and be appointed to all commands and offices within either of the said presidencies respectively as if this Act had not been passed.

72. And be it enacted, that for the purposes of an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, an Act to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India Company, and to authorize soldiers and sailors in the East Indies to send and receive letters at a reduced rate of postage, and of any articles of war made or to be made under the same, the presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be taken and deemed to comprise under and within it all the territories which by or in virtue of this Act shall be divided between the presidencies of Fort William in Bengal and Agra respectively, and shall for all the purposes aforesaid be taken to be the presidency of Fort William in Bengal in the said Act mentioned.

73. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council from time to time to make articles of war for the government of the native officers and soldiers in the military service of the company, and for the administration of justice by courts-martial to be holden on such officers and soldiers, and such articles of war from time to time to repeal or vary and amend; and such articles of war shall be made and taken notice of in the same manner as all other the laws and regulations to be made by the said governor-general in council under this Act, and shall prevail and be in force, and shall be of exclusive authority over all the native officers and soldiers in the said military service, to whatever presidency such officers and soldiers may belong, or wheresoever they may be serving: provided nevertheless, that until such articles of war shall be made by the said governor-general in council, any articles of war for or relating to the government of the company's native forces, which at the time of this Act coming into operation shall be in force and use in any part or parts of the said territories, shall remain in force.

74. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for his Majesty, by any writing under his sign manual, countersigned by the president of the said board of commissioners, to remove or dismiss any person holding any office, employment, or commission, civil or military, under the said company in India, and to vacate any appointment or commission of any person to any such office or employment; provided that a copy of every such writing, attested by the said president, shall within eight days after the same shall be signed by his Majesty, be transmitted or delivered to the chairman or deputy chairman of the said company.

75. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall take away the power of the said court of directors to remove or dismiss any of the officers or servants of the said company, but that the said court shall and may at all times have full liberty to remove or dismiss any such officers or servants at their will and pleasure; provided that any servant of the said company appointed by his Majesty through the default of appointment by the said court of directors shall not be dismissed or removed without his Majesty's approbation, as hereinbefore is mentioned.

76. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid to the several officers hereinafter named the several salaries set against the names of such officers, subject to such reduction of the said several salaries respectively as the said court of directors, with the sanction of the said board, may at any time think fit; (that is to say,)

To the governor-general of India, two hundred and forty thousand sicca rupees:

To each ordinary member of the council of India, ninety-six thousand sicca rupees:

To each governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees:

To each member of any council to be appointed in any presidency, sixty thousand sicca rupees:

And the salaries of the said officers respectively shall commence from their respectively taking upon them the execution of their respective offices, and the said salaries shall be the whole profit or advantage which the said officers shall enjoy during their continuance in such offices respectively; and it shall be and it is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor for any such officer to accept for his own use, in the discharge of his office, any present, gift, donation, gratuity or reward, pecuniary or otherwise whatsoever, or to trade or traffic for his own benefit or for the benefit of any other person or persons whatsoever; and the said court of directors are hereby required to pay to all and singular the officers and persons hereinafter named who shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments, for the purpose of defraying the

expenses of their equipment and voyage, such sums of money as are set against the names of such
and persons respectively; (that is to say,)

To the governor-general, five thousand pounds:

To each member of the council of India, one thousand two hundred pounds:

To each governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay and Agra, two thousand five hundred pounds:

Provided also, that any governor-general, governor, or member of council appointed by or by virtue of this Act, who shall at the time of passing this Act hold the office of governor-general, governor, or member of council respectively, shall receive the same salary and allowances that he would have received if this Act had not been passed.

77. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if any governor-general, governor, or ordinary member of the council of India, or any member of the council of any presidency, shall hold or enjoy any pension, salary, any place, office or emolument of profit under the crown or any public office of the said company, or annuity payable out of the civil or military fund of the said company, the salary of his office of governor-general of India, governor or member of council, shall be reduced by the amount of the pension, salary, annuity, or profits of office so respectively held or enjoyed by him.

78. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners, shall and may from time to time make regulations for the division and distribution of the patronage and power of nomination of and to the offices, commands, and employments in the said territories, and in all or any of the presidencies thereof, among the said governor-general in council, governor-general, governors in council, governors, commander-in-chief, and other commanding officers respectively appointed or to be appointed under this Act.

79. And be it enacted, that the return to Europe or the departure from India with intent to return to Europe of any governor-general of India, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, shall be deemed in law a resignation and avoidance of his office or employment, and that no act or declaration of any governor-general, or governor, or member of council, other than as aforesaid, excepting a declaration in writing under hand and seal, delivered to the secretary for the public department of the presidency wherein he shall be, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of his said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such governor-general or other officer respectively shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation, or surrender; and that if any such governor-general or member of council of India shall leave the said territories, or if any governor or other officer whatever in the service of the said company shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use; and in the event of his not returning, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories, or the presidency to which he may have belonged; provided that it shall be lawful for the said company to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made to the representatives of their officers or servants who, having left their stations intending to return thereto, shall die during their absence.

80. And be it enacted, that every wilful disobeying, and every wilful omitting, forbearing, or neglecting to execute the orders or instructions of the said court of directors by any governor-general of India, governor, member of council, or commander in chief, or by any other of the officers or servants of the said company, unless in cases of necessity (the burthen of the proof of which necessity shall be on the person so disobeying or omitting, forbearing or neglecting, to execute such orders or instructions as aforesaid); and every wilful breach of the trust and duty of any office or employment by any such governor-general, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, or any of the officers or servants of the said company, shall be deemed and taken to be a misdemeanor at Law, and shall or may be proceeded against and punished as such by virtue of this Act.

81. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural-born subjects of his Majesty to proceed by sea to any port or place having a custom-house establishment within the said territories, and to reside thereat, or to proceed to and reside in or pass through any part of such of the said territories as were under the government of the said company on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred, and in any part of the countries ceded by the nabob of the Carnatic, of the province of Cuttack, and of the settlements of Singapore and Malacca, without any license whatever; provided that all subjects of his Majesty not natives of the said territories shall, on their arrival in any part of the said territories from any port or place not within the said territories, make known in writing their names, places of destination, and objects of pursuit in India, to the chief officer of the customs or other officer authorized for that purpose at such port or place as aforesaid.

82. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any subject of his Majesty, except the servants of the said company and others now lawfully authorized to reside in the said territories, to enter the same by land, or to proceed to or reside in any place or places in such parts of the said territories as are not hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, without license from the said board of commissioners, or the said court of directors, or the said governor-general in council, or a governor or governor in council of any of the said presidencies for that purpose first obtained: Provided always, that no license given to any natural-born subject of his Majesty to reside in parts of the territories not open to all such subjects shall be determined or revoked unless in accordance with the terms of some express clause of revocation or determination in such license contained.

83. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, with the previous consent and approbation of the said court of directors for that purpose obtained, to declare any place or places whatever within the said territories open to all his Majesty's natural-born subjects, and

shall be thenceforth lawful for any of his Majesty's natural-born subjects to proceed to, or reside in, or ss through any place or places declared open without any license whatever.

84. And be it enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall and he is hereby required, as soon as nveniently may be, to make laws or regulations providing for the prevention or punishment of the illicit itrance into or residence in the said territories of persons not authorized to enter or reside therein.

85. And whereas the removal of restrictions on the intercourse of Europeans with the said territories will nder it necessary to provide against any mischiefs or dangers that may arise therefrom, be it therefore acted, that the said governor-general in council shall and he is hereby required, by laws or regulations, to ovide with all convenient speed for the protection of the natives of the said territories from insult and itrage in their persons, religions, or opinions.

86. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural-born subject of his Majesty authorized to side in the said territories to acquire and hold lands, or any right, interest, or profit in or out of lands, for y term of years, in such part or parts of the said territories as he shall be so authorized to reside in: rovided always, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to prevent the said governor-general in council om enabling, by any laws or regulations, or otherwise, any subjects of his Majesty to acquire or hold any nds, or rights, interests, or profits in or out of lands, in any part of the said territories, and for any estates r terms whatever.

87. And be it enacted, that no native of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty sident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disiled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said company.

88. And be it further enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall and he is hereby required rthwith to take into consideration the means of mitigating the state of slavery, and of ameliorating the ondition of slaves, and of extinguishing slavery throughout the said territories so soon as such extinction iall be practicable and safe, and from time to time to prepare and transmit to the said court of directors ratts of laws or regulations for the purposes aforesaid, and that in preparing such drafts due regard shall be ad to the laws of marriage and the rights and authorities of fathers and heads of families, and that such rafts shall forthwith after receipt thereof be taken into consideration by the said court of directors, who hall, with all convenient speed, communicate to the said governor-general in council their instructions on he drafts of the said laws and regulations, but no such laws and regulations shall be promulgated or put in orce without the previous consent of the said court; and the said court shall, within fourteen days after he first meeting of parliament in every year, lay before both houses of parliament a report of the drafts of uch rules and regulations as shall have been received by them, and of their resolutions or proceedings hereon.

89. And whereas the present diocese of the bishoprick of Calcutta is of too great an extent for the incumient thereof to perform efficiently all the duties of the office without endangering his health and life, and it s therefore expedient to diminish the labours of the bishop of the said diocese, and for that purpose to nake provision for assigning new limits to the diocese of the said bishop, and for founding and constituting wo separate and distinct bishopricks, but nevertheless the bishops thereof to be subordinate and subject o the bishop of Calcutta for the time being, and his successors, as their metropolitan; be it therefore nacted, that in case it shall please his Majesty to erect, found, and constitute two bishopricks, one to be tyled the Bishoprick of Madras, and the other the Bishoprick of Bombay, and from time to time to nominate nd appoint bishops to such bishopricks, under the style and title of bishops of Madras and Bombay espectively, there shall be paid from and out of the revenues of the said territories to such bishops respecively the sum of twenty-four thousand sicca rupees by the year.

90. And be it enacted, that the said salaries shall commence from the time at which such persons as shall e appointed to the said office of bishop shall take upon them the execution of their respective offices; and hat such salaries shall be in lieu of all fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever; nd that no fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever shall be accepted, received, or aken by such bishop or either of them, in any manner or on any account or pretence whatsoever, other than he salaries aforesaid; and that such bishops respectively shall be entitled to such salaries so long as they hall respectively exercise the functions of their several offices in the British territories aforesaid.

91. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall and they are required to pay to the bishops so rom time to time to be appointed to the said bishopricks of Madras and Bombay, in case they shall be esident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments, the sum of five hundred pounds ach, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of their equipments and voyage.

92. Provided always, and be it enacted, that such bishops shall not have or use any jurisdiction, or exerise any episcopal functions whatsoever, either in the said territories or elsewhere, but only such jurisdiction nd functions as shall or may from time to time be limited to them respectively by his Majesty by his royal etters patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom.

93. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty from time to time, if he shall think it, by his royal letters patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to assign limits to the diocese f the bishoprick of Calcutta and to the dioceses of the said bishopricks of Madras and Bombay respectively, nd from time to time to alter and vary the same limits respectively, as to his Majesty shall seem fit, and to rant to such bishops respectively within the limits of their respective dioceses the exercise of episcopal unctions, and of such ecclesiastical jurisdiction as his Majesty shall think necessary for the superintendence and good government of the ministers of the United Church of England and Ireland therein.

94. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the bishop of Calcutta for the time being shall be deemed and taken to be the metropolitan bishop in India, and as such shall have, enjoy, and exercise all such ecclesiastical urisdiction and episcopal functions, for the purposes aforesaid, as his Majesty shall by his royal letters patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom think necessary to direct, subject nevertheless to

the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being; and that bishops of Madras and Bombay for the time being respectively shall be subject to the bishop of Calcutta for the time being as such metropolitan, and shall at the time of their respective appointments to such bishopricks, or at the time of their respective consecrations as bishop, take an oath of obedience to the said bishop of Calcutta in such manner as his Majesty by his said royal letters patent shall be pleased to direct.

95. And be it enacted, that when and as often as it shall please his Majesty to issue any letters patent respecting the bishoprick of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or for the nomination or appointment of any person thereto respectively, the warrant for the bill in every such case shall be countersigned by the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, and by no other person.

96. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by warrant under his royal sign manual, countersigned by the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, to grant to any such bishop of Madras or Bombay respectively who shall have exercised in the British territories aforesaid for fifteen years the office of such bishop a pension not exceeding eight hundred pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly by the said company.

97. And be it enacted, that in all cases when it shall happen the said person nominated and appointed to be bishop of either of the said bishopricks of Madras or Bombay shall depart this life within six calendar months next after the day when he shall have arrived in India for the purpose of taking upon him the office of such bishop, there shall be payable out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of such bishop so dying shall be payable, to the legal personal representatives of such bishop, such sum or sums of money as shall, together with the sum or sums paid to or drawn by such bishop in respect of his salary, make up the full amount of one year's salary; and when and so often as it shall happen that any such bishop shall depart this life while in possession of such office, and after the expiration of six calendar months from the time of his arrival in India for the purpose of taking upon him such office, then and in every such case there shall be payable, out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of the said bishop so dying shall be payable, to his legal personal representatives, over and above what may have been due to him at the time of his death, a sum equal to the full amount of the salary of such bishop for six calendar months.

98. And be it enacted, that if it shall happen that either of the bishops of Madras or Bombay shall be translated to the bishopric of Calcutta, the period of residence of such person as bishop of Madras or Bombay shall be accounted for and taken as a residence as bishop of Calcutta; and if any person now an archdeacon in the said territories shall be appointed bishop of Madras or Bombay, the period of his residence in India as such archdeacon shall for all the purposes of this act be accounted for and taken as a residence as such bishop.

99. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if any person under the degree of a bishop shall be appointed to either of the bishopricks of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, who at the time of such appointment shall be resident in India, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the Archbishop of Canterbury, when and as he shall be required so to do by his Majesty by his royal letters patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to issue a commission under his hand and seal, to be directed to the two remaining bishops, authorizing and charging them to perform all such requisite ceremonies for the consecration of the person so to be appointed to the degree and office of a bishop.

100. And be it enacted, that the expences of visitations to be made from time to time by the said bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively shall be paid by the said company out of the revenues of the said territories; provided that no greater sum on account of such visitations be at any time issued than shall from time to time be defined and settled by the court of directors of the said company, with the approbation of the commissioners for the affairs of India.

101. And be it enacted, that no archdeacon hereafter to be appointed for the archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, or the archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort Saint George, or the archdeaconry of the presidency and Island of Bombay, shall receive in respect of his archdeaconry any salary exceeding three thousand sicca rupees per annum: provided always, that the whole expence incurred in respect of the said bishops and archdeacons shall not exceed one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees per annum.

102. And be it enacted, that of the establishment of chaplains maintained by the said company at each of the presidencies of the said territories two chaplains shall always be ministers of the church of Scotland, and shall have and enjoy from the said company such salary as shall from time to time be allotted to the military chaplains at the several presidencies: provided always, that the ministers of the church of Scotland to be appointed chaplains at the said presidencies as aforesaid shall be ordained and inducted by the Presbytery of Edinburgh according to the forms and solemnities used in the church of Scotland, and shall be subject to the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in all things of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, whose judgments shall be subject to dissent, protest, and appeal to the provincial synod of Lothian and Tweedale, and to the general assembly of the church of Scotland: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the governor general in council from granting from time to time, with the sanction of the court of directors and of the commissioners for the affairs of India, to any sect, persuasion, or community of Christians not being of the united church of England and Ireland, or of the church of Scotland, such sums of money as may be expedient for the purpose of instruction or for the maintenance of places of worship.

103. And whereas it is expedient to provide for the due qualification of persons to be employed in the civil service of the said company in the said territories, be it therefore enacted, that the said governor-general of India in council shall, as soon as may be after the first day of January in every year, make and transmit to the said court of directors a prospective estimate of the number of persons who, in the opinion of the said governor-general in council, will be necessary, in addition to those already in India or likely to return from Europe, to supply the expected vacancies in the civil establishments of the respective governments in

ndia in such one of the subsequent years as shall be fixed in the rules and regulations herein-after mentioned; and it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners to reduce such estimate, so that the reasons for such reduction be given to the said court of directors; and in the month of June in every year, if the said estimate shall have been then received by the said board, and if not, then within one month after such estimate shall have been received, the said board of commissioners shall certify to the said court of directors what number of persons shall be nominated as candidates for admission, and what number of students shall be admitted to the college of the said company at Haileybury in the then current year, but so that at least four such candidates, no one of whom shall be under the age of seventeen or above the age of twenty years, be nominated, and no more than one student admitted for every such expected vacancy in the said civil establishments, according to such estimate or reduced estimate as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to nominate such a number of candidates for admission to the said college as shall be mentioned in the certificate of the said board; and if the said court of directors shall not within one month after the receipt of such certificate nominate the whole number mentioned therein, it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners to nominate so many as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency.

104. And be it enacted, that when and so often as any vacancy shall happen in the number of students in the said college by death, expulsion, or resignation it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners to add in respect of every such vacancy one to the number of the students to be admitted and four to the number of candidates for admission to be nominated by the said court in the following year.

105. And be it enacted, that the said candidates for admission to the said college shall be subjected to an examination in such branches of knowledge and by such examiners as the said board shall direct, and shall be classed in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and the candidates whose names shall stand highest in such list shall be admitted by the said court as students in the said college until the number to be admitted for that year, according to the certificate of the said board, be supplied.

106. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners and they are hereby required, forthwith after the passing of this act, to form such rules, regulations, and provisions for the guidance of the said governor-general in council in the formation of the estimate herein-before mentioned, and for the good government of the said college, as in their judgment shall appear best adapted to secure fit candidates for admission into the same, and for the examination and qualification of such candidates, and of the students of the said college, after they shall have completed their residence there, and for the appointment and remuneration of proper examiners; and such plan, rules and regulations and provisions respectively shall be submitted to his Majesty in council for his revision and approbation; and when the same shall have been so revised and approved by his Majesty in council, the same shall not afterwards be altered or repealed, except by the said board of commissioners, with the approbation of his Majesty in council.

107. And be it enacted, that at the expiration of such time as shall be fixed by such rules, regulations, and provisions made as aforesaid, so many of the said students as shall have a certificate from the said college of good conduct during the term of their residence therein shall be subjected to an examination in the studies prosecuted in the said college, and so many of the said students as shall appear duly qualified shall be classed according to merit in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and shall be nominated to supply the vacancies in the civil establishments in India, and have seniority therein according to their priority in the said list; and if there shall be at the same time vacancies in the establishment of more than one of the said presidencies, the students on the said list shall, according to such priority, have the right of electing to which of the said establishments they will be appointed.

108. And be it enacted, that no appointment of any professor or teacher at the said college shall be valid or effectual until the same shall have been approved by the board of commissioners.

109. And be it enacted, that every power, authority, and function by this or any other act or acts given to and vested in the said court of directors shall be deemed and taken to be subject to such control of the said board of commissioners as in this act is mentioned, unless there shall be something in the enactments conferring such powers, authorities, or functions inconsistent with such construction, and except as to any patronage or right of appointing to office vested in or reserved to the said court.

110. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to enable the said board of commissioners to give or cause to be given directions ordering or authorizing the payment of any extraordinary allowance or gratuity, or the increase of any established salary, allowance, or emolument, unless in the cases and subject to the provisions in and subject to which such directions may now be given by the said board, or to increase the sum now payable by the said company on account of the said board, except only by such salaries or allowances as shall be payable to the officers to be appointed as herein-before is mentioned to attend upon the said board during the winding up of the commercial business of the said company.

111. And be it enacted, that whenever in this act, or in any act hereafter to be passed, the term East India Company is or shall be used, it shall be held to apply to the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and that the said united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies may, in all suits, proceedings, and transactions whatsoever after the passing of this act, be called by the name of the East India Company.

112. And be it enacted, that the Island of Saint Helena, and all forts, factories, public edifices, and hereditaments whatsoever in the said island, and all stores and property thereon fit or used for the service of the government thereof, shall be vested in his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the said island shall be governed by such orders as his Majesty in council shall from time to time issue in that behalf.

113. And be it further enacted, that every supercargo and other civil servant of the said company, now employed by the said company in the factory at Canton or in the Island of Saint Helena, shall be capable of taking and holding any office in any presidency or establishment of the said territories which he would have

been capable of taking and holding if he had been a civil servant in such presidency or on such establishment during the same time as he shall have been in the service of the said company.

114. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this act all enactments and provisions directing the said company to provide for keeping a stock of tea shall be repealed.

115. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any court of justice established by his Majesty's charters in the said territories to approve, admit, and enrol persons as barristers, advocates, and attornies in such court without any licence from the said company, any thing in any such charter contained to the contrary notwithstanding: provided always, that the being entitled to practise as an advocate in the principal court of Scotland is and shall be deemed and taken to be a qualification for admission as an advocate in any court in India equal to that of having been called to the bar in England or Ireland.

116. And be it further enacted, that the court of directors of the said company shall, within the said fourteen days next after the first day of May in every year, lay before both houses of parliament an account made up according to the latest advices which shall have been received, of the annual produce of the revenues of the said territories in India, distinguishing the same and the respective heads thereof at each of their several presidencies or settlements, and of all their annual receipts and disbursements at home and abroad, distinguishing the same under the respective heads thereof, together with the latest estimate of the same, and also the amount of their debts, with the rates of interest they respectively carry, and the annual amount of such interest, the state of their effects and credits at each presidency or settlement, and in England or elsewhere, according to the latest advices which shall have been received thereof, and also a list of their several establishments, and the salaries and allowances payable by the said court of directors in respect thereof; and the said court of directors, under the direction and control of the said board of commissioners, shall forthwith prepare forms of the said accounts and estimates in such manner as to exhibit a complete and accurate view of the financial affairs of the said company; and if any new or increased salaries, establishments, or pensions shall have been granted or created within any year, the particulars thereof shall be specially stated and explained at the foot of the account of the said year.

117. And be it enacted, that this act shall commence and take effect from and after the passing thereof, so far as to authorize the appointment or prospective or provisional appointment of the governor-general of India, governors, members of council, or other officers, under the provisions herein contained, and so far as herein-before in that behalf mentioned, and to all other matters and things, from and after the twenty-second day of April next.

[*The following is an abstract of the Charter granted by the Supreme Government* in 1835; *the side-heads alone are given.*]

3 D.—CHARTER OF THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The act recites the former charters of 1823 and 1809. Provision of former charter giving to government the power of increasing the capital stock referred to. Notice issued by government under above provision referred to. Opening subscription for twenty lacks additional capital. The same duly communicated to proprietors at general meeting 6th April 1835. The said additional capital being duly subscribed on the date preceding date of the charter. And proprietors having determined to apply for a new charter. To be exchanged for the old as provided therein. And the governor-general in council having agreed to grant a new charter. And the old charter being surrendered. And it being determined to express the new capital in the new rupees recently issued. And 70 lacks of sa. rs. being equal to 74,66,666–10–8 of the said new rupees, which the governor-general in council agrees to make up to 75 lacks by taking 33,333–5–4 for government. And has paid up the said sum. And the 5 lacks is to be divided into 1875 shares of 4,000 company's rupees each. Of which the government takes 275. Numbered from 1 to 275, leaving 1,600 to be divided amongst proprietors as per schedule annexed. Therefore the governor-general in council accepts surrender of the charter of 1823, and under the act 47 Geo. III, and the powers conferred by the act 3 and 4 William IV., and grants and confirms. That the governor-general and the members of council, and the proprietors of the 1,600 shares. Shall continue to be one body politic. With power to use a common seal, and to hold lands, &c., and to sue and be sued, &c. &c. The sum of company's rupees 75,00,000 shall be the capital stock of the bank. The capital to be divided into 1,875 shares whereof 275 are to belong to government under trust of the governor-general in council for the time being. 1,600 shares to be the property of sharers as per schedule their executors and assigns. Share certificates to be signed by three directors. To be transferable by endorsement only. But the transfer not to be effective without nor until registration. Which is to be noted with the date on the back of the share. Shares divisable into quarters. And fresh certificates to be given for each quarter. Assignable &c. as entire shares. May be reunited by the holder of all the fractions of a share Governor-general in council may increase the capital. Giving notice to the directors for communication to proprietors. At a general meeting A term not less than months to be given for existing proprietors to take the new capital. No proprietor to take more than the proportion of his interest if more be subscribed for than the increase. If the whole be not taken by proprietors the subscription to become public as to the excess untaken. Directors to sell the untaken excess in shares bringing proceeds to credit. Purchasers and subscribers to become proprietors with like privileges to others. No proprietor to hold jointly or in partnership more than 40 shares of 4,000 each. Saving the E. I. Company holders of 275 shares and entitled to subscribe for proportion of any augmentation. But this limit not to prejudice the right of subscription to fresh capital. Nine directors to be appointed to manage the bank three by government and six by election of proprietors. Existing three government directors to continue during pleasure of governor-general in council who may remove and appoint successors to all or any. Elected directors to continue to sit for the period prescribed in the late charter. On the 15th December of every year two directors to go out by rotation and other two to be

lected. Those who go out not eligible for immediate re-election nor till after one year. In case of death or resignation a re-election to be made within fifteen days, or as soon after as possible on date advertized. The elected locum-tenens to go out in the rotation of the director who made the vacancy. No person eligible to be a director who shall not hold shares in his own right. Nor if director of any other bank in Calcutta. All others, native or European, eligible unless excepted by act of parliament or of the legislative council. The government directors to be public officers. And need not be sharers. Directors whether government or elected to take oath. Before the governor-general or a judge of the supreme court or a magistrate of Calcutta. Proprietors may by a majority remove any elected director for misconduct. And may declare by resolution a government director objectionable whereupon the government will either order his removal or take other steps for satisfaction of the proprietors. No proprietor to vote at general meetings unless possessed of one share of 4,000 company's rupees registered at least 6 months before. Five shares to give two votes. Ten shares three votes. Fifteen shares four votes. Twenty shares five votes. Thirty shares six votes. Forty shares seven votes, which is the maximum. Government may give proxy signed by chief secretary carrying seven votes and no more. But government not to vote for elective directors nor for appointment or removal of inferior officers or servants of the bank. Nor on questions of interior management. Proprietors may give general or special proxies to other proprietors. These to be signed by the proprietor or his attorney and deposited in the bank. No proprietor or joint proprietor to give by self or proxies more than seven votes. Proxies to be given to single individuals. Not to partnerships. But no one in any capacity to give more than seven votes. List to be made of registered proprietors before each general meeting. With specification of the date of registry of each share. The list to be produced and exhibited to proprietors at each meeting. Directors to choose a president for each year. But may re-elect. Directors to elect and appoint a secretary and treasurer both in one. Also a head accountant. And other officers necessary. With suitable salaries. But the total charge for establishment not to exceed 60,000 cy. rs. Which sum is not to be exceeded without express sanction of proprietors. Directors may dismiss officers and servants at pleasure. When the president may not attend the next senior director to preside with his privileges and powers. Three directors to be a quorum for business. The president to have a casting vote. Directors to establish a rotation for attendance of three each week for dispatch of current business. But others may attend out of rotation. Contracts and deeds except cash notes to be signed by three directors. Which number of signatures is essential to validity. Seal not to be affixed except in presence of three directors who are to sign in attestation. Besides witnesses. Directors to regulate current business subject only to condition of non-repugnance to the charter or to law or to bye-laws approved and passed by proprietors at general meeting. The secretary and treasurer, head accountant and native Khazanchee not to engage in trade, nor to act as agents or brokers. But this not to extend to company's servants who may be secretary and treasurer or head accountant. These officers to give security in fifty thousand and to subscribe an oath or affirmation before a judge of the supreme court or magistrate as above. The bank not to engage in trade. Or agency for buying and selling public securities or goods. Its business to be confined to discounting bills, keeping cash accounts, deposits, circulating cash notes, &c. as below provided at length. But bank may purchase bullion. And deal therein as the bank of England is allowed to do by statute. And may sell securities or any property deposited or recovered in satisfaction of debts. And do the needful to effect sales. Bank may discount and make loans only when the cash and government securities in hand or immediately available amount to one fourth the notes and outstanding claims half thereof to be cash. No discount or loan operation to be entered upon if the cash and government securities are less than one fourth and the cash alone of one eighth. No negotiable security to be discounted that has more than three months to run. Nor loan to be made for longer period than three months. Nor at higher interest than 12 per cent. Bank not to be in advance to government in loans beyond $7\frac{1}{2}$ lacks. Company's paper excepted. Nor to any individual. Beyond such amount as the governor-general in council may fix. Except in the case of deposit. Bills and other negotiable securities to bear two good names. Unconnected with one another. Not to make loans except on deposit of company's paper. Blank endorsed or specially endorsed so as to be at absolute disposal of at least equal amount to the loan. Nor on bullion, plate or other unperishable articles beyond the amount of three fourths of the estimated value. No advance to be made on bank shares. Nor on lands or houses. Bank may open cash accounts. But nobody to be allowed to overdraw. Bank may issue bank notes and bank post bills with short dates. Signed by such person as the directors may appoint servant or no servant. But not for less amount than ten company's rupees not exceeding ten thousand. The total issues never to exceed four times the capital. Bank may receive deposits for safe custody on terms of accommodation. Consisting of treasure, jewels, plate, and unperishable articles. Directors to cause books of account to be kept. To balance them every six months; viz. on the 30th June and 31st December. Copy of the balance sheet to be furnished to government. Governor-general in council to have full power to call for information. And for books. And to appoint officers to inspect books. Bank directors bound to furnish on requisition by letter of secretary to government. Dividends to be determined by directors from actual profits of the period. And to be declared every six months viz. 1st January and 1st July. Unclaimed dividends to be held and not appropriated. But if proprietors become debtors to the bank; dividends may be appropriated in liquidation. And may refuse registry in transfer of the share; until the debt be satisfied. If not discharged in months after notice. The share or shares may be sold and registered in the purchaser's name. The proceeds to be carried to account in liquidation of the debt and excess paid over. Directors to submit a general account of the bank affairs every 1st August made up to the 30th June. With a report thereon. Proprietors may consider and pass resolution thereon. Business of proprietors to be done on stated days of the year unless holidays. Or after such notice as may be given to the period of notice being regulated by the exigency. But any of three directors may convene a general meeting for a special purpose giving fifteen days notice in the government gazette. And the acts of such meeting in relation to the purposes advertised to be valid and binding as other acts at other meetings. Ten proprietors may at any time similarly call a meeting. Majority of directors may frame laws and ordi-

nances. Which before they become binding shall be published in the gazette. Ten proprietors may convene a general meeting to take such bye-laws into consideration. Giving fifteen days notice. Specifying intention to abrogate or amend. And the specific amendments to be proposed. Abrogation or amendment to be determined by the majority of the meeting. If no notice of meeting be given in two calendar months or the bye-law be affiirmed at a general meeting it shall become binding. Until repealed or altered. The amendment if passed at a general meeting to become binding until repealed or altered. Existing bye-laws to stand. Directors desiring to repeal a bye-law. To come to a vote or resolution to the effect and give notice in the gazette. Ten proprietors may bring the vote or resolution to question as before. If no notice be given for two months. Or the resolution be not rescinded. The bye-law to be repealed. The bye-laws may impose fines on persons bound thereby. The same to be levied by distress. Or recovered by action of assumpsit. As may be ordered in the bye-laws. If reasonable and not contrary to law. Or may be levied by appropriation of dividends or sale of share if necessary. Governor-general in council may upon one years notice dissolve the bank. The order signed by the chief secretary to be sufficient notice. Bank to be dissolved one year afte . But in case of dissolution the capital and profits to the day of dissolution to belong to proprietors. That is the company to take its share. And the proprietors for the time being their's. Directors in such case to make a scheme of distribution. Which shall be submitted to proprietors at a general meeting. Annual or special. Giving at least one month's notice. And the matter to be decided by a majority thereat. Nothing to prevent the bank from surrendering and accepting a new charter.

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3 E.—CEYLON CHARTER OF JUSTICE, 1833.

WILLIAM the Fourth, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. to all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

1. Whereas, his late Majesty King George the Third, by three several charters and letters-patent under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date respectively at Westminster the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1801, the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1810, and the 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1811, did establish within his said late Majesty's settlement of the island of Ceylon and the territories and dependencies thereof, a certain court called the supreme court of judicature in the island of Ceylon, and a certain other court called the high court of appeal in the island of Ceylon, and did make certain other provisions for the due administration of justice in the said settlement, territories, and dependencies: And whereas since the day on which the last of the said several charters and letters-patent bears date, a certain territory in the interior of the said island of Ceylon, called the kingdom of Kandy, or the Kandyan provinces of the island of Ceylon, hath become and now is subject to his Majesty, whereby the whole island of Ceylon with its dependencies has become and now is part of his Majesty's dominions: And whereas it is provided by each and every of the said several charters and letters-patent, that nothing therein respectively contained, or any act which should be done under the authority thereof respectively, should extend or be deemed or construed to extend to prevent his said late Majesty, his heirs and successors, from making such further or other provision for the administration of justice throughout the said settlements and territories in the said island of Ceylon with their dependencies, at his and their will and pleasure, and as circumstances might require, his late Majesty meaning and intending fully and absolutely, and to all intents and purposes whatsoever, to reserve to himself his heirs and successors, such and the same rights and powers in and over the said settlements, territories, and dependencies and every part thereof, and especially touching the administration of justice therein, and all other matters and things in and by the said several charters and letters-patent provided for, as if the said several charters and letters-patent had not been made, anything therein contained, or any, law, custom, usage matter or thing whatsoever to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding: And whereas it is expedient to make more general and more effectual provision for the administration of justice in the said island and its dependencies: Now know ye, that we on full consideration of the premises, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, have thought fit to revoke and annul, and do hereby revoke and annul each and every of the said charters and letters-patent, such revocation to take effect at and from after the time when (as hereinafter mentioned) this our charter will come into operation in our said island.

2. And whereas in the several districts and provinces of the said island there now are several courts appointed to administer justice by the exercise of original jurisdiction to the inhabitants of the said districts and provinces, known respectively by the names and titles of the provincial courts, the courts of the sitting magistrates, the court of the judicial commissioner, the court of the judicial agent, the courts of the agents of government, the revenue courts, and the court of the sitting magistrate of the Mahabadde: And whereas such courts differ among themselves in respect of their constitution, of their rules of procedure, and of the kinds and degrees of jurisdiction which they exercise within the limits of their respective districts or provinces: Now know ye, that we upon full consideration of the premises have thought fit to direct, ordain and appoint, that the said provincial courts, the said courts of the sitting magistrates, the said court of the judicial commissioner, the said court of the judicial agent, the said courts of the agents of government, the said revenue courts, and the said court of the sitting magistrate of the Mahabadde, shall be and the same are hereby respectively abolished, such abolition to take effect at and from after the time when (as hereinafter mentioned) this our charter will come into operation in our said island.

3. And whereas the governor of our said island for the time being, and the said court of the judicial commissioner have hitherto exercised an appellate jurisdiction for the administration of justice in certain cases arising in the Kandyan provinces of our said islands: And whereas certain courts called the minor courts of appeal, and certain courts called the minor courts of appeal from revenue cases, have hitherto exercised an appellate jurisdiction for the administration of justice in certain cases arising in the maritime provinces of the said island: And whereas the existence of several independent appellate judicatures in the said island tends to introduce uncertainty into the administration of justice there: Now know ye, that we upon full consideration of the premises, have thought fit to direct and ordain, and do hereby direct and ordain, that the said appellate jurisdictions of the governor of the said island, and of the said court of the judicial commissioner respectively, shall be and the same are hereby respectively abolished, and that the said minor courts of appeal, and the said minor courts of appeal for revenue cases, and such their appellate jurisdiction, shall be and the same are hereby abolished.

4. And to provide for the administration of justice hereafter in our said island, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby direct, that the entire administration of justice, civil and criminal, therein shall be vested exclusively in the courts erected and constituted by this our charter, and such other courts as may be holden within the said island under any commission issued or to be issued in pursuance of the statutes in that case made and provided for the trial of offences committed on the seas, or within the jurisdiction of our Lord High Admiral or the commissioners for executing his office, or under any commission issued or to be issued by our Lord High Admiral or by the commissioners for executing his office for the time being. And it is our pleasure, and we do hereby declare, that it is not and shall not be competent to the governor of our said island, by any law or ordinance to be by him made with the advice of the legislative council thereof or otherwise howsoever, to constitute or establish any court for the administration of justice in any case, civil or criminal, save as hereinafter is expressly saved and provided: Provided nevertheless, and we do hereby declare, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent any persons from submitting their differences to the arbitration of certain assemblies of the inhabitants of villages known in our said island by the name of Gansabes.

5. And we do hereby grant, direct, ordain, and appoint, that there shall be within the said island of Ceylon one supreme court, which shall be called "The Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon."

6. And we do direct and appoint, that the said supreme court of the island of Ceylon shall consist of and be holden by

and before one chief justice and two puisne justices, and that the chief justice shall be called and known by the name and style of "the chief justice of the island of Ceylon;" and that the said chief justice and puisne justices shall from time to time be nominated and appointed to such their offices by letters-patent, to be issued under the public seal of the said island, in pursuance of warrants to be from time to time issued by us, our heirs and successors, under our or their sign manual, and shall hold such their offices during the pleasure of us, our heirs and successors.

7. And we do further direct and appoint, that upon the death, resignation, sickness, or incapacity of the said chief justice, or any of the said puisne justices, or in case of the absence of any of them from the said island, or in case of any such suspension from office as hereinafter mentioned, of any such chief justice or puisne justice, it shall and may be lawful to and for the governor of our said island for the time being, by letters-patent to be by him for that purpose made and issued under the public seal of the said island, to nominate and appoint some fit and proper person or persons to act as and in the place and stead of any such chief justice or puisne justice so dying or resigning, or labouring under such sickness or incapacity as aforesaid, or being so absent as aforesaid from the said colony, or being so suspended until the vacancy or vacancies so created by any such death, or resignation, or sickness, or incapacity, or absence, or suspension, shall be supplied by a new appointment to be made in manner aforesaid, or until the chief justice or puisne justice so becoming sick or incapable, or being absent or suspended as aforesaid, shall resume such his office, and enter into the discharge of the duties thereof.

8. And whereas cases may arise in which it may seem necessary to our governor for the time being of our said island, that a judge of the said court should be suspended from the exercise of his functions therein provisionally until our pleasure can be known, and it is expedient that no such act of suspension should take place except upon the most evident necessity and after the most mature deliberation; and that in any such event the judge who may be so suspended should receive the most early, complete, and authentic information of the grounds of such proceedings against him; We do therefore declare, direct, and appoint, that it shall be and may be lawful for the governor of our said island for the time being, by any order or orders to be by him for that purpose made and issued under the public seal of the said island, with the advice and consent of the executive council of the said island, or the major part of them, upon proof of the misconduct or incapacity of any such chief justice or puisne justice as aforesaid, but not otherwise, to suspend him from such his office and from the discharge of the duties thereof; provided that in every such case the said governor shall immediately report for our information, through one of our principal secretaries of state, the grounds and causes of such suspension; and provided also, that a full statement be entered on the minutes of the said executive council of the grounds of such proceeding, and of the evidence upon which the same may be founded, a full copy of which minutes and evidence shall by such governor be transmitted to such judge, together with the order suspending him from such his office.

9. And we do hereby reserve to us, our heirs and successors, with the advice of our or their privy council, full power and authority to confirm or to disallow any such suspension from office as aforesaid of any such chief justice or puisne justice.

10. And we do hereby give and grant to our said chief justice for the time being rank and precedence above and before all our subjects whomsoever within the said island and its dependencies, excepting the governor or lieutenant-governor for the time being thereof, and excepting such persons as by law or usage in England take place before our chief justice of our court of kings's bench.

11. And we do hereby give and grant to the said puisne justices for the time being rank and precedence above and before all our subjects whomsoever within the said island and its dependencies, excepting the governor or lieutenant-governor for the time being thereof, the said chief justice, and the officer for the time being commanding our forces in the said island and its dependencies, and excepting such persons as by law or usage in England take place before our puisne justices of our court of king's bench.

12. And we do hereby declare, that the said puisne justices shall take rank and precedence between themselves according to the priority of their appointments respectively.

13. And we do further grant, direct, ordain, and appoint, that the said supreme court of the island of Ceylon shall have and use, as occasion may require, a seal bearing a device and impression of our royal arms, with an exergue or label surrounding the same, with this inscription, "The Seal of the Supreme Court of the island of Ceylon;" and that the said seal shall be delivered to and shall be kept in the custody of the said chief justice, with full liberty to deliver the same to any puisne justice of the said court for any temporary purpose; and in case of the vacancy of or suspension from the office of chief justice, the same shall be delivered over to and kept in the custody of such person as shall be appointed by the said governor of the said island to act as and in the place and stead of the said chief justice.

14. And we do further direct and appoint, that no such chief justice or puisne justice as aforesaid shall be capable of accepting, taking, or performing any other office, place or profit or emolument within the said island, on pain that the acceptance of such other office as aforesaid shall be *ipso facto* an avoidance of such his office of chief justice or puisne justice, as the case may be, and the salary thereof shall cease accordingly from the time of such acceptance of any other office or place: Provided nevertheless, that no such chief justice or puisne justice shall be rendered incapable of holding his office, or shall forfeit his salary by accepting the office of judge of the court of vice-admiralty in the said island, or of commissioner for the trial and adjudication of prize causes and other maritime questions arising in India.

15. And we do hereby constitute and appoint our trusty and well-beloved Sir Charles Marshall, Knight, to be the first chief justice of the said supreme court, and our trusty and well-beloved William Rough, Esquire, Serjeant-at-law, to be the senior puisne justice of the said supreme court, and our trusty and well-beloved William Norris, Esquire, to be the second puisne justice of the said supreme court.

16. And we do hereby direct, ordain, appoint, and declare, that there shall be attached and belong to the said court an officer to be styled the registrar and keeper of records of the said court, and such and so many other officers as to our chief justice of the said court for the time being shall from time to time appear to be necessary for the administration of justice, and the due execution of the powers and authorities which are granted and committed to the said court by these our letters-patent: Provided nevertheless, that no office shall be created in the said court, unless the governor of the said island for the time being shall first signify his approbation thereof to the said chief justice for the time being in writing under the hand of such governor.

17. And we do further direct and declare our will to be, that all the subordinate officers of the said court shall be appointed to such their offices by us, or by the governor of the said island on our behalf, by commissions to be for that purpose issued under the public seal of the said island: Provided nevertheless, that all persons who shall be attached to or hold any office in the said court, as clerk or private secretary to any of the judges thereof, shall be appointed to such office by the judge for the time being whom such person may so serve in any such capacity.

18. And we do further direct and appoint, that the several officers of the supreme court shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of us, our heirs and successors, and shall be subject to be suspended from their offices therein by the said court for misconduct or other sufficient cause.

19. And we do hereby authorize and empower the said supreme court to admit and enrol as advocates or proctors in the said supreme court all such persons, being of good repute, as shall upon examination by one or more of the said justices of the said supreme court appear to be of competent knowledge and ability: Provided always, that whenever the said supreme court shall refuse to admit and enrol any person applying to be admitted and enrolled as an advocate or proctor in the said supreme court, the judges of the said court shall in open court assign and declare the reasons of refusal.

20. And we do direct and declare, that no person whatsoever not so admitted and enrolled as aforesaid, shall be allowed to appear, plead, or act in the said supreme court, for or on the behalf of any other person being a suitor in the said court.

21. And we do further declare our pleasure to be, and do hereby ordain and appoint, that for the purpose of the administration of justice under this our charter, the said island of Ceylon shall be divided into the district of Colombo, and three circuits to be called respectively the northern circuit, the southern circuit and the eastern circuit, and that the said northern circuit shall comprise the district of Jaffna, together with the several districts which are parcel of the maritime provinces of the said island, and which lie to the west of the Kandyan provinces of the said island, between the said district of Jaffna and the district of Colombo; and that the said southern district shall comprise the district of the Mahagampattoo, and all the districts parcel of the maritime provinces of the said island lying to the westward and southward of the Kandyan province of the said island, between the district of the Mahagampattoo and the district of Colombo; and that the said eastern circuit

shall comprise all the Kandyan provinces of the said island, and all the districts parcels of the maritime provinces of the said island lying to the eastward of the Kandyan provinces of the said island, between the district of Jaffna and the district of the Mahagampattoo: Provided nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for the governor for the time being of our said island, on any application to him for that purpose made in writing, under the hands of the judges for the time being of the said supreme court or the major part of them, but not otherwise, by any proclamation or proclamations to be from time to time for that purpose issued, to alter as occasion may require the before mentioned division of the said island as aforesaid, and to establish any other division or divisions thereof for that purpose which may appear to the said governor and the whole or the major part of such judges, more conducive to the public convenience and the effective administration of justice in the said island.

22. And we do hereby authorise and require the governor for the time being of our said island, with the concurrence of the judges of the said supreme court, or the major part of them, but not otherwise, by any proclamation or proclamations to be by him for that purpose from time to time issued, to subdivide into districts each of the circuits into which the said island, exclusive of the district of Colombo, is or shall be in any manner aforesaid divided; and from time to time with the like concurrence, but not otherwise, to revoke, alter, and amend any such proclamation or proclamations, as occasion may require, and which appointment of the said circuit, and districts shall be made in such a manner as may best consist with and promote the prompt and effectual administration of justice therein as hereinafter mentioned. Provided always, that until the said circuits shall in manner aforesaid be divided into districts in pursuance of this our charter, the existing divisions of our said island comprised within the respective limits of the said circuits respectively, shall for the purposes hereof be deemed and taken to be such districts as aforesaid.

23. And we do further grant, direct, and appoint, that within each and every district of the said island there shall be one court, to be called the district court of such district; and that every such district court shall be holden by and before one judge, to be called the district judge, and three assessors, and that every such district judge shall be appointed to such his office by letters-patent, to be for that purpose issued under the public seal of the said island, by the governor thereof for the time being, in pursuance of warrants to be for that purpose addressed to him by us, our heirs and successors; provided that such governor may and he is hereby authorised and required to issue such letters-patent as aforesaid provisionally and subject to the future signification of the pleasure of us, our heirs and successors, and without any such warrant or warrants as aforesaid, on any occasion or occasions on which it may be necessary to make any such appointment or appointments, before the pleasure of us, our heirs and successors can be known.

24. And we do hereby declare, that the said district judges respectively shall hold such their offices during the pleasure of us, our heirs and successors.

25. And we do further direct and appoint, that the before mentioned assessors shall be selected from amongst our subjects inhabiting the said island, whether natives thereof or otherwise, and being respectable men of the full age of twenty one years and upwards, and possessing such qualifications as shall from time to time be determined by any rules or orders of court to be made in the manner hereafter mentioned, and not having been convicted of any infamous crime, nor labouring under any such bodily or mental incapacity as would render them unfit for the discharge of that office.

26. And we do hereby reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, the right of appointing in each of the said district courts one person to act as a permanent assessor, but in respect of all assessors until any such appointment shall be made, and after any such appointment shall be made in respect of all such assessors not so appointed, it is our pleasure, and we do hereby direct and declare, that they shall be selected, summoned, and required to serve in the said office, in such manner as shall be provided by such rules and orders of court as are hereinbefore particularly mentioned.

27. And we do hereby further direct, that the ministerial and other subordinate officers of the said district courts respectively, shall respectively be appointed to and shall hold such their offices therein in such and the like manner in every respect as is hereinbefore provided with regard to the ministerial and other officers of the said supreme court; and that the admission and enrolment of persons to appear to plead or act in any of the said district courts as advocates or proctors, shall be regulated and provided by such general rules and orders of court as are hereinafter mentioned.

28. And we do further direct and appoint, that the said supreme court shall be holden at Colombo in the said island, excepting for the purpose of such circuits as are hereinafter mentioned, and that every such district court as aforesaid shall be holden at such convenient place within every such district as the governor for the time of our said island shall from time to time for that purpose appoint by any proclamation or proclamations to be by him in manner aforesaid issued for such division as aforesaid of the said island into districts.

29. And we do further grant, direct, and appoint, that each of the said district courts shall be a court of civil jurisdiction, and shall have cognizance of and full power to hear and determine all pleas, suits, and actions in which the party or parties defendent shall be resident within the district in which any such suit or action shall be brought, or in which the act, matter, or thing in respect of which any suit or action shall be brought, shall have been done or performed within such district: Provided nevertheless, that no such district court as aforesaid shall be competent to hold jurisdiction of, or to hear, or to determine any cause, suit, or action, wherein the judge of such court shall himself be a party, plaintiff, or defendant; but that every cause, suit or action, which according to the provisions aforesaid would have been cognizable in any district court, if the judge of such court had not been a party thereto, shall in that case be cognizable in the court of any district immediately adjoining.

30. And we do further grant, direct, and appoint, that each of the said district courts shall be a court of criminal jurisdiction, and shall have full power and authority to inquire of all crimes and offences committed wholly or in part within the district to which such court may belong, and to hear, try, and determine all prosecutions which shall be commenced against any person or persons for or in respect of any such crimes or offences, or alleged crimes or offences: Provided always, that such criminal jurisdiction as aforesaid shall not extend to any case in which the person or persons accused shall be charged with any crime, which, according to any law now or hereafter to be in force within the said island, shall be punishable with death, or transportation, or banishment, or imprisonment for more than twelve calendar months, or by whipping exceeding 100 lashes, or by fine exceeding £10.

31. And we do further grant, direct, and appoint, that each of the said district courts shall have the care and custody of the persons and estates of all idiots, lunatics, and others of insane or nonsane mind resident within such districts respectively, with full power to appoint guardians and curators of all such persons and their estates, and to take order for the maintenance of such persons, and the proper management of their estates, and to take proper securities for such management from such guardians and curators, and to call them to account, and to charge them with any balance which may be due to any such persons aforesaid, or to their estates, and to enforce the payment thereof, and to take order for the secure investment of any such balances, and such guardians and curators from time to time to remove and replace as occasion may require.

32. And we do further give and grant to the said district courts respectively, in their said respective districts, full power and authority to appoint administrators of the estates and effects of any persons dying within such respective districts intestate, or who may not have by any last will and testament appointed any executor or trustee for the administration or execution thereof, and like power and authority to inquire into and determine upon the validity of any document or documents adduced before them as and for the last will and testament of any person who may have died within such districts respectively, and to record the same, and to grant probate thereof, with like power and authority to appoint administrators for the administration or execution of the trusts of any such last will and testament as aforesaid, in cases where the executors or trustees thereby appointed shall not appear and take out probate thereof, or having appeared and taken out such probate, shall by death or otherwise become incapable to carry any such trusts fully into execution. And we do further authorize and empower the said district courts in their said respective districts to take proper securities from all executors and administrators of the last wills and testaments of any deceased persons, or of the estates and effects of any persons who may have died intestate, for the faithful performance of such trusts, and for the proper accounting to such courts respectively for what may come to their hands, or be by them expended in the execution thereof, with like power and authority to call all such executors and administrators to account, and to charge them with any balances which may be due to the estates of any such deceased persons, and to enforce the payment thereof, and to take order for the secure investment of any such balances, and such executors and administrators from time to time to remove and replace as occasion may require.

33. And whereas doubts might arise whether by virtue of the provisions aforesaid, and without an express authority in that behalf, the said district courts would be competent to entertain suits therein brought for the protection of our revenue,

and for the punishment of offences committed against the revenue laws of our said island: Now, therefore, for the removal of such doubts, we do hereby expressly declare, that all causes affecting our revenue arising within our said island, and all prosecutions for the punishment of offences therein committed against the revenue laws thereof, shall be cognizable within the said district courts respectively in such and the same manner as any other suits and prosecutions; saving nevertheless and reserving to all courts of vice-admiralty established or to be established within our said island, all such rights, powers, jurisdictions, and authority as are by law vested in them, as fully as if this our charter had not been made: Provided nevertheless, that no such prosecution for any offence committed against the revenue laws shall be cognizable within any such district court, in cases where the punishment may be of greater degree or amount than such district court can, under the provisions aforesaid, award upon prosecutions for any other offence.

34. And we do further grant and declare, that the several jurisdictions so vested as aforesaid in the said district courts, is and shall be an exclusive jurisdiction, and shall not on any plea or pretext whatsoever be assumed or exercised by any other court, tribunal, or judge within our said island, save and except in so far as cognizance of the same suits, causes, actions, prosecutions, matters and things, is hereinafter expressly given by way of appeal to the supreme court aforesaid, or to the respective judges thereof, and also save and except in so far as an original jurisdiction in certain suits, causes, actions, prosecutions, matters and things, is hereinafter vested in the said supreme court, or in the respective judges thereof, and also save and except in as far as respects the jurisdiction of the court of vice-admiralty in the said island.

35. And we do further direct and appoint, that every final sentence or judgment of the said district courts respectively, and that every interlocutory order of the said courts having the effect of a final sentence or judgment, and that every order of any such court having the effect of postponing the final decision of any cause or prosecution there pending, and any other order which to the judge of any such court may appear of adequate importance, shall by such judge be pronounced in open court, and that such judge shall in all such cases state, in the presence and hearing of the assessors before mentioned, what are the questions of law and of fact which have arisen for adjudication, and which are to be decided upon any such occasion, together with his opinion upon every such question, with the grounds and reasons of every such opinion, and that every assessor shall also in open court, and in the presence and hearing of the judge and the other assessors, declare his opinion and deliver his vote upon each and every question which the judge shall have previously declared to have arisen for adjudication, whether such questions shall relate to any matter of law or to any matter of fact: Provided nevertheless, that in case of any difference of opinion between any such judge and the majority or the whole of such assessors upon any question of law or of fact depending before any such district court, the opinion of such judge shall prevail, and shall be taken as the sentence, judgment or order of the whole court; but in every such case a record shall be made and preserved among the records of the said court of the questions declared by the judge to have arisen for adjudication, and of the vote of such judge and of every such assessor upon each such question.

36. And we do hereby grant, declare, direct, and appoint, that the supreme court of the island of Ceylon shall be a court of appellate jurisdiction for the correction of all errors in fact or in law which shall be committed by the said respective district courts, and shall have sole and exclusive cognizance by way of appeal of all causes, suits, actions, prosecutions, matters and things, of which such district courts may, in pursuance of the provisions of this our charter, or any of them, take cognizance by way of original jurisdiction. And we do further grant to the said supreme court, power, jurisdiction and authority to hold an original jurisdiction for inquiring of all crimes and offences committed throughout the said island, and for the hearing, trying and determining all prosecutions which shall be commenced against any person or persons for or in respect of any such crimes or offences, or alleged crimes or offences.

37. And to provide for the due execution of the powers and authorities and jurisdictions so vested as aforesaid in the said supreme court, it is our further pleasure, and we do direct, ordain and appoint, that civil and criminal sessions of the said supreme court shall be holden by some one of the judges thereof in each of the circuits into which our said island is or shall be so divided as aforesaid.

38. And we do further direct and appoint, that such sessions as aforesaid of the said supreme court shall be holden twice in each year within the northern, southern, and eastern circuits of the said island respectively hereinbefore described or referred to, at such places within such respective circuits, and at such particular times in each year as the governor for the time being of our said island shall, after previous consultation with the judges of the said supreme court, by proclamations to be by him from time to time for that purpose issued, direct and appoint: Provided always, that the times and places for holding such civil and criminal sessions of the said supreme court on such circuits shall be so arranged as that all the judges of the said supreme court shall never at the same time be absent from Colombo, and that at all such judges shall be resident at the same time at Colombo not less than one month twice in each year. And we do direct and appoint, that the chief justice of the said court shall first choose the circuit on which he will proceed for the purposes aforesaid, and that the second choice shall be made by the senior puisne judge for the time being.

39. And we do further direct, ordain and appoint, that at every civil session of the supreme court to be holden on any such circuit as aforesaid, three assessors shall be associated with the judge, and that every criminal sessions of the supreme court to be holden on any such circuit, shall be holden before such judge and a jury of thirteen men, which assessors and jurors shall be selected, summoned and required to appear and serve in such manner and form as shall be provided by such general rules and orders of court as hereinafter mentioned.

40. And we do will, ordain and appoint, that within each and every of the said circuits respectively all and every the appellate powers, jurisdictions and authorities hereby vested in the said supreme court shall be exercised by the judge for the time being of such circuit, and the assessors so to be associated with him as aforesaid; and that within each and every of the said circuits respectively, all and every the original powers, jurisdictions and authorities hereby vested in the said supreme court shall be exercised by the judge for the time being of such circuit, who, upon the trial of any crimes made cognizable by the said supreme court by way of such original jurisdiction as aforesaid, shall be associated with such jurors as aforesaid.

41. And we do further direct and appoint, that at every civil sessions of the said supreme court so to be holden as aforesaid on every such circuit, the said court shall proceed to hear and determine all appeals which may be then pending from any sentence, judgment, decree or order of any district court within the limits of such circuit, and to affirm, reverse, correct, alter and vary every such sentence, judgment, decree or order, according to law, and, if necessary, to remand to the district court for a further hearing, or for the admission of any further evidence, any cause, suit or action in which any such appeal as aforesaid shall have been brought; and upon hearing every such appeal it shall also be competent to the said supreme court to receive and admit, or to exclude and reject, new evidence touching the matters at issue in any such original cause, suit, or action, as justice may require.

42. And we do further direct and appoint, that the supreme court aforesaid at every civil sessions to be holden on any such circuit as aforesaid, shall have full power and authority to grant and issue mandates, in the nature of writs of *mandamus*, *procedendo*, and prohibition, against any district court within the limits of such circuit, and to make order for the transfer of any cause, suit or action depending in any one district court in any such circuit to any other district court within the same circuit, if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the said supreme court at any such civil sessions as aforesaid, that there is any sufficient cause or reason to conclude that in such particular cause, suit or action, justice would not probably be done in the district court in which the same had so been commenced; and in every such case the district court to which any such cause, suit or action shall be so transferred, shall take cognizance thereof, and have power and jurisdiction for the hearing, trial and decision of the same, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as the district court in which the same was originally brought could or might have had.

43. And we do further direct, declare and appoint, that the judge of the supreme court holding any such civil sessions thereof as aforesaid on any such circuit, shall in open court state and declare, in the presence and hearing of the assessors before mentioned, what are the questions of law and of fact arising for adjudication upon every appeal brought before the said supreme court at such sessions, and which are then to be decided, and shall then pronounce his opinion upon every such question, with the grounds and reasons of every such opinion; and that every such assessor shall thereupon also in open court, and in the presence and hearing of such judge and the other assessors, declare his opinion and deliver his vote upon each and every question which the judge shall have previously declared to have arisen for adjudication, whether such question shall relate to any matter of law or to any matter of fact; and in case of any difference of opinion between any such judge and the majority or the whole of such assessors, upon any question

of law or of fact depending upon such appeal, the opinion of such judge shall prevail, and shall be taken as the sentence, judgment, or order of the whole court; but in every such case a record shall be made and preserved among the records of the said supreme court of the questions declared by the judge to have arisen for adjudication, and of the vote of such judge and of every such assessor upon every such question.

44. And we do further direct, ordain and appoint, that at every criminal sessions of the said supreme court to be holden on any such circuit as aforesaid, such court shall proceed to hear and determine all appeals which may be then depending from any sentence or judgment pronounced by any district court within the limits of any such circuit in any criminal prosecution, and to affirm, reverse, correct, alter and vary every such sentence and judgment according to law: and upon hearing every such appeal it shall also be competent to the said supreme court to receive and admit, or to exclude and reject, new evidence touching the matters at issue in any such original prosecution as justice may require; and it shall also be lawful for the said supreme court at any such criminal sessions as aforesaid, to make orders for the transfer of any prosecution depending in any one district court in such circuit to any other district court within the same circuit, if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the said supreme court at any such criminal sessions as aforesaid, that there is any sufficient cause or reason to conclude that in such particular prosecution justice would not probably be done in the district court in which the same had been so commenced; and in every such case the district court to which any such prosecution shall be so transferred shall take cognizance thereof, and shall have power and jurisdiction for the hearing, trial and decision of the same, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as the district court in which the same was originally brought could or might have had.

45. And we do further declare and ordain, that notwithstanding the right of appeal hereby given from the judgments and sentences of the said district courts upon such criminal prosecutions as aforesaid, no such appeal shall have the effect of staying the execution of any sentence or judgment pronounced by any such district court upon any prosecution, unless the judge of such district court shall in the exercise of his discretion see fit to make order for the stay of any such execution pending such appeal.

46. And we do further direct, ordain and appoint, that at every criminal sessions of the said supreme court so to be holden as aforesaid on every such circuit, the said supreme court shall inquire of all crimes and offences committed within the limits of any such circuit, for the trial of which such original jurisdiction as aforesaid is by this our charter vested in the said supreme court, and which the king's advocate or deputy king's advocate shall elect to prosecute before such supreme court, and shall hear, try and determine all prosecutions which shall be commenced by the said king's advocate or deputy king's advocate against any person or persons for or in respect of any such crimes or offences or alleged crimes or offences.

47. And we do further direct and ordain, that all crimes and offences cognizable before any of the courts constituted by these presents, or deriving authority from the same, shall be prosecuted; and that all fines, penalties and forfeitures recoverable therein to our use, shall be sued for and recovered in the name of our advocate fiscal of our said island, and by him or by some deputy advocate fiscal, by an information to be exhibited without the previous finding of any inquest by any grand jury or otherwise: Provided nevertheless, that it shall be competent to the said supreme court, by such rules and orders of court as after mentioned, to make any other and more convenient provision for the prosecuting before the said district courts breaches of the peace, petty assaults and other minor offences of the like nature. [Though the terms "advocate fiscal" and "deputy advocate fiscal" are used here, Lord Goderich in his despatch, dated 23d March, 1833, accompanying the charter, and addressed to Sir R. J. Wilmot Horton, the governor, declares the objections that exist to these titles, and observes, that "the titles of those officers are altered by the charter" to the king's advocate and deputy king's advocate. The use of the former titles in this place seems therefore to be an accidental error.]

48. And we do further direct and ordain, that all questions of fact upon which issue shall be joined at any such criminal sessions as aforesaid of the said supreme court, on any such circuit as aforesaid, shall be decided by such jury of thirteen men as aforesaid, and that the verdict of such jury shall be pronounced in open court by the mouth of the foreman: and that if such jury shall not agree upon their verdict, then the verdict of the major part of such jury shall be received and taken as the verdict of the jury collectively.

49. And we do further direct and ordain, that all questions of law which shall arise for adjudication at any such criminal sessions as aforesaid of the said supreme court in any such circuit as aforesaid, shall be decided by the judge presiding at such sessions, who shall pronounce his judgment thereupon in open court, and assign the grounds and reasons of such judgment; saving nevertheless to every such judge the right of reserving such questions for the decision of the judges of the said supreme court collectively at their general sessions, in manner hereinafter mentioned.

50. And we do further appoint, declare and direct, that in every case where any person shall be adjudged to die by any sentence of the supreme court of our said island at any such criminal sessions as aforesaid, the execution of such sentence shall be respited until the case of such person shall have been reported by the chief judge or puisne judge who shall have presided at such trial to the governor of the said island for the time being, which report shall be made as soon after the passing of such sentence as conveniently may be.

51. And we do further appoint, declare, and direct, that the judge on any such circuit as aforesaid, holding the said criminal sessions of the said supreme court, shall and may issue his mandate under his hand, and directed to all and every the fiscals and other keepers of prisons within the limits of his circuit, to certify to the said judge the several persons then in their or any of their custody, committed for and charged with any crimes or offences whatsoever; and the said fiscals or other keepers of prisons shall and are hereby required to make, certify, and transmit due return to such mandate, by specifying in a calendar or list, to be annexed to such mandate respectively, the time and times when all and every of the said persons so in their custody was or were committed, and by whose authority particularly, and on what charge or charges, crime or crimes respectively, in writing; and to the said list or calendar shall also be annexed such information or informations, upon oath, as may have been taken against them or any of them, and be then remaining in the hands of the said fiscals or keepers of prisons, or true copies thereof attested by the said fiscals or keepers of prisons respectively; and if need be, according to the tenor and exigence of such mandate, such fiscals or keepers of prisons shall bring the said persons so in their custody, or any of them, before the said judge, wheresoever the said judge shall then be holding the criminal sessions of the said supreme court, together with such witness or witnesses whose name or names shall appear to be written or endorsed on the respective commitments, by virtue of which such prisoners or prisoner were or was delivered into their custody respectively, in order that such prisoners or prisoner may be dealt with according to law: Provided always, that wherever any party or parties shall, after the making out of any such calendar or list, and while such judge shall be holding the criminal sessions of the said supreme court in the town or place wherein such calendar or list was delivered, be apprehended or committed on any criminal charge, it shall and may be lawful for the officer of such supreme court to insert the name or names of such person or persons in such calendar or list.

52. And we do further direct, declare, and appoint, that any judge of the supreme court remaining at Colombo, shall within the limits of the district of Colombo exercise the same jurisdiction, and hold such and the same civil and criminal sessions, as the said judges of the supreme court are by these presents directed, appointed, and ordained to exercise and to hold on their respective circuits within the limits of their respective circuits.

53. And we do further ordain and appoint, that whenever any question of law, pleading, evidence, or practice, shall arise for adjudication at any civil or criminal sessions of the said supreme court, at any such circuit as aforesaid, or within the said district of Colombo, which shall appear to the judge presiding at such sessions to be a question of doubt and difficulty, it shall be lawful for such judge to reserve such question of law, pleading, evidence, or practice, for the decision of the judges of the said supreme court collectively, and to report any question so reserved to the said judges at some general sessions of the said supreme court to be held for that purpose as hereinafter mentioned.

54. And we do further direct and appoint, that the judges of the said supreme court shall from time to time, as occasion may require, collectively hold a general sessions at Colombo to hear and inquire of any question of law, pleading, evidence, or practice so reserved as aforesaid, and to decide the same according to law.

55. And we further authorise and require the respective judges of the said supreme court on such circuits as aforesaid, and at the sessions so to be holden for the District of Colombo, to inspect and examie the records of the different

district courts; and if it shall appear that contradictory or inconsistent decisions have been given by different district courts, or by the same district court upon different occasions, upon any matters of law, evidence, pleading, or practice, then and in every such case the said judges of the supreme court shall report to the judges of the supreme court at Colombo, at such general sessions as aforesaid, any such contradictions or inconsistencies; and the said judges of the supreme court shall, after due consideration of the matters so brought before them, prepare the draft of such a declaratory law upon any matter or law or evidence in respect of which such contradictory or inconsistent decisions shall have been given, as the occasion shall appear to them to require, and shall transmit such draft under the seal of the said court to the governor for the time being of our said island, who shall thereupon lay the draft of such declaratory law before the legislative council of the said island for their consideration.

56. And we further direct and ordain, that the said judges of the supreme court shall, in pursuance of the powers hereinafter vested in them, after due consideration of any reports so to be made as aforesaid by any such judge, of any such contradiction or inconsistency as aforesaid, in any matter of pleading or practice, make or establish such general rules and orders of court for the removal of any doubts respecting any such matters, as the occasion shall appear to them to require.

57. And we do further ordain and appoint, that the said supreme court, or any judge thereof, at any sessions so to be holden as aforesaid on any such circuit as aforesaid, or in the District of Colombo, or at any general sessions of the judges of the said court collectively, shall be and are hereby authorized to grant and issue mandates in the nature of writs of habeas corpus, and to grant or refuse such mandates, to bring up the body of any person who shall be imprisoned within any part of the said island or its dependencies, and to discharge or remand any person so brought up, or otherwise deal with such person according to law.

58. And we do further direct and appoint, that the said supreme court, or any judge thereof, at any sessions so to be holden on any such circuit as aforesaid, or in the District of Colombo, or at any general sessions of the said court collectively, shall be and they and he are and is hereby authorized to grant and issue injunctions to prevent any irremediable mischief which might ensue before the party making application for such injunction could prevent the same, by bringing an action in any district court: Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the said supreme court, nor for any judge thereof in any case to grant any injunction to prevent any person from suing or prosecuting a suit in any district court, or to prevent any party to any suit in any district court from appealing or prosecuting an appeal to any court of appeal, or to prevent any party to any suit in any court of original jurisdiction, or in any court of appeal, from insisting upon any ground of action, defence, or appeal.

59. And whereas it may be expedient that the judges of the said supreme court at Colombo, previously to the commencement of any such circuits as aforesaid, should be enabled to inspect and examine the records of the said district courts in cases upon which appeals may have been entered; and it may also be convenient that, with the consent of the litigant parties, the hearing of such appeals should take place before the judges of the said court collectively at their general sessions at Colombo, and not at such circuits as aforesaid; and it may also be convenient, that in certain cases the judges of the said supreme court collectively, at such general sessions, should be authorized to decide in a summary way, and without further argument, questions arising upon any such appeals; we do therefore further will, direct, ordain, and appoint, that it shall be lawful for the judges of the said supreme court, by such general rules and orders as hereinafter mentioned, to require the said district courts to transmit to them at Colombo the records of such district courts in any cases upon which appeals may have been entered, and we do authorize and empower the judges of the said supreme court collectively, at any such general sessions as aforesaid, with the consent of all the litigant parties, but not otherwise (save as hereinafter provided in cases appealed to us in our privy council), to hear any such appeals, or to decide the same, or any particular question or questions arising thereupon, in a summary way and without further argument, and to remit any such records, with such their final decision thereupon, to such district courts, to be by them carried into execution.

60. And whereas, for carrying into effect the various provisions of this present charter, and for the more prompt and effectual administration of justice in our said island, it is necessary that regulations should be made respecting the course and manner of proceeding to be observed and followed in all suits, actions, and criminal prosecutions, and other proceedings whatsoever, to be brought, commenced, had, or taken within the said district courts and the said supreme courts respectively, which regulations cannot be properly made except by the judges of the said supreme court; we do therefore hereby further declare our pleasure to be, and do will, ordain, direct, and appoint, that it shall be lawful for the judges of the said supreme court collectively, at any general sessions to be by them holden at Colombo as aforesaid, from time to time to frame, constitute, and establish such general rules and orders of court as to them shall seem meet, touching and concerning the time and place of holding any general sessions of the judges of the said supreme court collectively, and any civil or criminal sessions of the said supreme court on any such circuits as aforesaid, or in the District of Colombo and the said several district courts, as shall not be inconsistent with the authority hereinbefore granted to the governor of our said island respecting the appointing of the times at which and the places to which the judges of the said supreme court shall perform their circuits, together with such general rules and orders as to them shall seem meet, and touching and concerning the form and manner of proceeding to be observed in the said supreme court at any general sessions, and at such civil and criminal sessions as aforesaid on such circuits as aforesaid, or in the District of Cólombo and in such district courts respectively, and touching and concerning the practice and pleadings upon all actions, suits, and other matters, both civil and criminal, to be therein brought, the proceedings of the fiscals and other ministerial officers of the said courts respectively, the process of the said courts, and the mode of executing the same, the qualifications, summoning, impanneling, and challenging of assessors, and the summoning, impanneling, and challenging of jurors, arrest on mesne process or in execution, the taking of bail, the duties of gaolers and others charged with the custody of prisoners, in so far as respects the making due returns to the respective judges of the said supreme court of all prisoners in their custody, and respecting the mode of prosecuting such appeals as aforesaid from the said district courts, the admission of advocates and proctors in the said courts respectively, together with all such general rules and orders as may be necessary for giving full and complete effect to the provisions of this present charter, in whatsoever respects the form and manner of administering justice in the several courts hereby constituted, and all such rules, orders, and regulations from time to time to revoke, alter, amend, and renew, as occasion may require: Provided always, that no such rules, orders, or regulations shall be repugnant to this our charter, and that the same shall be so framed as to promote, as far as may be, the discovery of truth and economy and expedition in the despatch of business of the said several courts respectively, and that the same be drawn up in plain, succinct, and compendious terms, avoiding all unnecessary repetitions and obscurity, and promulgated in the most public and authentic manner in the said island, as long before the same shall operate and take effect as to such judges may appear practicable and convenient, and provided always, that all such rules, orders, and regulations shall forthwith be transmitted to us, our heirs, and successors, under the seal of the said court, for our or their approbation or disallowance.

61. And we do further grant, ordain, direct, and appoint, that it shall be lawful for any person or persons being a party or parties to any civil suit or action depending in the said supreme court, to appeal to us, our heirs and successors, in our or their privy council, against any final judgment, decree, or sentence, or against any rule er order made in any such civil suit or action, and having the effect of a final or definitive sentence, and which appeals shall be made subject to the rules and limitations following; that is to say, First, that before any such appeal shall be brought, such judgment, decree, sentence, will, or order, shall be brought by way of review before the judges of the said supreme court collectively, holding a general sessions at Colombo, at which all the said judges of the said supreme court shall be present and assisting, which judges shall by such rules and orders as aforesaid regulate the form and manner of proceeding to be observed in bringing every such judgment, decree, sentence, rule, or order by way of review before them, and shall thereupon pronounce judgment according to law, the judgment of the majority of which judges shall be taken and recorded as the judgement of the said court collectively. Secondly, every such judgment, decree, order, or sentence from which an appeal shall be admitted to us, our heirs and successors as aforesaid, shall be given or pronounced for or in respect of a sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of £500 sterling, or shall involve directly or indirectly the title to property or to some civil right exceeding the value of £500 sterling. Thirdly, the person or persons feeling aggrieved by such judgment, decree, order, or sentence, shall within fourteen days next after the same shall have been pronounced, made, or given, apply to the said su-

preme court at such general sessions as aforesaid, by petition, for leave to appeal therefrom to us, our heirs, and succe- in our or their privy council. Fourthly, if such leave to appeal shall be prayed by the party or parties who is or a… judged to pay any sum of money or to perform any duty, the said supreme court shall direct that the judgment, decre… sentence appealed from shall be carried into execution, if the party or parties respondent shall give security for the … diate performance of any judgement, decree, or sentence which may be pronounced or made by us, our heirs, and suc- sors, in our or their privy council, upon any such appeal, and until such security be given, the execution of the ju… decree, order, or sentence appealed from shall be stayed. Fifthly, provided nevertheless, that if the party or parties a… ant shall establish to the satisfaction of the said supreme court, that real and substantial justice requires that, pendi… appeal, execution should be stayed, it shall be lawful for such supreme court to order the execution of such judgme… cree, order, or sentence to be stayed pending such appeal, if the party or parties appellant shall give security for the … diate performance of any judgment, decree, or sentence which may be pronounced or made by us, our heirs, and succe… in our or their privy council, upon any such appeal. Sixthly, in all cases security shall be given by the party or pa… appellant for the prosecution of the appeal, and for the payment of all such costs as may be awarded by us, our h… successors, to the party or parties respondent. Seventhly, the court from which any such appeal as aforesaid … brought, shall, subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, determine the nature, amount, and sufficiency … several securities so to be taken as aforesaid. Eighthly, provided nevertheless, that in any case where the subject of … tion shall consist of immoveable property, and the judgment, decree, order, or sentence appealed from shall not … affect, or relate to the actual occupation thereof, no security shall be demanded either from the party or parties resp… or from the party or parties appellant, for the performance of the judgment or sentence to be pronounced or ma… such appeal; but if such judgment, decree, order, or sentence shall change, affect, or relate to the occupation of … property, then such security shall not be of greater amount than may be necessary to secure the restitution, free … damage or loss, of such property, or of the intermediate profit which, pending any such appeal, may probably accru… the intermediate occupation thereof. Ninthly, in any case where the subject of litigation shall consist of mone… chattels, or of any personal debt or demand, the security to be demanded, either from the party or parties respo… from the party or parties appellant, for the performance of the judgment or sentence to be pronounced or made up… appeal, shall be either a bond to be entered into in the amount or value of such subject of litigation, by one or m… cient surety or sureties, or such security shall be given by way of mortgage or voluntary condemnation of or upon … moveable property situate and being within such island, and being of the full value of such subject of litigation, … above the amount of all mortgages and charges of whatever nature upon or affecting the same. Tenthly, the securi… given by the party or parties appellant for the prosecution of the appeal and for the payment of costs, shall in no ca… £300 sterling, and shall be given either by such surety or sureties, or by such mortgage or voluntary condemna… aforesaid. Eleventhly, if the security to be given by the party or parties appellant for the prosecution of the appeal a… the payment of such costs as may be awarded, shall in manner aforesaid be completed within three months from the … the petition for leave to appeal then, and not otherwise, the said supreme court shall make an order allowing such … and the party or parties appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his, her, or their appeal to us, our hei… successors, in our or their privy council, in such manner and under such rules as are observed in appeals made to … privy council from our plantations or colonies. Twelfthly, provided nevertheless that any person or persons … aggrieved by any order which may be made by, or by any proceedings of the said supreme court respecting the secu… be taken upon any such appeal as aforesaid, shall be and is hereby authorized by his, her, or their petition to us … privy council, to apply for redress in the premises.

62. Provided always, and we do further ordain, direct, and declare, that nothing contained doth or shall exte… take away or abridge the undoubted right or authority of us, our heirs, and successors, to admit and receive any a… from any judgment, decree, sentence, or order of the said supreme court, on the humble petition of any person or p… aggrieved thereby, in any case in which, and subject to any conditions or restrictions upon and under which it may … meet to us, our heirs, and successors, so to admit and receive any such appeal.

63. And we do further direct and ordain, that in all cases of appeal allowed by the said supreme court, or by us, … heirs and successors, such court shall, on the application and at the cost of the party or parties appellant, certify and tra… mit to us, our heirs and successors, in our or their privy council, a true and exact copy of all proceedings, evide… judgments, decrees, and orders had or made in such causes so appealed, so far as the same have relation to the matte… appeal, such copies to be certified under the seal of the said court.

64. And we do further ordain and direct, that the said supreme court shall, in all cases of appeal to us, our hei… successors, conform to, execute, and carry into immediate effect, such judgment and orders as we, our heirs and succe- sors, in our or their privy council, shall make thereupon, in such manner as any original judgment or decree of the … supreme court can or may be executed.

65. And we do further ordain and direct, that all laws, customs, and usages, now or at any time hereafter esta… or in force in the said island, so far as such laws or usages are in anywise repugnant to or at variance with the pre… charter, shall be and the same are hereby revoked, abrogated, rescinded, and annulled.

66. And we do further declare, that for the purpose and within the meaning of the present charter, any person … fully administering for the time being the government of the said island, shall be deemed and taken to be the gover… thereof.

67. And we do further ordain and direct, that at the expiration of two calendar months next after the arrival … the said island of these presents, or at such earlier period as the governor for the time being of the said island sha… proclamation to be for that purpose issued, appoint, this our charter shall come into operation within the said isla… from that time forward every suit, action, complaint, matter, or thing which shall be then depending before any c… ministering justice by original or appellate jurisdiction in the said island and its dependencies, shall and may be pro… upon in the court in which it ought to have been instituted, or to which it ought to have been carried up in appeal, if … been instituted or carried up in appeal after the time when the provisions herein contained shall have come into oper… and all proceedings which shall hereafter be had in such suit, action, complaint, matter, or thing respectively, sh… conducted in like manner as if such suit, action, complaint, matter, or thing had been instituted or carried up in app… or to such last mentioned court; and all the records, muniment, and proceedings whatsoever belonging or pertai… any suit, action, complaint, matter, or thing, shall, when the provisions herein contained shall have come into op… be delivered over by the court in which such suit, action, complaint, matter, or thing shall be then depending to the … in or to which such suit, action, complaint, matter, or thing ought to have been instituted or carried up in appeal, if … been instituted or carried up in appeal after the time when the provisions herein contained shall have come into oper…

68. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all governors, commanders, magistrates, ministers, civil … military, and all our liege subjects within and belonging to the said island and its dependencies, that in the execution … several powers, jurisdictions, and authorities hereby granted, made, given, or created, they be aiding and assisting a… obedient in all things, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

69. Provided always, that nothing in these presents contained, or any act which shall be done under the auth… thereof, shall extend or be deemed or construed to extend to prevent us, our heirs and successors, by any other le… patent to be by us or them from time to time for that purpose issued under the great seal of the United Kingdom, fro… voking this our charter or any part thereof, or from making such further or other provision for the administration … throughout the said island and its dependencies, at our and their will and pleasure, as circumstances may require, … meaning and intending fully and absolutely, and to all intents and purposes whatsoever, to reserve to ourselves, our … and successors, such and the same rights and powers in and over the said island and its dependencies, and espec… touching the administration of justice therein, and all other matters and things in and by these presents provided for, … these presents had not been made; anything in these presents contained, or any law, custom, usage, matter, or t… whatsoever to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be … patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the 18th day of February, in the third year of our reign.

By writ of Privy Seal.
(Countersigned) BATHURST.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMMISSION.

WILLIAM the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, To our right trusty and well-beloved councillor, Sir Robert John Wilmot Horton, right greeting: Whereas by letters-patent under the great seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, on the 23rd day of April, 1831, in the first year of our reign, we did constitute and appoint you to be, during our will and pleasure, our governor and commander-in-chief in and over our settlements in Ceylon, in the Indian seas, and did thereby declare our pleasure to be, that there should be within our said island of Ceylon a council of government, to be constituted in such manner as in your general instructions therewith given to you was in that behalf directed, and did thereby give and grant to you the said Sir Robert John Wilmot Horton, full power and authority, with the advice and consent of the said council of government, to make, enact, ordain, and establish laws for the order, peace, and good government of our said island, subject to all such rules and regulations as therein mentioned: Now we do hereby revoke so much of the said letters-patent as relates to the said council of government; and we do hereby further declare our pleasure to be, and do grant, ordain, and appoint, that there shall be within our said island of Ceylon two separate councils, that is to say, one council to be called the legislative council, and the other council to be called the executive council: and we do direct that the said councils shall respectively be constituted in such manner as in that behalf directed by the instructions herewith given to you, or according to such further powers, instructions, and authorities as shall at any future time be granted to or appointed for you under our signet and sign manual, or our order in our privy council, or by us, through one of our principal secretaries of state: And we do hereby give and grant to you the said Robert John Wilmot Horton, full power and authority, with the advice and consent of the said legislative council of our said island, to make, enact, ordain and establish laws for the order, peace, and good government of our said island, subject nevertheless to all such rules and regulations as by the instructions herewith given to you, we have thought fit to prescribe in that behalf: Provided nevertheless, and we do hereby reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, our and their undoubted right and authority to disallow any such laws, and to make and establish from time to time, with the advice and consent of Parliament, or with the advice of our or their privy council, all such laws as may to us or them appear necessary to the order, peace, and good government of our said island and its dependencies, as fully as if these presents had not been made. In witness, &c, witness, &c. And for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given at our Court at St. James's, the 19th day of March, 1833, in the third year of our reign.

By His Majesty's command.

GODERICH.

WILLIAM R.

Instructions to our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Sir Robert John Wilmot Horton, Knight, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over our island of Ceylon and its dependencies. Given at our Court at St. James's, the 20th day of March, in the third year of our reign.

1. WHEREAS by a commission under our great seal of our United Kingdom of great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 23rd day of April, 1831, in the first year of our reign, we did constitute and appoint you, during our pleasure, our governor and commander-in-chief of and over our island of Ceylon, in the Indian seas; and by certain letters-patent bearing date the 19th day of March instant, in the third year of our reign, we did revoke certain parts of that commission, and did declare our pleasure to be, that there should be within our said island two separate councils, to be called respectively the legislative council and the executive council: And whereas by the said commission and letters patent respectively, we did amongst other things, refer to and require you to conform to and observe such general instructions as are therein respectively mentioned: And whereas the general instructions under our signet and sign manual, referred to in your said commission, bore date on the 30th of April, 1831, and accompanied the same: And whereas we have deemed it expedient to revoke the said general instructions, and to substitute the general instructions following: Now, therefore, we do hereby declare our pleasure to be, that the said general instructions of the 30th day of April, 1831, shall be and the same are hereby absolutely revoked and annulled accordingly; we hereby in place and stead thereof substituting and requiring you and all others whom it may concern, to conform to and observe the several instructions following, that is to say:

2. You having, in pursuance of our said commission and former instructions, already taken the several oaths therein mentioned, it is our will and pleasure that the lieutenant-governor, or officer who, in the event of your death or absence from the said island, may be appointed to the temporary administration of the government in our said island, shall on his assuming and entering upon the execution of such office, with all due solemnity, cause our commission to be read and published in the presence of the judge and members of the executive council, and shall then and there take the oaths appointed to be taken by an act passed in the first year of the reign of King George the First, intituled "An Act for the further security of His Majesty's person and government, and the succession of the Crown in the heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being protestants, and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales and his open and concealed abettors," as altered and explained by an act passed in the sixth year of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for altering the Oath of Abjuration and the Assurance, and for amending so much of an act of the seventh year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, 'An Act for the Improvement of the Union of the two Kingdoms, as after the time therein limited requires the delivery of certain lists and copies therein mentioned to persons indicted of high treason or misprision of treason,'" or in lieu thereof, the oath required to be taken by an act passed in the tenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects," according as the said former acts or the said last mentioned act shall be applicable to your case; and likewise that you do take the usual oath for the due execution of the office of our governor and commander-in-chief in and over our said island, and for the due and impartial administration of justice; and further that you do take the oath required to be taken by the governors of plantations, to do their utmost that the several laws relating to trade and to the plantations be duly observed, which said oaths the chief judge for the time being of our said island shall and he is hereby required to tender and administer to you; all which being duly performed, the governor, lieutenant-governor, or officer appointed as aforesaid, shall administer to the said chief judge and to the members hereinafter appointed of our said executive council, and of the legislative council of the said island respectively, such of the oaths mentioned in the said several acts as shall be applicable to the case of such judge and of the individual member of our said respective councils taking the same; and you are also to administer unto them the usual oath for the due execution of their places and trusts respectively, all which oaths shall also be administered by the governor, lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government of our said island for the time being, to all such persons as shall hereafter be appointed to be members of our said councils respectively, before they respectively enter upon the execution of such their office.

3. And we authorize and require the governor, lieutenant-governor, or officer administering the government as aforesaid of our said island; from time to time and at any time hereafter, by himself, or by any other to be authorized by you in that behalf, to administer and to give to all and every such person or persons as you or he shall think fit, who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit, or who shall at any time or times pass into our said island, or be resident or abiding there, such of the said oaths in the said several acts contained as shall be applicable to the case of the individual to whom the same shall be administered.

4. And whereas by the said letters-patent under the great seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 19th day of March, 1833, we declared our will and pleasure that there should be within our said island of Ceylon a council, to be called the legislative council of our said island, to be constituted in such manner as in your general instructions in that behalf should be directed: Now we do hereby signify and declare our pleasure to be, that the said legislative council of our said island of Ceylon shall always consist of fifteen persons, of whom nine shall at all times be persons holding offices within the said island at our pleasure, and the remaining six shall at all times be persons not holding any such office.

5. And we do hereby declare and appoint that the chief justice of the supreme court of our said island for the time being, the senior officer for the time being in command of our land forces in the said island, and not being in the administration of the government thereof; the colonial secretary for the time being; the auditor-general for the time being; the colonial treasurer for the time being; the government agent for the western province for the time being; the government agent for the central province for the time being; the surveyor-general for the time being; and the collector of customs at our port

of Colombo for the time being, shall be such nine official members as aforesaid; and that any persons lawfully executing the duties of the said several offices, or any of them during the absence, or suspension, or incapacity, or upon the death or resignation of any such officers, shall, during the performance of any such duties, be the official members of the said legislative council, as fully and effectually as though they had been by us appointed to such their offices.

6. And we do further declare and appoint that six persons, to be by you selected for that purpose from and out of the chief landed proprietors and principal merchants of the said island, who have been actually resident for a period of not less than two years in the said island, shall be the first or original un-official members of the said legislative council, and shall respectively hold their places therein during our pleasure, and which first or original un-official members shall by you be appointed by commissions to be for that purpose issued under the public seal of our said island.

7. And upon the death, incapacity, absence from the said island, suspension, or resignation of any of the said un-official members of the said legislative council, we do authorize and empower you to nominate and appoint by a commission, to be for that purpose issued under the public seal of our said island, any fit and proper person or persons to fill any such vacancy or vacancies in the said legislative council, who shall be so appointed only until our pleasure shall be known.

8. And we do require you immediately to signify to us any original or subsequent appointment as aforesaid, to the intent that the same may by us be confirmed or disallowed as we shall see occasion.

9. And we do further declare our pleasure to be, that the said legislative council shall not be competent to act in any case unless six members at the least of such council, in addition to yourself, or to the member who may preside therein in your absence, shall be present at and throughout the meetings of such council.

10. And we do further declare, that in the said legislative council the official members shall take precedence of the un-official members, and that the official members shall between themselves take precedence according to the order in which their respective offices are hereinbefore enumerated, and that the said un-official members shall among themselves take precedence according to the priorities of their respective appointments.

11. And we do authorize and require you to preside in the said legislative council, except when you may be prevented by some insuperable impediment, and at any meetings of the said council which may be holden during your absence, we do authorize and require the senior member present to preside. And we do further declare our will to be, that all questions proposed for debate in the said legislative council shall be decided by the majority of votes, it being our pleasure that you, or the member presiding in your absence, shall have an original vote in common with the other members of the said council, as also a casting vote, if upon any question the votes shall be equally divided.

12. And for insuring punctuality of attendance of the members of the said legislative council, and for the prevention of meetings of the said council being holden without convenient notice to the several members thereof, it is our pleasure and we do hereby direct, that you do frame and propose to the said legislative council for their adoption such standing rules and orders as may be necessary for those purposes, with such other standing rules and orders as may be best adapted for maintaining order and method in the despatch of business and in the conduct of all debates in the said council, which rules and orders not being repugnant to your said commission, or to the said letters patent, or to these your general instructions, or to any other instructions which you may receive from us, shall at all times be followed and observed, and shall be binding upon the said legislative council, unless the same or any of them shall be disallowed by us.

13. And whereas we have by our said commission given and granted to you full power and authority, with the advice and consent of the said legislative council of our said island of Ceylon, to make, enact, ordain, and establish laws for the order, peace, and good government of our said island, subject nevertheless to all such rules and regulations as by our general instructions we should think fit to prescribe in that behalf: Now we do hereby declare the following to be the several rules and regulations so mentioned and referred to in your said commission.

14. It is our will and pleasure and we do hereby direct, that no law or ordinance shall be made or enacted by the said legislative council, unless the same shall have been previously proposed by yourself, and that no question shall be debated at the said council, unless the same shall first have been proposed for that purpose by you.

15. Provided nevertheless, and it is our pleasure, that if any member of the said legislative council shall deem any law fit to be enacted by the said council, or any question proper to be there debated, and shall of such his opinion transmit a written statement to you, it shall be lawful for any such member of the said legislative council to enter upon the minutes thereof a copy of any such statement, together with the reason upon which such his opinion may be founded.

16. And we do further direct that minutes be regularly kept of the proceedings of the said legislative council by the colonial secretary or his assistant, and that the said legislative council shall not ever proceed to the despatch of business until the minutes of the last preceding meeting have first been read and confirmed or corrected as may be necessary.

17. And we do further require and enjoin you twice in each year to transmit to us through one of our principal secretaries of state, a full and exact copy of the minutes of the said legislative council for the last preceding half-year, with an index to the subjects contained therein.

18. And it is our further pleasure that you do not propose or assent to any ordinance whatever respecting the constitution, proceedings, numbers, or mode of appointing or electing any of the members of the said legislative council, or otherwise, in relation to any of the matters mentioned or referred to in your said commission and in these our instructions, which shall be in anywise repugnant to or inconsistent with such commission or instructions, or repugnant to any Act of Parliament, or to any order made or to be made by us in our privy council, extending to or in force within our said island, but that any such ordinance or pretended ordinances shall be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes.

19. And you are expressly enjoined not to propose or assent to any ordinance whatever whereby any person may be impeded or hindered from celebrating or attending the worship of Almighty God in a peaceable and orderly manner, although such worship may not be conducted according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England.

20. And we do further enjoin you not to propose or assent to any ordinance whatever whereby any new rate or duty may be imposed or levied, or our revenue might be lessened or impaired, or whereby our prerogative might be diminished or in any respect infringed, or whereby any increase or diminution might be made in number, allowance, or salary of any public officers which have or shall have received our sanction, without our special leave or command therein first received.

21. And we do further direct, that you do not propose or assent to any ordinance whatever whereby bills of credit or debentures, or other negociable securities of whatever nature, may be issued in lieu of money on the credit of the said island, or whereby any government paper currency may be established therein, or whereby any such bills, or any other paper currency, or any coin, save only the legal coin of the realm, may be made or declared to be a legal tender, without special permission from us in that behalf first obtained.

22. And we do further enjoin and command you not to propose or assent to any ordinance whatever by which persons, not being European by birth or descent, might be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent would not be also subjected or made liable.

23. And it is our further pleasure that you do not propose or assent to any ordinances whatever for raising money by the institution of any public or private lotteries.

24. And it is our will and pleasure that you do not propose or assent to any ordinance whatever for the naturalization of aliens, or for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony, or for establishing a title in any person to lands or other immoveable property acquired by any alien before his or her naturalization.

25. And we do further direct that you do not propose or assent to any ordinance whatever by which any tax or duty might be imposed upon transient traders, or upon persons residing and carrying on business for a short time within our said island, from which other traders or persons carrying on the like business would be exempt.

26. And we do further direct that you do not propose or assent to any ordinance whatever whereby any grant of money or other donation or gratuity may be made by the said legislative council to you, or to any member of the said council.

27. And we do further order and direct that you do not propose or assent to any private ordinance whatever whereby the property of any individual may be affected, in which there is not a saving of the rights of us, our heirs, and successors, and of all bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons, excepting those at whose instance or for whose especial benefit such ordinance may be passed, and those claiming by, from, through, and under them.

28. And it is our will and pleasure that you do not propose or assent to any ordinance whatever to which our assent has once been refused, without express leave for that purpose first obtained from us.

29. And for the sake of orderly despatch, and the prevention of all undue precipitation in the enactment of ordinances intended to affect the property of individuals by the said legislative council, we do hereby authorize and require you from time to time, as occasion may require, to frame and propose to the said council for their adoption, such standing orders, rules, and forms of proceeding as may be best adapted for the purpose aforesaid, and for insuring previously to the passing of any ordinance intended to affect or benefit private persons, that due notice may be given to all parties concerned of the provisions thereof, with ample opportunity for opposing the same, and that a full and impartial examination may take place of the grounds upon which the same may be proposed or resisted; and we do authorize you from time to time, with the consent of the said council, to revoke, alter, or renew such rules, orders, and forms as there may be occasion; and we do direct that the same, when adopted by them, shall be duly observed in all their proceedings.

30. And it is our further will and pleasure, that all laws to be enacted by the said legislative council shall henceforth be styled "Ordinances enacted by the governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the legislative council thereof;" and that no other style or form shall ever henceforth be observed in any such enactments, and that all such ordinances be drawn in a simple and compendious form, avoiding prolixity and tautology.

31. And we do further direct, that when any ordinance shall have been passed by you, with the advice of the said legislative council, the same shall be forthwith laid before you for our final assent, disallowance, or other direction thereupon, to be signified through you, for which purpose we do hereby require you with all convenient speed to transmit to us, through one of our principal secretaries of state, a transcript in duplicate of every such ordinance as aforesaid, duly authenticated under the public seal of the said island, and by your own signature; and we do direct that every such transcript be transmitted by the earliest occasion next after the enactment of the said ordinance, and that no such ordinance be made to take effect until our pleasure thereupon be first made known and signified to you, and by you to the inhabitants of the said island, excepting only in the case of ordinances for raising the annual supplies for the service of the said island, and in any other cases in which the delay incident to a previous communication with us would be productive of serious injury or inconvenience, in which several cases we do hereby authorize you, with the advice of the said legislative council, to determine the time at which any such ordinance shall take effect and have its operation within the said island; which proceeding, with the reasons thereof, you shall on the earliest occasion report to us through one of our principal secretaries of state. And we do hereby reserve to us, our heirs, and successors, full power and authority to confirm and finally enact or to disallow any ordinance which may be passed by you, with the advice and consent of the said legislative council, either in whole or in part, such confirmation or disallowance being from time to time signified to you through one of our principal secretaries of state. And we do further reserve to ourselves, our heirs, and successors, with the advice of our and their privy council, full power and authority to amend any such ordinance as aforesaid in such manner as may be necessary and expedient; and if on any occasion our pleasure should not be signified to you upon any such ordinance as aforesaid within three years next after the date thereof, then and in every such case it is our pleasure that from and after the expiration of such term of three years, such ordinance shall be deemed to be disallowed, and shall thenceforth cease to have any force or effect within our said island.

32. And we do require and enjoin you to transmit to the chief judge of the supreme court of judicature of the said island, to be enrolled in the said court, a transcript, duly authenticated in the manner before-mentioned, of every ordinance to be passed by you, with the advice and consent of the said legislative council, together with a certificate under your hand and seal of the effect of every order which you may receive from us for confirming or disallowing in the whole or in part, or for amending the provisions of any such ordinance, which certificates shall in like manner be enrolled in the said court, and there remain on record, to the intent that the judges of the said court may, without further or other proof, take cognizance of all ordinances to be made and promulgated for the peace, good order, and government of the said island: Provided always and we do hereby declare, that the judges of the said court have not and shall not have any right or authority to prevent or delay the enrolment of any such ordinance, and that the validity thereof doth not and shall not depend upon such enrolment.

33. And we do further declare our pleasure to be, that in the month of January, or at the earliest practicable period at the commencement of each year, you do cause a complete collection to be published for general information of all ordinances enrolled during the preceding year. And we do particularly require and direct that transcripts of all minutes and proceedings of the said legislative council be regularly transmitted every six months without fail, for our information, through one of our principal secretaries of state.

34. And we do further direct, that all ordinances to be made by you, with the advice of the said legislative council, be distinguished by titles, and that the ordinances of each year be also distinguished by numerical marks, commencing on each successive year with number one, and proceeding in arithmetical progression to the number corresponding with the total number of ordinances enacted during the year; and that every such ordinance be divided into successive clauses or paragraphs, distinguished in like manner by numerical marks, and that to every such clause be annexed in the margin a short summary of its contents; and you are to observe that subjects which have no proper relation to each other, be not comprised in one and the same ordinance; and that no enactments be introduced into any such ordinance which may be foreign to its professed scope and object; and that no perpetual clause be part of any temporary ordinance; and that no law or ordinance be suspended, altered, continued, revised, or repealed by general words, but that the title and date of every such law or ordinance be particularly mentioned and expressed in the ordinance suspending, altering, continuing, revising, or repealing the same.

35. And we do direct that no law shall by you be proposed to the said legislative council or enacted by them, unless the draft of the same shall first have been published in the Gazette of our said island, or otherwise made publicly known for at least three weeks next before the enactment thereof.

36. And whereas by our said letters-patent we have, as before mentioned, signified our pleasure to be, that there should be within our said island a council, to be called the Executive Council thereof, and to be constituted in such manner as we should by these our instructions direct: Now we do direct and declare that the said executive council shall consist of the several persons following; that is to say, the senior officer in command of our land forces in the said island, and not being in the administration of the government thereof; the colonial secretary for the time being; the King's advocate for the time being; the colonial treasurer for the time being; and the government agent for the Central Province for the time being.

37. And we do hereby direct and require, that in the execution of the powers and authorities committed to you by your said commission, you do in all cases consult with the said executive council, excepting only when the matters to be decided shall be too unimportant to require their advice, or too urgent to admit of such advice being given by the time within which it may be necessary for you to act in respect of any such matters; provided that in all such urgent cases you do subsequently and at the earliest practicable period communicate to the said executive council the measures which you may so have adopted with the reasons thereof.

38. And we do authorize and require the said members of the said executive council to meet in obedience to any summonses which shall by you for that purpose be addressed to them, and to consult with and advise you upon any question connected with the executive government of our said island, which may by you be proposed for their consideration: provided always that two of such members at the least be always present on any such occasion, and that distinct minutes be kept of their deliberations and proceedings, which minutes it shall be the duty of the said colonial secretary, or his assistant, to keep. And we do require you to transmit to us, twice at least in each year, through one of our principal secretaries of state, full and exact copies of all such minutes.

39. And we do authorize you in your discretion, and if it shall in any case appear right so to do, to act in the exercise of the power committed to you by your said commission, in opposition to the advice which may in any such case be given to you by the members of your said executive council; provided nevertheless that, in any such case, you do fully report to us, by the first convenient opportunity, every such proceeding with the grounds and reasons thereof.

40. And whereas we have by our said commission given to you full power and authority in our name and in our behalf, but subject nevertheless to such provisions as are in this respect contained in your general instructions, to make and execute in our name, and under the public seal of our said island, grants of waste lands to us belonging within the same, to private persons, or for the public uses of our subjects there resident: Now we do hereby require and authorize you, from time to time as occasion may require, to cause all necessary surveys to be made of the vacant or waste lands to us belonging in our said island, and to cause the persons making such surveys to report to you what particular lands it may be proper to reserve for public roads, or other internal communications by land or water, or as the sites of towns, villages, churches, school houses, or parsonage houses, or as places for the burial of the dead, or as places for the future extension of any existing towns or villages, or as places fit to be set apart for the recreation or amusement of the inhabitants of any town or village, or for promoting the health of such inhabitants, or as the sites of quays or landing places, or towing-paths, which it may at any future time be expedient to erect, form, or establish on the sea coast, or in the neighbourhood of navigable streams, or as places which it may be desirable to reserve for any other purpose of public convenience, utility, health or enjoyment; and you are specially to require persons making such surveys to specify in their reports, and to distinguish in the charts or maps to be thereunto annexed, such tracts, pieces, or parcels of land within our said island as may appear to them best adapted to answer and promote the several purposes before mentioned. And it is our will, and we do strictly enjoin and require you, that you do not on any pretence whatsoever grant, convey, or demise to any person or persons any of the lands which may be so specified as fit to be reserved as aforesaid, nor permit or suffer any such lands to be occupied by any private person for any private purpose.

41. And we do further charge and require you not to make any grant of land to or in trust for or for the use of any private person, by any one instrument, or by successive instruments, exceeding 100 acres in the whole, without our special permission for that purpose first obtained.

42. And whereas in and by your said commission we have granted unto you power and authority, in our name and in our behalf, to grant to any person convicted of any crime in any of the tribunals in our said island an absolute or conditional pardon: Now we do enjoin and require you, in every case where you shall be applied to for any such pardon, and in every case whatever in which sentence of death shall have been passed, to obtain from the judge who presided at the trial of any such offender, a report in writing of the proceedings upon any such trial, and of the evidence then adduced, and of the opinion of such judge whether the conviction of any such offender was obtained in due course of law, and whether any reason exists for the total or partial remission or commutation of any such sentence. And we do strictly command that you do not upon any occasion permit any such kind of punishment to be inflicted as cannot in such case be inflicted by the law of England, and that you do not remit any fine or forfeiture above the value of 50*l.* sterling, without previously signifying to us the nature of the offence committed and the amount of the proposed remission, and receiving our directions thereupon; but in the meanwhile it shall be lawful for you to suspend the payment of such fine or forfeiture.

43. It being our intention that all persons inhabiting our island under your government should have full liberty of conscience, and the free exercise of all such modes of religious worship as are not prohibited by law, we do hereby require you to permit all persons within our said island to have such liberty, and to exercise such modes of religious worship as are not prohibited by law, provided they be contented with a quiet and peaceable enjoyment of the same, not giving offence or scandal to the government.

44. It is our further will and pleasure that you recommend proper measures for erecting and maintaining schools in order to the training up of youth to reading, and to a necessary knowledge of the principles of religion. You are not however to propose or assent to any ordinance respecting religion, without a clause suspending its operation until our pleasure shall have been signified thereupon, unless a draft thereof shall have been previously transmitted by you for our consideration and approval.

45. And whereas we have by our said commission authorized you, upon sufficient cause to you appearing, to suspend from the exercise of his office within our said island, any person exercising the same under and by virtue of any commission or warrant granted or to be granted by us, in our name or under our authority, and we have by the said commission strictly required and enjoined you, in proceeding to any such suspension, to observe the directions in that behalf given to you in and by your general instructions: Now we do charge and require you that, before proceeding to any such suspension, you do consult with the said executive council, and that you do signify, by a statement in writing to the person so to be suspended, the grounds of such your intended proceeding against him, and that you do call upon such person to communicate to you in writing a statement of the grounds upon which and the evidence by which he may be desirous to exculpate himself, and that you transmit both of the said statements to us, through one of our principal secretaries of state, by the earliest conveyance.

46. And we do hereby direct and instruct you, that all commissions and appointments to be granted by you to any person or persons for exercising any office or employment in or concerning the said island be granted during pleasure only, and that whenever you shall appoint to any vacant office or employment any person not by us especially directed to be appointed thereto, you shall at the same time expressly apprize such person that such appointment is to be considered only as temporary and provisional, until our allowance or disallowance thereof be signified.

47. And whereas great prejudice may happen to our service and to the security of the said island, by the absence of the governor, you shall not, upon any pretence whatever, quit the said island without having first obtained leave from us for so doing under our sign manual and signet, or through one of our principal secretaries of state.

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3 F.—PECULIAR OFFICES AMONG THE CEYLONESE.

The Singalese have certain established national laws or old customs, according to which most things are determined, where the will of the king does not interpose to make any alteration. The children inherit the landed property, which does not descend exclusively to the eldest son; but where the right of primogeniture is allowed, the individual is obliged to support the mother and children. No man may marry a woman who has run away from her husband until the husband has married another woman. The children of a freeman by a mother who is a slave, are born slaves, but the children of a slave by a free woman are free. A thief who cannot make a sevenfold restitution becomes a slave. Old people who run in debt barter their children for the amount, or pawn them as a security for the payment.

In a part of Valentyn's work, entitled "Extract uyt de Consideratien van de Heer van Rheede over Ceylon," dated in the year 1677, it is said that a ganima, or village, is composed of several hamlets; a pattu, or district, of several villages; a corle, or county, of several pattus; and a dessaveny, or province, of several corles.—Hist. Ceylon, 323, n.

A *coraal* is the overseer or president of a corle or county, who has two, three or four attacoraals under him, according to the size of the corle and the number of pattus into which it is divided. He has moreover from six to eight lascaryns, pamideas, or messengers, subject to his orders. The attacoraals are to see that these orders are punctually executed.

Cariacoranno, or the majoraals, may be denominated the bailiffs of a village. They vary from one or two

o six or more, according to the size, culture and population of the village. It is their business to attend o the payment of the annual imposts, to see that the land is sowed and the harvest got in at the proper ime, and to render a good account to the lord or proprietor of the soil. When the lord visits the village it s their duty to see that proper apartments are prepared for him, that they are hung with white calico, and is stool covered with the same. They are also to attend to the supply of his food during his stay.

Lianno is the same as clerk or scribe of the village, who keeps an account, which he gives to the lord, of ll the products and dues thereof.

Canganeme is an officer who musters the people of the village and calls them together when any work is o be done.

Mananna is a measurer of grain; when the harvest has been got in it is his business to measure out that rain, which is a common stock, to the different proprietors. He was also particularly to measure the corn hat was due as an impost to the king.

Gamhewaja a village lascaryn, who at the orders of the Kadan of the village calls the people together, and oes from house to house to announce on what day they are to meet.

Haindes execute the work that is to be done in a village, and work by turns for the king or the proprietor.

Coolies, porters of all kinds of burdens and bearers of the palanquins. These coolies are of the cast or ace of the vellalas, who sprang up in the time of the Portuguese. Before their time there were no coolies mong the vellalas, but only among the inferior castes.

APPENDIX V.—AUSTRAL-ASIA.*

A.—Sexual Proportion of the Free and Convict Population in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.—[From the Report of the House of Commons Transportation Committee in 1838.]

Since the year 1793, 74,200 convicts have been transported to New South Wales, of whom not more than 10,000 were females; from 1825 to 1836 there have been 45,029 immigrants into that colony; yet by the census of 1836 its population did not exceed 77,096, not more, probably much less, than three-fifths of the number of persons that have landed at Port Jackson during the last half-century. The number of convicts transported to Van Diemen's Land since 1817, have been 27,759, of whom 2,974 were women. The population of the colony in 1834 was 40,283, of whom 11,482 were women. The disproportion of sexes is about the same in both penal colonies; it exists chiefly amongst the convicts, and is most remarkable in the country districts.

——	New South Wales. Census 1836.			Van Diemen's Land. Census 1834.			——
	Men.	Women.	Proportion.	Men.	Women.	Proportion.	
In the Towns { Free	12443	9491	4 :3	7561	5894	7 :5	Horbart Town and Launceston.
In the Towns { Convict	5210	1596	3⅓ :1	4688	1218	3 5-6 :1	
Agricultural Districts. { Free	16611	9449	5⅓ :3	5267	3170	5 :3	
Agricultural Districts. { Convict	16361	902	17 :1	6914	485	17 :1	
Free on the Sea, at Penal Settlements, &c.	1231	40	..	1059	364	..	Military at penal settlements.
Convicts at Penal Settlements, on Road-parties, &c.	3683	79	..	3312	351		
Total	55539	21557	2½ :1	28801	11482	2½ :1	

In 1836 the free population of New South Wales amounted to 49,255, of whom about 17,000 had been convicts. In 1834 the free population of Van Diemen's Land did not exceed 23,315, of whom about 3,000 were expirees. In 1836, Sydney covered an area of about 2,000 acres, and contained about 20,000 inhabitants; of this number 3,500 were convicts, most of them in assigned service, and about 7,000 had probably been prisoners of the crown.

* Several documents appear in this Appendix which I received too late to print in the Chapter on New South Wales.—[R. M. M.]

B.—General Statement of the Inhabitants in His Majesty's Settlement on the Eastern Coast of New South Wales, 1st March 1810.—[Parl. Papers, 1812.]

	Civil Department victualled.			Military Department victualled.			Free Persons victualled.				Prisoners victualled from the Public Stores.			Number of different Rations.				Total Number of Persons victualled from the stores.	People not victualled from the Public Stores.			Settlers not victualled from the Public Stores.			[illegible]
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Orphans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	At Full.	At two-thirds.	At half.	At one-quarter.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Total No. of Settlers not victualled.	
Sydney	22	1	3	1281	203	369	141	121	20	11	792	63	67	2245	428	356	83	3112	986	939	1012	98	9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paramatta	8	..	..	85	14	40	2	47	79	3	243	65	12	371	126	108	23	628	381	298	306	187	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawkesbury	6	..	.	25	2	5	134	15	94	..	51	7	48	216	24	123	24	387	539	407	620	430	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newcastle	1	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	5	..	46	16	7	72	16	7	5	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
Total	37	1	3	1416	219	414	307	183	198	14	1132	151	154	2904	594	594	135	4277	1906	1644	1938	715	22	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ration under Issue:—Seven pounds of Beef, or four pounds of Pork. Eleven and a half pounds of Wheat. [illegible] Sugar; or in lieu thereof, one pound of Wheat.

Sydney, 30 April 1810. (signed) *L. Macquarrie*, Gov. in Chief, N. S. [illegible]

At Norfolk Island:—Civil Department Victualled—1 Deputy Provost Marshal; 1 Assistant Surgeon; 1 [illegible] 3 Superintendents and Storekeepers; Total of the Civil Department Victualled, 6. Military Department [illegible] 1 Lieutenant; 4 Serjeants and Corporals; 2 Drummers and Fifers; 28 Privates; 7 Women; 5 Children above [illegible] Total of the Military Department victualled, 47. Free Persons Victualled—61 Men; 18 Women; 16 Children [illegible] years of age; 3 Orphans; Total number of Free Persons victualled, 98. Prisoners victualled from the Public [illegible] Men; 1 Woman, Total number of Prisoners Victualled, 26. Number of Rations—130 at Full; 26 at Two-thirds; [illegible] Total number of full Rations, 159. Total number of Persons Victualled from the Stores, 177. Total number of [illegible] Settlement, 177. Week's Provisions in the Public Stores—Beef and Pork, 9½; Wheat, Maize and Rice, and Sugar as [illegible]

31 March 1810.

C.—List of Causes tried, amount of Money sued for, and amount of Verdicts recovered in the Courts of Civil Judicature held at Sydney, in the territory of New South Wales.—[Parl. Papers, 1812.]

No. of Court.	When assembled.	When adjourned.	Number of Causes Tried.	Amount of Money sued for.	Amount of Verdicts recovered.	Amount of Costs.
				£.	£.	£.
1	March 19, 1810	April 6, 1810	187	64221	5686	[illegible]
2	August 13, 1810	October 11, 1810	313	37529	20937	[illegible]
3	January 11, 1810	February 5, 1811	182	12239	5296	[illegible]
4	April 1, 1811	April 30, 1811	181	25796	5634	[illegible]
5	July 1, 1811	July 30, 1811	145	44783	12643	[illegible]
		Total	1008	184570	50197	[illegible]

Judge Advocate's Office, Sydney, 19 October 1811. *Ellis Bent*, Judge Advocate.

D.—Statement of the Land in Cultivation, &c.; the Quantities of Stock, &c. as accounted for at the General Muster in His Majesty's Colony of New South Wales; between the 1st and 22d February 1810.—[Parl. Papers, 1812.]

To whom belonging.	Number of Acres in												Horses.		Horned Cattle.			Sheep.	
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Orchard.	Hops.	Fallow.	Pasture.	Total held.	Male.	Female.	Bulls.	Cows.	Oxen.	Male.	Female.
To the Crown.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	22	18	1673	1818	211	[illegible]
To settlers, &c. at Sydney and its vicinity.	..	476	..	..	½	33¼	1¾	230	4½	2605½	20949½	24301	141	143	64	1678	951	1251	[illegible]
To settlers, &c. at Parramatta and its vicinity.	..	1285	..	..	4	77½	1½	264	1	4794½	36020½	42627	152	201	79	1994	1263	6326	[illegible]
To settlers, &c. at Hawkesbury and its vicinity.	..	4598½	10	..	1½	25¾	7	252¼	..	5214¾	18538¾	28708½	190	227	32	1006	700	2951	[illegible]
Total	..	6359½	10	..	6	136½	10¼	746¼	5½	12794½	74568½	95637	521	593	193	6351	4732	10749	[illegible]

Statement of Land and Stock, &c.—*continued.*

To whom belonging	Goats.		Hogs.		Bushels of Wheat in hand.	Bushels of Maize in hand.	Whether Victualled or not Victualled by Government.								Number of Freemen employed.	Total number in Family.
							Proprietor.		Wife.		Children		Convicts			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Victualled.	Not.	Victualled.	Not.	Victualled.	Not.	Victualled.	Not.		
To the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
To settlers, &c. at Sydney and its vicinity.	23	90	577	490	2927	309	23	90	5	95	13	240	33	58	92	649
To settlers, &c. at Parramatta and its vicinity.	160	426	1330	1081	9161	24	21	183	23	153	41	287	19	156	128	1011
To settlers, &c. at Hawkesbury and its vicinity.	286	747	2855	2659	14298	100	36	455	12	316	87	595	38	217	267	2031
Total . . .	469	1263	4762	4230	26386	433	80	728	40	564	141	1122	88	439	487	3691

Sydney, 31st April, 1810. (signed) *M. C. O. Connel*, Lieut.-Governor.

To individuals at Norfolk Island, 31 March 1810.—Maize 174½ acres; Fallow 172¾; Pasture, 212; Total held, 559¼. Horses—Male, 3; Female, 7. Horned Cattle—Bulls, 28; Cows, 29. Sheep—Male, 971; Female, 2,073. Goats—Male, 35; Female, 73. Hogs—Male, 350; Female, 222. Wheat in hand, 983. Maize in hand, 1,607. Whether victualled, or not victualled by Government—Proprietor, 36 victualled, 5 not; Wife, 17 victualled, 2 not; Children, 21 victualled, 17 not; Convicts, 6 victualled, 1 not.

E.—A return of the No. of convicts sent out to the colony of New South Wales, from the year 1793 to 1837; specifying the year, and the number in each year:—

In 1793, 467; 1795, 213; 1796, 198; 1799, 496; 1801, 341; 1802, 359; 1805, 166; 1807, 77; 1809, 175; 1810, 179; 1812, 54; 1813, 317; 1814, 235; 1815, 313; 1816, 150; 1817, 768; 1818, 611; 1819, 878; 1820, 804; 1821, 750; 1822, 778; 1823, 517; 1824, 875; 1825, 816; 1826, 927; 1827, 1,124; 1828, 1,264; 1829, 998; 1830, 971; 1831, 1,383; 1832, 893; 1833, 930; 1834, 1,150; 1835, 1,191; 1836, 1,202; 1837, 1,333.—[Parl. Papers, 1838.]

F.—An account of the Annual Expense of the Transportation of Convicts to New South Wales and its Dependencies, and the Total Annual Expense of those Settlements, as far as the same can be made out, since the year 1797, according to the form of Appendix to the Report of the Committee of Finance presented to that House, 26th June, 1798.—[Parl. Papers, 1812.]

Years.	Expense of the Transportation of Convicts.	Expense of Victualling the Convicts and the Settlement from hence.	Expense of Clothing, Tools, and sundry Articles.	Bills drawn by the Governors, Commissioners, &c. for Provisions, &c. and paid at the Treasury, with sundry small Sums.	Expense of Civil Establishment.	Expense of Military Establishment.	Expense of Marine Establishment.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£.	£	£
1798	38989	12033	4639	26936	6157	19725	3032	111514
1799	7671	6568	—	43535	6016	16481	—	80274
1800	8276	13834	9364	52390	6309	18953	1107	110235
1801	61260	12125	7187	17267	7146	20575	—	125563
1802	1611	93272	10786	18239	5908	19591	—	149410
1803	15915	16609	13790	43312	9124	16222	1419	116394
1804	246	—	—	19604	10049	15386	1232	46518
1805	30196	9510	20116	32383	7225	15383	3640	118457
1806	13588	36781	6504	14290	12819	19982	1232	105198
1807	7155	21772	14504	31499	12705	30663	1232	119532
1808	32271	35875	—	25012	11165	25101	2058	131484
1809	19956	11900	—	49629	15134	26376	1232	124230
1810	40766	18136	1967	72600	12268	25357	1232	172328
1811	5637	55114	20078	*21883	13308	24312	3448	143783

* The Bills included in this column, are those drawn in each year, and the last sum does not include any Bills drawn subsequent to the 11th March, 1811.

G.—A return of the No. of Convicts annually sent from Great Britain to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, in each year since the commencement of the Colony.—[Parl. Papers, 1838.]

Years.	New S. Wales.		Van Diemen's Land.		Total.
	Males.	Femls.	Males.	Femls.	
1787	184	100	—	—	284
1789	994	245	—	—	1239
1791	2121	286	—	—	2407
1792	314	54	—	—	368
1793	1	—	—	—	1
1794	35	59	—	—	94
1795	1	131	—	—	132
1796	206	—	—	—	206
1797	313	67	—	—	380
1798	395	—	—	—	395
1799	—	53	—	—	53
1800	503	90	—	—	593
1801	203	94	—	—	297
1802	543	130	—	—	673
1803	494	136	—	—	630
1805	1	118	—	—	119
1806	272	34	—	—	306
1807	189	113	—	—	302
1808	202	175	—	—	377
1809	200	62	—	—	262
1810	200	120	—	—	320
1811	400	99	—	—	499
1812	400	167	—	—	567
1813	500	119	—	—	619
1814	800	232	—	—	1032
1815	693	101	—	—	794
1816	1186	101	—	—	1287
1817	1040	101	480	—	1621
1818	1912	128	469	—	2509
1819	1421	148	511	—	2080
1820	1726	121	873	—	2720
1821	946	171	1213	40	2370
1822	856	57	618	40	1571
1823	491	119	910	97	1617
1824	1004	81	864	79	2028
1825	602	59	502	150	1313
1826	844	88	506	73	1511
1827	1401	260	840	141	2642
1828	1732	298	1068	173	3271
1829	2278	220	1328	197	4023
1830	1751	337	1737	308	4133
1831	1605	250	1965	151	3971
1832	1992	206	1782	249	4229
1833	2310	420	1576	245	4551
1834	2336	144	2124	316	4920
1835	2146	298	1689	266	4399
1836	2029	259	1800	185	4273
1837	1734	140	1930	264	4068
	43506	6791	24785	2974	78056

The year 1804 is omitted in the official document; no prisoners were sent out that year. R. M. M.

H.—A Return so far as has been found practicable, of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels employed by the Government in Transporting Convicts to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, in each Year since the commencement of the Colony, showing the Expenditure incurred so far as relates to the Naval Department.—[Parl. Papers, 1838.]

Years.	No. of Ships Engaged.	Total Tonnage.	Freight, &c.	
			£	
1786	nil	—	28339	
1787	4	—	23779	
1788	nil	—	7393	
1789	5	—	39588	
1790	nil	—	8202	
1791	11	—	47365	*
1792	3	—	34233	
1793	1	—	21410	
1794	1	—	15362	
1795	3	—	14909	
1796	2	1100	16156	
1797	3	—	7702	
1798	4	2153	38989	
1799	2	1236	7671	
1800	1	784	8276	
1801	9	3457	61260	
1802	nil	—	1611	
1803	2	1090	15915	
1804	nil	—	246	†
1805	4	1975	30196	
1806	2	805	13588	
1807	1	455	7155	
1808	5	1711	32271	
1809	1	627	19956	
1810	2	926	40766	
1811	3	1443	5637	
1812	5	2568	29914	
1813	5	2644	43431	
1814	7	8557	51382	
1815	7	3514	39193	
1816	9	4175	51474	
1817	12	6324	81223	
1818	18	8232	111040	
1819	17	9359	119076	
1820	23	10181	123195	
1821	17	8089	108[illegible]51	
1822	16	7355	86127	
1823	15	7061	72004	
1824	17	8396	81358	
1825	15	6659	116211	
1826	16	7517	97559	
1827	27	13004	142745	
1828	26	12069	138974	
1829	29	13135	148893	
1830	30	12822	94662	
1831	27	12285	82179	
1832	29	12051	78617	
1833	27	12221	67379	
1834	21	9214	68421	
1835	25	11705	75335	
1836	21	9406	73030	

* Taken from the 28th Report of the Finance Committee, 1798, p. 121.

† Taken from the Appendix, No. 37, of Report of Select Committee on Transportation, 1812.

(Extract from New South Wales Government Gazette of Wednesday, 7th September, 1836.)

I.—*State of the Female Factory, Paramatta, on the 3d day of September*, 1836.—Under colonial sentence, 273; in solitary confinement, 5; confined by order of the keeper, 0; nursing children, 108; old and infirm, 23; monitresses, servants, and cooks, 22; in hospital, 22; sick in factory, 8; assigned, waiting to be withdrawn, 15; number assignable, 114; total number of women, 590. Children under one year, 68; ditto under two years, 32; ditto under three years, 34; total number of children, 134.

K.—CRIME IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

(From the H. C. Select Committee on Transportation, in 1838.)

The committee have not been able to obtain any returns of any importance with regard to summary convictions in New South Wales. In 1835, the number of convicts in that colony were about 28,000, and the summary convictions in the year were estimated to be about 22,000. In one month in 1833, as has already been stated, 247 convicts were flogged, and 9,784 lashes inflicted, which would make for the whole, 2,964 floggings, and above 108,000 lashes inflicted.

The following tables refer to the amount of grave crimes committed in the penal colonies, and which are cognizable only before the Supreme Court and Quarter Sessions. It should be remarked, that no convicts are prosecuted by the Attorney-general in Van Diemen's Land, except for crimes punishable with death; for all lesser crimes they are tried summarily before magistrates, so that generally offences committed by convicts do not appear in the returns of crime as published.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
Population - - - -	41437	46276	51115	55954	60794	66228	71662	77096
Number of convicts - - -	..	..	..	..	24543	..	..	27831
Convicted of offences committed with violence:								
Murder - - - - -	10	9	16	9	11	20	19	
Attempts to ditto - - -	4	2	11	9	11	16	17	
Manslaughter - - -	1	4	..	..	..	3	1	
Rape - - - - - -	2	2	2	1	10	5	13	
Unnatural crime - - -	..	2	2	1	..	7	..	
Highway-robbery and bush-ranging	33	24	28	36	58	111	89	
Burglary - - - - -	29	25	29	16	22	29	25	
Piracy and revolt - - -	5	..	..	23	..	6	..	
Misdemeanor and assault -	6	19	38	56	58	78	87	
Total - - -	90	87	126	151	170	275	251	
Convicted of offences committed without violence:								
Arson - - - - - -	2	..	2	2	..	1	2	
Forgery - - - - - -	5	3	4	5	7	14	15	
Cattle, horse, and sheep-stealing	14	18	17	27	15	62	67	
Perjury - - - - -	1	..	4	1	8	9	3	
Larceny and receiving stolen goods	154	161	185	182	239	229	347	
Total - - -	176	182	212	217	269	315	434	
Grand total -	266	269	338	368	439	590	685	
Sentences and Executions:								
Sentenced to death - - -	69	44	82	63	63	80	86	
Executed - - - - -	52	50	32	12	31	44	38	
Transported - - - - -	118	125	116	148	171	317	398	
Proportion of offenders to population was as - -	1:157	1:171½	1:151	1:152	1:138½	1:112¼	1:104¾	
Proportion of offenders with violence to those without was as	1:2	1:2 1-10	1:1 2-3	1:1 2-5	1:1½	1:1 1-6	1:1 3-5	

The proportion of convicted offenders to population in England and Wales, is as 1:850.
The proportion of crimes with violence to those without, is as 1:8½.

CRIME IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
Population - - - - -	20265	24504	26830	29079	34450	37399	40283	
Convict ditto - - - - -	..	..	..	..	..	15538	16968	
Convicted of crimes against the person with violence:								
Murder - - - - - -	3	10	..	4	1	3	3	
Cutting with intent - -	..	6	2	18	10	10	6	
Piracy and mutiny - - -	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	
Carnally knowing - -	..	6	2	3	..	..	..	
Bestiality - - - - -	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	
Highway robbery - - - -	6	8	2	2	13	4	..	
Bushranging and absconding -	5	4	20	20	..	3	..	
Burglary - - - - -	27	38	6	26	35	25	15	
Assault and misdemeanor - -	9	20	40	27	22	21	27	
Total - -	50	94	79	103	82	66	51	
Convicted of offences against property without violence:								
Arson - - - - - - -	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
Forgery - - - - -	..	2	5	3	6	14	6	
Cattle and horse stealing - -	11	2	6	4	18	16	14	
Sheep stealing - - -	17	6	1	10	12	20	14	
Perjury - - - - -	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	
Libel and contempt - -	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	
Embezzlement - - - -	..	3	6	16	11	9	7	
Felony - - - - -	16	9	5	3	19	14	23	
Receiving stolen goods - -	10	11	23	12	20	39	41	
Larceny and theft - -	89	115	160	142	192	286	99	
Total - - -	143	150	208	194	280	398	206	
Grand total -	193	244	287	297	362	464	257	
Sentences and executions:								
Sentenced to death - - -	40	66	31	82	88	78	51	
Executed - - - - -	19	30	4	13	12	13	12	
Transported - - - - -	130	131	159	171	213	238	151	
Proportion of offences committed with violence to those without	1:3	1:1½	1:2½	1:2	1:3½	1:6	1:4	
Proportion of offenders to population - - - - -	1:105	1:100½	1:94½	1:98	1:95	1:81½	1:156	

L.—Table showing results of Criminal Prosecutions in New South Wales, and centesimal proportion of Acquittals and Convictions, by Civil and Military Juries and Tribunal of Magistrates, taken from Official Returns, printed by Order of the Legislative Council of the Colony.—*Supreme Court*, year 1835, and May Sessions 1836:—by Military Juries, persons tried 217; acquitted 77; convicted 140; acquittals 35½ per cent; convictions 64½ ditto —By Civil Juries: persons tried 346; acquitted 166; convicted 180; acquittals 48 per cent; convictions 52 ditto, *Courts of Quarter Session*, years 1833 and 1834: by Military Juries, 604; acquitted 222; convicted 382; acquittals 37 per cent; convictions 63 ditto.—By Civil Juries 273; acquitted 138; convicted 135; acquittals 50½ per cent; convictions 49½ ditto —By Military Juries, year 1835: persons tried 254; acquitted 110; convicted 144; acquittals 43½ per cent; convictions 56½ ditto.—By Civil Juries: persons tried 304; acquitted 154; convicted 150; acquittals 50 per cent; convictions 50 ditto.—By Magistrates: persons tried 299; acquitted 56; convicted 243; acquittals 19 per cent; convictions 81.

Table shewing Results of Criminal Prosecutions before Juries in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Centesimal Proportion of Acquittals and convictions, calculated from Tables of Crimes and Punishments in M'Culloch's Statistical Account of the British Empire.—England and Wales, 22 years, ending with 1835: persons tried 294,097; acquitted 64,102; convicted 229,995; acquittals 22 per cent; convictions 78 ditto. Ireland, seven years ending with 1834: persons tried 88,259; acquitted 17,578; convicted 70,681; acquittals 20 per cent; convictions 80 ditto. Scotland, year 1835: persons tried 2,076; acquitted 287: convicted 1,789; acquittals 14 per cent; convictions 86 per cent.—Total acquittals 56 per cent—convic-

tions 244 per cent. Average of the three countries, acquittals 18 2 3rds; convictions 81 1·3rd. In M'Culloch's Work, the numbers for Ireland and Scotland are printed as follows:—Ireland, total tried 88,259; acquitted 17,578; convicted 73,681. Scotland, total tried 2,076; acquitted 172; convicted 1,789. But as the total acquitted and convicted varies in both cases from the total tried, the difference has been deducted from the convictions in Ireland, and added to the acquittals in Scotland.

By Tables in the Appendix to Crawford's Report on Penitentiaries (United States), printed by Order of the House of Commons, August 1834, the following proportions are shown of acquittals and convictions to the whole number of cases tried in the periods referred to.—England and Wales, seven years, from 1827 to 1833, acquittals 21 per cent; convictions 79 ditto.—Ireland, same period, acquittals 21 per cent; convictions 79 ditto.—Scotland, year 1833, acquittals 11 per cent; convictions 89 ditto.

(Extract from New South Wales Government Gazette of Wednesday, 7th September, 1836.)

M.—*Return of the Establishment of the Female Factory, Paramatta.*—Establishment authorized from 1st September, 1836. 1 keeper, 200*l.*; 1 matron, 100*l*; 3 turnkeys (male), at 60*l.* each, 180*l.*; 4 turnkeys (female), at 50*l.* each, 200*l.*; 1 clerk, 120*l.*; 1 midwife, 50*l.*; 1 chaplain, 50*l.*; 1 Roman-catholic chaplain, 50*l.*; 1 schoolmaster or mistress, 50*l.*; total, 1,000*l.*

N.—*A List of the Number of Prisoners who have absconded from Ironed Gangs in New South Wales during the Years* 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, *and* 1834.—In 1830, absconded 265; apprehended 246; at large 19. In 1831, absconded 99; apprehended 92; at large 7. In 1832, absconded 72; apprehended 40; at large 32. In 1833, absconded 33; apprehended 19; at large 14. In 1834, absconded 26; apprehended 14; at large 12.

Mem.—Since this return was made the principal superintendent of convicts has reported that the number of men in ironed gangs during 1833 and 1834 have been more than double the numbers of the three preceeding years.—In irons October 1830, 415; ditto January 1831, 401; ditto January 1832, 419; ditto December 1832, 452; ditto 1833, 1,169; ditto December 1834, 1,033.—(Exclusive of those appointed to labour in irons by the Secretary of State.)

Principal Superintendent of Convict's Office, Sydney, 22 January, 1835. [Parl. Papers, 1835.]

O.—TREATMENT OF CONVICTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Copy of a Despatch from Governor Sir R. Bourke, K. C. B., to Lord Glenelg, dated Government House, Sydney, 4th December, 1837. (Separate.)

My Lord,—In reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 30th April, 1837, I have the honour to transmit answers to the queries touching the treatment of convicts in New South Wales, presented by the Prison Discipline Society. In these answers I have confined myself almost entirely to statements of facts, referring occasionally to published regulations, and to those despatches addressed by this government to the Colonial Office, which have been laid before the House of Commons, and printed by its order. I have, however, in replying to the last query, alluded generally, and without giving numbers and dates, to despatches which have not been printed, which your Lordship can communicate or not as may seem proper.

(Signed.) I have, &c. *Richard Bourke.*

Enclosure to Sir R. Bourke's Despatch (marked separate), 4th December, 1837, with an Appendix.

1. On landing in the colony, under whose care and superintendence are the convicts placed? Under that of the principal superintendent of convicts.

2. In what description of building are they lodged on their arrival? In Hyde Park Barracks, Sydney. The construction and arrangements of this building do not materially differ from those of a military barrack.

3. Do they associate by day? There is no other restriction in this respect than what arises from their several occupations. They are mostly kept to work in gangs in the streets of Sydney, from their landing until assigned. Some hours of the day during this period are, when required, allotted to their receiving religious instructions from the clergy of their several communions, who attend at Hyde Park to impart it. To give longer time for this course of instruction, Dr. Polding, the Roman-catholic bishop, shortly after his arrival in New South Wales, requested that the period between the arrival and assignment of the convict should be lengthened, which was done accordingly. He has, as regards those of his communion, attended to it with great earnestness and regularity; and there is reason to believe that the result has been beneficial to those who receive his admonitions, and to the public in general.

4. Are they separate at night? If not, in what numbers are they confined?—They sleep in hammocks in large rooms, the numbers in each varying with the size of the room.

5. What distinction is made in the treatment, discipline, or assignment of convicts sentenced to 7, 14, 21 years, or for life. None in their assignment. There is a distinction between convicts sentenced to different terms of transportation, in the length of probationary servitude required, before they can obtain tickets of leave. [illegible] & 3 Will. 4, c. 61, s. 2, enacts, that no convict shall obtain any remission of servitude from [illegible] the colony until he shall first have completed, of a sentence of life, eight years; of a sen- [illegible] ars, six years; of a sentence for seven years, four years. The nature of the servitude, while [illegible] any way affected by the length of time for which it is imposed. In all cases the remission [illegible] misconduct; and if this be gross, or repeated, it will preclude the convict from receiving any [illegible] lst the term of his sentence endures. (*See* Ticket-of-leave Regulation of 25th May 1835.)

[illegible] paid in those respects to their former station in society, or good conduct on their vo[illegible] [illegible] land? With regard to former station in societ[illegible] who[illegible]

educated, or have been engaged in mercantile pursuits, or in the profession of the law, are separated from the rest, by removal from Sydney immediately on arrival, to the distant settlement of Port Macquarie, to which place they are restricted until the expiration of their sentence, or until they receive a pardon. A few convicts have likewise been for some years past sent out, with express directions from the secretary of state for the Colonies, founded upon recommendations of the judges before whom they were severally tried, either for their removal to Norfolk Island, or their employment in hard labour on the roads or public works within the colony, instead of assignment to private service. Except in the cases above enumerated, no distinction in treatment, discipline, or assignment is made on account of either station, good conduct on the voyage, or previous guilty habits; of which last, indeed, little or nothing is known here by any communication through an official channel. With respect to assignment to private service, it may be proper to observe, that it is now governed by a code of regulations calculated to ensure a due distribution of convict labour, according to the power of the colonists to employ it, and the means of supply possessed by government, with the strictest impartiality in the assignment. The exercise of a discretionary power in distributing convicts by a board, as formerly practised, was found to be extremely invidious, from its very extensive influence over private interests. The whole mechanism of assignment is now in the hands of a single ministerial officer sworn to administer the regulations without favour. (*See* Regulations, 9 May 1835.)

7. What means are taken, and how soon after the arrival of convicts, to procure situations for those who are allowed to work as mechanics, &c., or to enter domestic service? They are assigned without delay, mechanics as well as domestic servants and labourers, pursuant to the regulation above referred to.

8. On what terms are mechanics or domestic servants usually employed; and are they allowed any proportion of their earnings. The government does not recognise the practice of paying any wages whatever to convicts, although there is little doubt that many, and especially mechanics and domestic servants, do receive wages from their masters, whose interest it is to encourage and conciliate them. Distinctions are also made by masters, from similar motives, in the articles of food and clothing. The treatment which is prescribed to the master in these respects, by the order of government, may be considered as a minimum which the servant is entitled to demand as a right. Most masters supply tea, sugar, or milk, and sometimes tobacco, in small quantities, in addition to the ration required by regulation.

9. Do employers enter into any security to the government for the proper maintenance and treatment of the convicts?—The power of the government to remove, not only the servant improperly dealt with, but all the other convict servants of the offending master, is the only security; but this is as ample as any other supposed security could be.

10. Has the government any continued surveillance over convicts who are assigned to settlers, either as field-labourers or as domestic servants?—The surveillance over convicts, exercised as through the summary jurisdiction of magistrates, may be understood by perusal of the Act of Council, 3 Will. 4, No. 3. Any complaint of the convict himself may be heard before the same tribunal; and if the magistrates represent misconduct on the part of the master, the governor exercises the power of removal referred to in the answer to query 9.

11. Is a settler required to make a report to the Governor from time to time relative to the conduct and treatment of a convict in his service? if so, what is the nature of such report?—When the time required by law to render the convict eligible for indulgence has expired, the form of his application for a ticket of leave contains a certificate to be signed by his master. If the master decline signing it, the regulations acquaint him that the servant will be considered blameless. The master may also be called on by the magistrates to give his reasons for omitting to insert the servant's character. (*See* Ticket of Leave Regulations before referred to.) This is the only report required from the master of the nature alluded to. If the servant behave ill, and the master desires to punish him, he applies to the magistrates. Reports of the hearing of such complaints are transmitted monthly to the Government by the magistrates.

12. Are any and what precautions taken to prevent convicts from absconding from their employers?—No coercion is used for this purpose by the government, the servant being placed in the custody of the master, who is at liberty to watch him as he thinks fit, or lock him up at night in his room, hut or barrack. The means adopted for the apprehension of runaways, and the punishment which on conviction they incur, as stated in the next reply, may however be considered as the precautions referred to in the query.

13. In the case of absconding, what measures are adopted for the recapture of prisoners? If taken, what punishments are usually inflicted; and what is the greatest punishment to which they are liable?—1. A corps of mounted police and a numerous constabulary are kept up, whose attention is directed to the apprehension of runaway convicts, and their exertions stimulated by rewards for all such captures to a greater or less amount, according to circumstances. 2. The apprehension of these delinquents is much facilitated by an Act of Council, (last renewed and amended in the session of 1834), which gives a power of apprehension on bare suspicion. Nothing but the peculiar case of the colony could render such a law tolerable to Englishmen. 3. The punishment for absconding is 50 lashes, or 14 days' solitary confinement with bread and water, or one month's treadmill for the first offence. If the convict is found illegally at large with fire-arms, he is liable on this alone, without any proof of having actually committed an outrage, to be convicted of felony (3 Gul. 4, No. 3, s. 12); and a second absconding is of itself punishable with a year's labour in irons, (Id. s. 12). 4. A penalty of not less than 5*l*., or more than 10*l*., is imposed on any free person harbouring a runaway convict (3 Gul. 4, No. 3, sec. 25), recoverable in a summary way before any two justices. This is in a case where the runaway has committed no other offence. If he be a robber or housebreaker, the harbourer, knowing him to be such, is liable to capital punishment as an accessory, (Id. sec. 13). If the harbourer be a convict, he is liable, in the first case, to whipping or one year to an ironed gang, (Id. sec. 25); and in the latter to the same punishment as a free person.

14. Are any particular description of convicts distinguished by a dress, mark, or badge?—The convicts in ironed gangs, and those employed on public works, by order of the Secretary of State, as before referred to, are distinguished by particoloured winter and branded summer clothing.

15. What is the daily ration of food per head for convicts in the service of the Government?—See annual contracts for 1837, and contracts for the colonial service for 1838.

16. Are spirituous liquors allowed, and in what quantities?—None are ever issued to convicts in the service of Government. In private service masters sometimes allow spirits to their convict servants when washing sheep, but wine or beer are now given by many instead of rum. The Licensing Act imposes severe penalities on publicans supplying convicts with any quantity without consent of the master. Drunkenness is punishable in the convict by whipping or solitary confinement. If the master occasion or permit the offence, he is liable to lose his servant.

17. What number of hours per day are such prisoners employed, and at what decription of labour?—Ten hours of labour per day is the maximum. The principal work of government gangs is on the streets, roads, and in the quarries. A gang is employed in the botanical gardens at Sydney, and others with the royal engineer, commissariat, and other public departments. Mechanics in those gangs are employed in their several trades. Many convicts, not brought up to any trade, have become good stone-cutters and setters during their employment by Government.

18. What punishments are usually inflicted for refractory conduct or negligence of work?—See 3 Gul. 4, No. 3.

19. Is corporal punishment inflicted, and to what extent, and by whose directions, and under whose superintendence?—Corporal punishment is inflicted under the provisions of the Colonial Act referred to in the preceding number. The punishments within their respective charges are superintended by the police magistrates, assistant engineers, and superintendent of Hyde Park Barracks. In the necessary absence of the police magistrates, a chief constable superintends. For further information on this head, see Reports of Police Magistrates, printed for the House of Commons, in Appendix to Sir Richard Bourke's Despatch to Mr. Secretary Stanley, of January 1834.

20. Is solitary confinement adopted as a punishment? for what offences, and to what extent?—The magistrates have by law, in nearly every case, a discretionary power of substituting solitary confinement for corporal punishment. But in practice this discretion is materially restricted by the want of a sufficient number of solitary cells. The slow progress of the required gaols and other public buildings, (the cause of which has been frequently reported to Her Majesty's Government), has contributed to this deficiency. When the buildings now commenced or contemplated, are completed, it will be in the power of the magistrates to apply solitary confinement as a punishment much more frequently. But in such a country as New South Wales any (even the most extravagant) expenditure could not secure the means of such punishment in the remoter districts; and the difficulty, expense, and other mischiefs arising out of escorts, if the offender be ordered to a distant place of confinement, will always lead to the alternative of corporal punishment in many cases where solitary confinement would have been preferred if the necessary buildings were at hand.

21. What is the usual daily rations for convicts assigned to settlers?—*See* Scale of Rations as prescribed by Government Order before referred to.

22. Where do such convicts take their meals, and reside when not at work?—There is no positive regulation on this head; and where regulation is silent, the treatment of the convict, as of a free servant, depends on the master by whom, and the occupation in which, he is employed. The mass of convict servants are however, agricultural or pastoral, and are lodged in rough huts on the farm or stock station, being provided with bedding, and some few articles of furniture. In those huts they cook their rations, and take their meals.

23 Are they allowed spirituous liquors? and in what quantities?—*See* reply to No. 16.

24. What number of hours per day are they employed, and at what kinds of labour?—The occupations and circumstances of master and servant have been found too varied to allow of any positive regulation in this respect. Complaints against the servant for neglect of work, or against the master for excessive imposition of labour, are respectively cognizable by the magistrates of each district.

25. What punishments are usually inflicted for refractory conduct or neglect of work?—*See* Act of Council before referred to, and reply to No. 20.

26. What checks exist against excessive punishment?—The limitations prescribed by the colonial law before referred to.

27. How is the Sunday usually spent among convicts?—The only imperative rule which the Government has found it possible to apply is that which secures to the convict freedom from all compulsory labour on the Sunday. Some masters read prayers to such of their servants as are willing to join in the form of worship used. Places of public worship are open to convicts; in some seats are especially appropriated for them; but the variety of creeds and degrees of education, as well in masters as servants, and the remote habitations of the majority of settlers, render it absolutely impossible, though otherwise desirable, to introduce any more specific regulation on this subject than the establishment of the right of the convict to rest from his labours, with the privilege of attending Divine worship if easily accessible in his neighbourhood. The provisions for rendering it thus accessible belong to the general subject of the colonial ecclesiastical affairs, as to which see the papers on this subject lately printed for the House of Commons.

28. Are any means generally employed for moral and religious improvement of such convict?—*See* preceding reply; to which it may be added, that some masters supply their assigned servants with the Holy Scriptures, books of prayer, and religious and moral works.

29. Is each convict furnished with a Bible?—*See* foregoing reply.

30. What description of convicts are employed in the road-gangs and quarries?—*See* replies to Nos. 3, 6, and 17.

31. By whom are they appropriated, and on what principle are they selected?

32. Are any desription of convicts ironed during the hours of labour, or at any other time?

33. In what numbers do they work?

34 In what manner do they associate at their meals, and are they confined at night?

35. Are any armed guards placed as superintendents over this class of convicts?
36. How is the Sunday spent by this description of convicts?
37. What means are provided for their moral and religious improvement?
See regulations for ironed-gangs, road and bridge parties.
38. What parts of the colony are assigned as penal settlements?—Norfolk Island and Moreton Bay.
39. What class of convicts are sent there?—Those who, having arrived in this colony under sentence of transportation, are again sentenced to transportation by the colonial courts for subsequent offences: and a few sent there on their first coming out by order of the Secretary of State.
40. At what kind of labour are they employed, and for what number of hours daily?—At field labour in the quarries, or in any way that is required, for 10 hours daily.
41. In what does the distinction consist between the treatment of ordinary convicts in the colony, and those assigned to penal settlements?—There are no settlers allowed either at Norfolk Island or Moreton Bay. No convicts are therefore assigned to private service. A very few of the best conducted are permitted to serve the Government officers at those places. The rest are worked in gangs in field labour, in the quarries, or roads, or other public works, as required; locked up in barracks at night, and liable to be punished corporally at the discretion of the commandant, not exceeding 300 lashes. They are in other respects subject to the provisions of the Colonial Act, 3 W. 4, No. 3, before referred to.
42. How is the Sunday spent by convicts in penal settlements?
43. What means are provided for their moral and religious improvement?
Sunday, as in the colony, is at the penal settlements a day of rest from labour; and the service of the church of England, and of the Roman-catholick church, is performed by members of each to the congregations of their respective communions. There is at present a chaplain of the church of England at Norfolk island, on account of his health, who does duty there A protestant chaplain was specially appointed for the island in 1836, who after a short service resigned. A Roman-catholic priest is expected out immediately. It has been found extremely difficult to procure clergymen for this station, repeated applications from the colony having been made without effect. Cathechists have been employed by direction of the local government or commandant, and the religious services of Sunday have been thus provided for, and moral and religious instruction communicated by lectures and books. Chaplains have not been provided for Moreton Bay, where the number of convicts is small, and it is proposed to withdraw them from the station; but there is now a Protestant missionary there who performs divine service, lectures, and attends to the schools, and Sunday service has always been provided for by the commandant.
44. What is the number of the free population, and of convicts, in the principal towns of New South Wales?
45. What is the number of the free population, and of convicts, in the rural districts?—A copy of the last census is annexed.
46. On the expiration of their sentences, what course is usually adopted by the convicts to obtain a livelihood?—This question does not admit of a general answer. The modes in which convicts whose sentences have expired obtain a livelihood, are as various as those of an equal number of other persons of different qualifications and pursuits.
47. Are liberated convicts registered, or is there any kind of inspection over them on the part of the government?—They hold certificates of freedom, to protect them from being dealt with as convicts under servitude. They are not liable to any particular inspection on account of their having been previously under servitude, unless they have suffered a colonial sentence of transportation to a penal settlement. Such persons on becoming free are placed under the special surveillance of the police.
48. What proportion are considered to return to England?—It is not possible to state the proportion, but it is considered too insignificant to be of any importance.
49. What number of convicts have been transported a second time during each of the last 10 years?—This information can be more accurately obtained at the office of the secretary of state for the home department.
50. What has been the number of executions in the colonies in each of the last five years?—*See* return.
51. What descriptions of crime are most prevalent in the colony?—Drunkenness and petty thefts constitute a large proportion of the offences brought before the police and inferior courts; and cattle stealing has been for the last three or four years a very frequent subject of investigation before the superior tribunals. The scattered locations and pastoral pursuits of the settlers have facilitated the commission of this crime, but it has been lately much checked by the vigorous administration of the law.
52. What effect have letters from influential persons in England in producing mitigation of a prisoner's sentence? Since the passing of the Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 62, which prescribes given periods of probationary servitude, letters from influential persons in England has been nearly, if not wholly, without effect; good conduct for the prescribed periods leading to indulgence at their expiration as a matter of course, upon their application properly authenticated under the ticket-of-leave regulations before referred to; to which it may be added, that applications for pardon from convicts who have held a ticket-of-leave for six years, without interruption, who have few or no colonial offences recorded against them, and are well recommended by respectable people in the colony, are usually transmitted for the gracious allowance of the crown. The government cannot do more than law and regulation authorize in deference to any recommendation whatever; and no influence is necessary to obtain for the well conducted convict what these permit.
53. Are settlers permitted to lend convicts to each other?
54. Are convicts allowed to quit for a time the settler with whom they have been located, to visit another settler? Not unless in particular cases, for which see Assignment Regulations, before referred to.
55. The wives of convicts, who go out to their husbands at the government expense, by whom are they received immediately on their arrival? According to the policy of the regulation now in force, the wife is not officially applied for, until her husband has a prospect of obtaining a ticket-of-leave before her arrival

Being qualified by this indulgence to labour for his living and that of his family, she joins him on her arrival, and no other interference of the Government is necessary than to inform her where her husband resides, which is done by the principal superintendent of convicts.

56. What period usually elapses on their arrival before they join their husbands? See foregoing reply.

57. When they join their husbands, in what manner are they domiciliated? According to the condition and occupation of the husband. The Government does not interfere with their domestic arrangements.

58. What proportion of convicts exported during the last ten years have become signally respectable, or signally troublesome, or remained between the two extremes? Answer, if possible, year by year; should any remarkable variance, in the above proportion, year by year, occur, suggest if any general cause can be assigned for it? The convicts in New South Wales are by far too numerous, and the true conduct of those in private service is necessarily too little known to the officers of Government, to admit of an answer upon which any just reliance could be placed. An estimate from the police history of every convict, as recorded in the office of the principal superintendent of convicts, would not furnish a satisfactory reply.

59. Are instances frequent, or very rare, of convicts reforming after being sent to a penal settlement? It is the opinion of clergymen, Protestant and Catholic, who have visited Norfolk Island on duty, that the system pursued there is not such as to effect a change of heart and disposition in the criminals who are subjected to it. On the other hand, it is found that instances of a second transportation to a penal station are very rare indeed, and that the convicts returned from thence conduct themselves regularly; many who have been at penal settlements obtained tickets-of-leave after undergoing the full period of servitude reckoned from their return, in conformity to the regulations before referred to.

60. What has been the conduct, in such instances as can be obtained, of convicts whose wives have been allowed to join them from England, or who have been allowed to marry in the colony? There can be no doubt of the beneficial effect on the character of the convict, produced by sending to him his wife and family, provided he be qualified, by holding indulgence, to live with and maintain them. When by any means they arrive before this degree of liberty is obtained, or that the husband lose it afterwards by misconduct, the result is frequently deplorable, as the wife and children are not always able to maintain themselves. In some instances, the master to whom the husband is assigned may consent to receive and maintain the family, but Government does not require such a condition. In general, it is observed, that convicts with wives, whether brought from home or wedded in the colony, conduct themselves in an orderly manner.

61. Can any difference be traced between the conduct of convicts who have relations in the colony (convicts or others), and that of such as have none? None, it is believed.

62. Could detailed statements be obtained of the career of any considerable number of such convicts as have reformed; if so, procure them? It would be difficult to procure any upon the correctness of which reliance could be placed; nor is it quite clear what is intended in this question, or in 59, by the word *reformed*. Real reformation of heart and disposition can be known to Him only who is the Searcher of Hearts. It may be stated, however, of the convicts in general, that a large proportion of those who have served their sentences, or obtained pardons, or tickets-of-leave, scattered over all parts of this immense colony, conduct themselves in such a manner as to keep out of the hands of the police and the clutches of the law. In their homes and families they will not be found, in the same proportion, free from the grosser vices and immoralities to which the lower class of the people are subject. Nevertheless, there are very many of admitted probity and industry, and many who bring up their children virtuously and decently; and, judging from the conduct and appearance of such families, they might be considered as not below the ordinary standard of the peasantry of England. Of the convicts in servitude a large proportion are found, upon application for their tickets-of-leave, to have no offence, or very trivial offences, recorded against them; and many obtain good characters from their masters and the magistrates. There are also many emancipists in trade, many shopkeepers, and others, large proprietors of land and houses, become wealthy by a course of industry and frugality, pursued steadily for many years.

63. Have any temperance societies been established in the colony; if so, have any convicts joined them, and with what effect?—Many, with very useful effect, considering the strength of the temptations they have to encounter.

64. Is the distinction very marked in the colony between emancipated convicts and free settlers; and, if so, is it readily acquiesced in or complained of?—*See* reply to No. 67.

65. Are any collection of books within the colony in the reach of the convicts; if so, transmit catalogues of them?—As to convicts in government employ, *see* regulations for ironed gangs, before referred to. As to those dispersed in the service of the colonists, *see* replies to Nos. 27 and 28. With regard to convict boys under 16 years of age, whose sentence seldom exceeds seven years; these are not assigned to a settler without an engagement on his part, that the boy shall receive elementary, religious, and moral instruction, and shall be taught to read and write. Under this engagement the boy is permanently assigned for what remains of his sentence of seven years.

66. Are any attempts made to establish schools for the convict's benefit; or is any other machinery, purely moral, brought to bear upon them?—*See* replies to Nos. 3, 27, 28, and 65, and regulations for ironed gangs, before referred to.

67. Make such general remarks as occur on the whole convict system of the colony, and on its effect on the moral and social state of the community; also remark on the effect of the latter on it. Enter on the subject largely, making any observations and suggestions which may be instructive or useful in regard thereto?—In the correspondence of this government with the colonial office, the convict system of New South Wales has been largely discussed; and some of the most important of those papers have been laid before the House of Commons, and printed by its order. It appears, therefore, hardly necessary to renew the topic here, at the length which the query seems to contemplate; whilst a few unconnected and general observations would not add any value to the foregoing statements of facts.

Enclosure to Sir Richard Bourke's Despatch, 4th December 1837. (Separate.) Colonial Secretary's office, Sydney, 25th May, 1835.

Tickets of Leave.—The ticket-of-leave regulations published in the summary dated 1st October 18[illegible] having been partly superseded by act of parliament, and requiring revision in other respects, his excellency the governor has been pleased to direct, that the following be observed, with reference to that indulgence from and after the 30th day of June next.

I. *Qualification.*—1. The first and indispensable qualification, is the completion of the probationary servitude required by the act of the Imperial parliament, 2 and 3 Will. 4, c. 62, s. 2, viz.—Four years of a sentence for 7 years, six years of a sentence for 14 years, eight years of a sentence for life, to be reckoned from the date of employment by the government, or of assignment to private service in the colony.

II. *Additional probation on account of changes of service.*—In addition to the probation required by law, one year is added for every change of service of any male convict appearing to have been occasioned by his misconduct.

III. *Additional Probation on account of punishment.*—1. One year is added for every punishment inflicted on a male convict by colonial sentence, except that to an ironed-gang, or penal settlement, in which cases the probation recommences from the expiration of the sentence.

2. As it has sometimes happened that a convict has behaved so ill as to be punished between the period of application for a ticket-of-leave and the decision thereon, magistrates by whom such punishments are ordered, and masters by whom the complaints are made are to give immediate and special notice, by letter to the principal superintendent of convicts, of all such cases, in order that the required additional probation may be enforced.

IV. *Discretion of the Magistrates.*—Notwitstanding the foregoing rules, magistrates entertaining an application for a ticket-of-leave, are not precluded from recommending, at the instance of the master, a remission of the additional probation required, either for change of service or punishment, if they shall be of opinion that the subsequent good conduct of the applicant has merited the remission. This observation will equally apply to an application made for the first time, and to that authorized by (VI. 6) of these rules.

V. *Probation of Female Convicts.*—As the propriety of granting tickets-of-leave to female convicts materially depends upon the connexions which it may enable them to form or maintain, it is not intended to lay down any strict rules with regard to them, in addition to those imposed by the statute referred to in paragraph 1. When the probation thereby required has been completed, the giving or withholding of a ticket-of-leave will depend on the particular circumstances of each case. Magistrates will, however, continue to receive and forward the applications of females as is now practised, being careful in addition to inquire and represent, not only their eligibility from term of service and good conduct, but also the manner in which they propose to maintain themselves while holding the desired indulgence.

VI. *Mode of Application, and of Inquiry and decision thereon.*—1. Applications for tickets of leave are to be presented personally by the applicant (in a form to be supplied for that purpose) to the petty sessions of the district in which he is employed, on such day or days in every month as the justices shall appoint and make known in their respective districts. If but one justice should be present, such justice may receive and deal with the application in conformity to these regulations. If the applicant's place of employment be not within any authorised district, he shall apply to the nearest court of petty sessions. No application is to be received by the sessions which is not in the prescribed form, and signed by the master or overseer.

2. Blank forms of applications for tickets of leave will be delivered to masters, gratis, by the clerks of the several benches, upon demand, and masters are required to be constantly provided with them for the use of the convicts in their service who have applications to make.

3. Should the master of any servant applying for a ticket, consider the applicant undeserving the indulgence, he is required to state his opinion in writing to the bench, with the grounds of it. In case he decline giving such written statement, the magistrates are bound to consider the applicant as deserving.

4. To allow full time for the inquiries hereinafter directed, the application may be made three months before the term of probation required by law or regulation has expired, and the master of every servant entitled to apply under this rule, is bound to furnish him with a printed form of application and pass to the appropriate court of petty sessions, and further to answer all questions of such court, relating to the conduct and claims of the applicant; attending in person for such purpose, if required.

5. If the court shall have reason to believe that any convict has knowingly presented an application for a ticket of leave, before the time herein prescribed, or made any false entry of service in it, either with respect to dates, or by omitting to enter the several services in which he shall have been employed, the bench shall immediately report the case through the principal superintendent of convicts, for the governor's information, and one year (or more if the case shall seem to deserve a higher degree of punishment) of additional servitude will be required of every such offender.

6. It is to be understood that the master is required to give the form and pass before mentioned three months before the expiration of the period of servitude to which the convict is bound by the statute 2 and 3 W. IV., chap. 62 referred to in paragraph 1, But if, after submission to the proper authorities, the application of a ticket of leave be refused, and an additional period of probation be required, the master will not consider himself obliged to give another form and pass, for the purpose of a renewed application, until the expiration of the additional period. If, however, from the subsequent good conduct of the servant, the master shall wish to obtain a remission of the additional probation, he may furnish the servant with the form, stating thereon his desire that the additional probation be remitted, and his reason for such recommendation.

7. The court entertaining the application, will enter on the form all such particulars relating to the conduct of the applicant, as can be obtained from his present or former masters (if these be residing within the district), or from their own records; and will add such observations as the case may seem to require, and

transmit all applications so prepared on the last day of every month, or oftener, if required, to the principal superintendent of convicts. Previously to transmission, the clerk of the bench will transcribe the applications into a book to be kept for the purpose, in which a column will be left to enter the decision when obtained, but the original application, with the magistrates' remarks thereon, attested by their signatures, are in all cases to be forwarded to the principal superintendent of convicts, for the governor's information.

8. The principal superintendent will, on receipt of such application, examine the records of his office for such other facts as may be necessary to complete the evidence in favour of or against the claim, referring, where necessary, to the former masters, or to the magistrates of the several districts in which the applicants may have formerly served, or to other convenient sources of information. The principal superintendent will then forward the application, with the several statements and certificates, and his report upon the qualification of the applicant, to be submitted to the governor.

9. If the application be rejected, additional probation being required, such rejection will be notified immediately by the principal superintendent of convicts to the court of petty sessions through which the application was forwarded. The magistrates will take the earliest opportunity of informing the master, and will post a notice of the fact in some conspicuous place inside and outside the court-house, and will not receive any application for a ticket of leave from the same party, until the additional period of probation shall have expired, unless at the instance of the master, as before-mentioned. (VI. 6.)

VII. *Restoration of Ticket cancelled.*—Any convict whose ticket of leave has been cancelled by the governor, may apply for its restoration, through the master to whom he has been assigned, and not otherwise. The master will, if he thinks the servant deserving of indulgence, apply for the restoration by letter, addressed to the appropriate court of petty sessions, who will forward it, with their remarks endorsed thereon, to the principal superintendent of convicts, to be laid, with that officer's report, before the governor. Unless in this manner, no application shall be made for the restoration of a ticket of leave, until the convict shall have served a probation of four years from the date of his ticket being cancelled, when a regular application in the manner and form prescribed in paragraph VI. may be made for a new ticket.

Note.—When the convict affected by any of the foregoing regulations is in the service of government, the officer in charge of such convict is to be considered as the master within the meaning of the regulations.

VIII. *Muster of Persons holding Tickets-of-leave.*—(*Males*)—1. Holders of tickets-of-leave for the district of Sydney, residing within the town, shall be mustered in the parishes in which they reside, under the inspection of a police-magistrate, upon the first day of every month, (or the second if the first shall fall on a Sunday), at such place and hour for each parish as the first police-magistrate shall appoint.

2. Every holder of a ticket-of-leave, residing within the town of Sydney, shall, within one month from the date hereof, give to the wardsman of the parish in which he resides, a written return, containing his name, ship, occupation, and place of abode, according to a form to be obtained gratis at the police-office. Any ticket-of-leave holder neglecting to give such return will become liable to be apprehended as a runaway.

3. If a ticket-of-leave holder shall quit his residence for another in the same parish, he shall within 24 hours report in writing to the wardsman the place to which he removes, or if the removal be from one parish to another, he shall report in like manner his removal and actual residence, both to the wardsman whose parish he quits, and to the wardsman within whose parish he takes up his new residence. Any neglect of this regulation will cause an immediate cancellation of his ticket.

4. Holders of tickets-of-leave, residing without the town of Sydney, but within the district for which petty sessions are held at Sydney, shall be mustered quarterly in Sydney, under the inspection of a police-magistrate, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in every year, or the second if the first should fall on a sunday, at such place and time as the first police-magistrate shall appoint.

5. Holders of tickets-of-leave in the other districts of the colony shall be mustered quarterly, on the days mentioned in the preceding regulation, at the court-house at which the petty sessions for such district are held, by a police-magistrate where such is stationed in the district, or otherwise by the clerks of petty sessions, under the inspection of a justice of the peace acting for the district.

6. Holders of tickets-of-leave for any place not included in a district for which petty sessions are held, and a clerk of the bench appointed, will be mustered quarterly, on the days above mentioned, before the nearest justice of the peace, according to instructions which will be given him to this effect.

7. Immediately after each muster, the magistrate under whose superintendence it has been made, or the clerk of the bench, if no magistrate has attended, will report the names of all absentees to the principal superintendent of convicts, for the governor's information.

8. The magistrate superintending the muster, will, whenever he thinks it necessary, interrogate the holder of a ticket-of-leave respecting his means of subsistence and manner of life, and if he shall not be satisfied that the ticket-of-leave holder subsists honestly, he will render a special report of the case to the principal superintendent of convicts, for the governor's information.

9. No other musters than the foregoing will be required from the first day of July next, but any holder of a ticket-of-leave failing to attend at muster as herein required, or to show such cause for non-appearance as the governor, upon investigation of the case, shall think it right to admit; will be deprived of his ticket.

10. If any ticket-of-leave holder shall be found without the limits of the district for which the ticket is granted, unless under authority of a pass or licence, obtained as hereinafter mentioned, the ticket will be immediately cancelled.

11. Tickets of leave formerly granted for minor districts, or places of less extent than the district for which petty sessions are now holden, shall in future be considered as extending to the entire district for which such petty sessions are holden.

Females.—1. Women holding tickets-of-leave are not required to muster in person, but if residing within the town of Sydney shall leave, or cause to be left at such place within the parish where they dwell, as the first police-magistrate shall direct, on some day in the first week of every month, a report in the form

hereunto annexed. In like manner women holding tickets-of-leave, and residing within the district of Sydney outside the town, or in any other district of the colony in which petty sessions are held, shall leave or cause to be left a similar report, on some day of the first week in every quarter, at the police-office or court-house of the district; and if residing in a district where a magistrate acts singly, the certificate shall be left at his residence. Any omission in the delivery of these reports, unless satisfactorily accounted for to the magistrates, or any false statement therein, will subject the offender to the loss of her ticket; and the magistrates are requested to cause frequent inquiry to be made to ascertain the correctness of these reports. At the same time as it is desirable that married women, and generally women of good character, should not be obliged to leave their homes to deliver these reports, the magistrates are authorized to dispense with them where the character and habits of the woman shall justify in her case a relaxation of the rule. Printed forms of reports may be obtained gratis on application to the clerks of the several benches of magistrates.

2. Women found absent from their district without a pass or licence, as hereinafter mentioned, will be subject to the loss of their ticket, equally with males.

IX.—*Passes.* 1. Holders of tickets-of-leave, whether male or female who shall show reasonable cause, to the satisfaction of the nearest justice of the peace, for absenting themselves from their district, may receive a pass from such justice for any time not exceeding 14 days. If any longer pass is required, application must be made to the principal superintendent of convicts through the petty sessions of the district, or if the applicant do not reside within a district, then through the nearest justice of the peace, and thereupon the principal superintendent of convicts may grant such pass as the nature of the case shall require.

2. When holders of tickets-of-leave shall be obliged, from the nature of their occupation, to attend the markets in Sydney, application may be made in like manner through the petty sessions, or nearest justice, to the principal superintendent of convicts, who will grant them, if satisfied with the propriety of the application, a license to attend the markets accordingly. Such license to remain in force one year only; but to be renewable annually, upon a fresh application made in the same manner.

X. *Change of District.*—All applications for transfer of a ticket-of leave from one district to another, or for permission to reside without the bounds of the district for which the ticket is granted, must be made to the principal superintendent of convicts, through the petty sessions of the district for which the ticket already held is granted, or through the nearest justice, as the case may be, as hereinbefore directed with regard to special passes.

By His Excellency's Command,

Alexander M'Leay.

(Gratis.) Application for a Ticket-of-Leave.—(Pass) having stated to me that he arrived in this colony on under sentence of transportation for years, and that he has served all but three months or less of the period required by law [together with the period of additional imposed by the answer received to his last application for a ticket-of-leave], I give him his pass to enable him to proceed to to apply for a ticket-of-leave, in conformity to regulation. This pass to be in force days, and no longer, unless extended by a magistrate.

I hereby certify that the said has been in service from to and that his conduct during that period has been

[*Signature of Master or Overseer.*]

[*Place of Abode.*]

Description of the said: name, ; ship, ; year of arrival, ; native place, ; trade or calling, ; age, ; height, ; complexion, ; hair, ; eyes, ; general remarks, ; signature (if able to write),

Statement of the services of : 1st. With from to . 2d. With from to . 3d. With from to . 4th. With from to . 5th. With from to .

I request to have a ticket-of-leave for the District of

[*Signature or mark of Applicant.*]

N. B. If any applicant enter, or cause to be entered, a wilfully false statement, he will be liable to one year's additional probation at the least.—Regulation VI. 5.

(Gratis.) Entries of Punishments, Changes of Service, and other particulars relating to the Conduct of the Applicant, with the Observations of Magistrates thereon.

To Mr. Wardsman, No. I hereby give you notice, in conformity with the regulations of the government, that I hold the ticket-of-leave, No. , and reside at the house, No. , in street, following the business or calling of . By ship

(*Gratis.*) I, declare that I hold a ticket-of-leave for the district of and reside at [*Signature or Mark.*] By ship

Enclosure to Sir Richard Bourke's Despatch, 4th December, 1837. (Separate) Government Order, Colonial Secretary's office, Sydney, 29th June, 1831.

Assigned Servants.—The great expense to which the government is subjected, by the maintenance and treatment of the assigned servants of settlers, when sent into colonial hospitals, having been brought under its notice, and the attention of the government having also been called to the expense to which His Majesty's Treasury has been subjected in keeping up an extensive constabulary, a great proportion of whose time has been employed in conducting the servants of settlers from Sydney to their masters in the interior,

and taking others back, who, from misconduct, or from other circumstances, are returned to the government; the following regulations have been laid down in these cases respectively, viz.

1. That the master shall pay at the rate of 1*s.* a day for the time his servant shall be in the hospital, to the extent of 30 days. Should the servant continue under treatment for any longer period, the master will not be required to make any further payment.

2. That the persons who send their servants into any of the hospitals shall appoint an agent on the spot to take them away as soon as they are recovered, and unless they be so taken away, they shall be considered as immediately assignable to other parties, in order to prevent the hospital from being improperly burthened with men who do not require treatment.

3. That all persons to whom convicts shall be assigned shall send for them to Sydney, or to such other place as they shall be assembled at. For example, the men to be assigned from road parties will be collected at or near the stations of the assistant surveyors of roads:—(1.) At Parramatta. (2.) At Colletts', on the Bathurst road. (3.) At the station of the assistant-surveyor, on the Maitland road. (4.) At Bong Bong.

4. That if the party to whom a prisoner is assigned shall fail to send for him, the prisoner will be assigned to some other person; and in order to prevent a recurrence of the inconvenience which must be experienced in such cases, the master will not be considered as an eligible candidate for servants in future.

5. That in order to avoid disappointment, it is suggested that persons residing at a distance applying for servants, who may be assigned in Sydney, should appoint an agent, whose name and residence should be stated in the application, to receive at the time any men who may be assigned to them.

6. That as all convicts who are assigned immediately on their arrival from England and Ireland, are supplied with a complete suit of new clothing, and as it is only reasonable that the person having the benefit of the convict's services should be at the expense of this clothing, the assignees of all such convicts will henceforth be required to pay 20*s.* for the clothing so furnished at the time of receiving the men.

The government has further been induced, as well with a view of protecting those masters who act with liberality towards their servants from the complaints of the discontented and ill-disposed, as to insure to all assigned servants a due proportion of food and clothing, to lay down the following regulations for the supply of these necessaries:

7. *Rations.*—The weekly ration is to consist as follows, viz.: 12 lbs. of wheat, or 9 lbs. of seconds flour; or, in lieu thereof, at the discretion of the master, 3½ lbs. of maize meal, and 9 lbs. of wheat, or 7 lbs. of seconds flour, and 7 lbs. of beef or mutton, or 4½ lbs. of salt pork, 2 oz. of salt, 2 oz. of soap.

Any articles which the master may supply beyond those above specified are to be considered as indulgences, which he is at liberty to discontinue whenever he may think proper.

8. *Clothing.*—The clothing which assigned servants will be entitled to annually is to consist of two frocks or jackets, three shirts, two pair of trowsers, three pair of shoes, one hat or cap; and is to be issued as follows, viz.:

On the 1st of May in each year.—One woollen jacket, of Parramatta or strong English cloth; one pair of woollen trowsers, of Parramatta or strong English cloth; one shirt, one pair of shoes, one hat or cap.

On the 1st of August.—One shirt, and one pair of shoes.

On the 1st of November.—One woollen or duck jacket, one pair of woollen or duck trowsers, as may best suit the age and state of health of the servant during the summer season, one shirt, one pair of shoes.

The shirts are to be of strong linen or cotton, and the shoes of stout and durable leather.

Each man is to be kept constantly supplied with at least one good blanket and palliasse or wool mattress, which are to be considered the property of the master.

9. In the event of a man being assigned who shall have been clothed by the government at any time within two months previous to the general issue on the 1st of May, his master will not be required to supply him with any clothing until 1st of August, and then only with those articles which are specified for that day. In like manner, the master of any servant clothed by the government between the 1st September and 1st November shall only be required to issue to him a shirt and a pair of shoes on the 1st of February following; but after those dates respectively, the several articles enumerated must be regularly supplied at the established periods.

10. Persons who do not comply with these regulations, which are founded on just and equitable principles, as they reciprocally apply to the government, the settler and the assigned servant, cannot be allowed the indulgence of having convicts assigned to them thereafter.

By command of his Excellency the Governor,

Alexander M'Leay.

Enclosure to Sir Richard Bourke's despatch, 4 December 1837. (Separate.)

New South Wales.—Anno Tertio Gulielmi IV. Regis.

By his Excellency major-general Sir Richard Bourke, captain-general and governor-in-chief of the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies, and vice-admiral of the same, with the advice of the legislative council.

No. 3. An act to consolidate and amend the laws for the transportation and punishment of offenders in New South Wales, and for defining the respective powers and authorities of general quarter sessions, and of petty sessions; and for determining the places at which the same shall be holden; and for better regulating the summary jurisdiction of justices of the peace; and for repealing certain laws and ordinances relating thereto.—(24 August, 1832.)

1. Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws now in force for the transportation and punishment of offenders convicted of transportable felonies in New South Wales, and to define and regulate

the respective powers and authorities of the courts of general quarter sessions, and of petty sessions, as well as of one justice of the peace exercising a summary jurisdiction in certain cases, and to determine, by proper authority, the places at which the said courts shall be respectively holden: and whereas, for these purposes it is expedient and necessary that certain laws or ordinances of the governor and council of New South Wales should be repealed: be it therefore enacted, by his excellency the governor of New South Wales, with the advice of the legislative council thereof, that a certain act or ordinance of the governor and council of New South Wales, passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, (No. 5) intituled "an act to facilitate the proceedings of justices of the peace in the exercise of their summary jurisdiction;" and an act or ordinance passed in the seventh year of the same reign, (No. 5) intituled "an act for the transportation of offenders to penal settlements, and for the more effectual punishment and security of the same;" and an act or ordinance passed in the 11th year of the same reign, (No. 12.) intituled "an act for the punishment and transportation of offenders in New South Wales;" and also another act or ordinance passed in the same year of the same reign, (No. 13.) intituled "an act to amend an act of the governor and council," intituled "an act for instituting and regulating courts of general and quarter sessions in New South Wales, and for better regulating the powers of justices of the peace therein," shall, from and after the commencement of this act or ordinance, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

2. And be it further enacted, that this act or ordinance shall commence and take effect on the 1st day of October next after the passing thereof; and that on or after that day, all things remaining to be done touching the transportation, removal, punishment, employment and discipline of persons sentenced or ordered to be transported, or to be kept to labour in irons on the roads or public works of the said colony under any act or ordinance of the governor in council, shall be continued, done, and completed under the provisions of this act or ordinance: and that all sentences and orders for transportation, and all other orders, instructions, and directions made, issued, or given, under any such act or ordinance of the governor in council, in force at the commencement of this act or ordinance, shall continue in force until they shall be revoked or superseded.

3. And be it further enacted, that if any person who shall have arrived in the said colony as a transported felon or offender, in pursuance of the sentence or order of any court or competent authority, shall be convicted in the Supreme Court, or in any court of general quarter sessions, of any offence punishable by the law of England with transportation, every such person shall, at the discretion of the court, be sentenced either to suffer such punishment as the law of England has awarded to such offence, or, in lieu thereof, if a male, to be kept to labour in irons on the roads or public works of the said colony; or if a female to be imprisoned and kept to labour in any gaol or factory appointed by the governor for the custody of female offenders, for a time not exceeding three years.

4. And be it further enacted, that every sentence of transportation passed in due course of law upon any offender in New South Wales or its dependencies, and every order made by the governor for the transportation of any such offender in lieu of capital punishment, shall subject such offender to be conveyed to such penal settlement within the said colony or its dependencies at such time and in such manner as the governor for the time being shall direct and appoint; and that every offender shall be detained and kept at such penal settlement until he or she shall have served such sentence, or shall be removed therefrom by lawful authority; and that every sentence or order passed or made for keeping such offender as aforesaid, to labour in irons upon the roads or other public works of the said colony, shall subject such offender to be placed and kept to labour upon such roads or public works as the governor for the time being shall direct and appoint; and such offender shall be detained and worked in the manner authorized by this law or ordinance upon such roads and public works until he shall have served such sentence, or shall be removed from the same by lawful authority.

5. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that no person who shall have been born within the said colony or its dependencies, or who shall have arrived free therein, shall be liable, upon any sentence of transportation passed for the first time upon any such offender, to be conveyed to any such penal settlement as aforesaid, or kept to labour in irons on the roads or public works of the said colony, but that every such offender shall for such first offence be liable to be transported to such place beyond the seas within his Majesty's dominions as shall be duly appointed for such purpose by the governor for the time being, in pursuance of the directions of the statute, and of his Majesty's order in council (6. Geo. 4, c. 69; 11 Nov. 1825 Proviso.) in such case respectively made and provided, and in such manner as such governor shall order and direct; and if any such offender shall, after having been ordered to be transported to such place beyond the seas as aforesaid, be found at large within the limits of the said colony or its dependencies, before his or her sentence of transportation shall have expired, or shall have been otherwise determined by lawful authority, such offender shall, upon conviction before the Supreme Court of being unlawfully at large, contrary to the provisions of this act or ordinance, be liable to be transported for the term of his or her natural life to such penal settlement as the governor for the time being shall appoint, in like manner as other transported felons under the provisions of this act or ordinance; provided, however, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed or taken to apply to any order made by the governor for the time being for the transportation of any offender in lieu of capital punishment, but that any such offender may be transported to such place, for such term, and upon such conditions as such governor shall appoint and direct.

6. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the governor for the time being, by order in writing, duly made for such purpose, to cause any offender who has been, or shall hereafter be, transported to any penal settlement, to be withdrawn from such penal settlement and to be removed or conveyed to some other penal settlement within the said colony or its dependencies, and there kept for the residue of his or her sentence, subject and liable to the same laws, rules and regulations as if such offender had been originally transported to such other penal settlement.

7. And be it further enacted, that all persons who shall have been, or shall be, transported or removed as aforesaid, to any penal settlement within the said colony or its dependencies, shall be under the custody and

ıanagement of a commandant or superintendent, duly appointed for such purpose by the governor for the me being; and every such commandant or superintendent shall have the same powers over such offenders s are incident to the office of sheriff or gaoler; and if any offender shall, during such custody, be guilty of ıisbehaviour or disorderly conduct, such commandant or superintendent shall be authorized to inflict such ıoderate punishment as shall be allowed by any rules and regulations, to be made from time to time, for he management and discipline of such penal settlement by the governor, with the advice of the executive ouncil; and, subject to such rules, shall keep every offender in his custody to labour, and duly provided ith food and clothing, according to a scale to be set forth in the said rules; and in case of the absence of ny such commandant or superintendent, or of the vacancy of his office, his powers and duties shall be exerised and discharged in all respects by the officer or person upon whom the command of such penal settlenent shall devolve.

8. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for any such commandant or superintendent, at every enal settlement as aforesaid, and every officer or person upon whom the command of the same may devolve, o act in every respect as a justice of the peace, duly named and qualified as a justice of the peace, in and or such penal settlement.

9. Whereas, by virtue of the provisions of a certain act of parliament, passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty, and of his Majesty's order in council consequent thereon, the governor of New South Wales did, by proclamation, bearing date the 15th day of August 1826, appoint certain places within the said colony or its dependencies to which offenders convicted in New South Wales, and being under sentence or order of transportation, should be sent or transported; and whereas it is expedient that no ship or trading vessel should be permitted to enter or touch at, or hold intercourse with, any such place or places: be it therefore enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any master, mariner, or other person commanding, navigating or sailing in any ship, vessel, or boat, to enter, touch at, or communicate with, the penal settlements at Moreton Bay and Norfolk Island respectively, or with any other place or places within the said colony or its dependencies to be appointed by the governor for the transportation of any offender or offenders under sentence or order of transportation made, or to be made, by any court or competent authority in New South Wales, without the licence or permission in writing of the governor being first had and obtained for such purpose; and any person or persons who shall enter, touch at, or communicate with, any such place or places as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and, upon being thereof duly convicted before the Supreme Court of New South Wales, shall, for every such offence, incur, and be liable to, a fine not exceeding 100*l*, or to imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year, or to both, at the discretion of the said court.

10. And be it further enacted, that all persons who have been, or shall be, ordered to be kept to labour in irons, on the roads, or other public works of the colony, shall be under custody and management of superintendents, who shall be appointed for such purpose by the governor for the time being; and every such superintendent shall keep every offender in his custody to labour, and duly provided with food and clothing, in conformity to such rules and regulations as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, shall from time to time institute in this behalf.

11. And be it further enacted, that every female offender who shall be committed by due course of law to any goal or factory appointed by the Governor for the custody of female offenders, shall be under the management of a matron or superintendent, to be appointed for such purpose by the Governor for the time being, and such matron or superintendent shall observe and follow such rules and regulations in respect of the care and keeping of such female offenders as shall be established by the governor with the advice of the executive council.

12. And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any person being under sentence for any felony or transportable offence, to carry or have in his possession any fire-arms or other weapon of offence, except with the leave and consent in writing, and for the protection of the property of his master, employer, or overseer; and in every such consent as aforesaid, the place, time, occasion in and for which such arms or other weapons are intended to be used, shall be truly and specifically stated; and if such person as aforesaid shall hold a ticket of leave or other partial or temporary remission of sentence, except with the like consent in writing of a justice of the peace of the district in which he may reside, such last-mentioned consent to remain in force for three calendar months and no longer, and to be renewed from time to time as occasion may require; and if any such person shall be found with any fire-arms or other such weapon as aforesaid in his possession contrary to this law or ordinance, and without being able to prove that the same was intended to be used for a lawful purpose, every such person shall be guilty of felony, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be transported to some penal settlement for the term of his natural life.

13. And whereas robbers and housebreakers are greatly encouraged to commit felonies by persons who make it their business to receive, harbour and conceal such offenders and their spoil; be it therefore enacted, that if any person shall conceal or receive any goods, chattels, money, bill, note, or effects whatsoever, that shall have been feloniously stolen by means of force, or putting in bodily fear, from the person, or from the dwelling-house of another person, knowing the same to have been so stolen, every such person shall be transported for the term of his or her natural life; and any person who shall receive, harbour, or conceal any such robber or housebreaker, knowing him to have committed any such felony, shall be taken to be an accessory in such felony, and being thereof lawfully convicted shall suffer death.

14. And whereas by a certain act or ordinance of the governor in council, passed in the 10th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, (No. 7.) intituled, " An Act for instituting and regulating Courts of General and Quarter Sessions in New South Wales," it is, amongst other things, provided, that courts of general and quarter sessions, for the colony in New South Wales shall be holden at the places named in the said act; and whereas it is expedient to amend the same: be it therefore enacted, that courts of general quarter sessions for the colony of New South Wales shall be holden at the following places; that is to say, at Sydney, Parramatta, Campbell-town, Windsor, Maitland, and Bathurst, and at such other places within the said colony, and at such times respectively, as the governor for the time being

shall, by any proclamation duly issued for such purpose, appoint, and at no other place whatsoever; and that the said several and respective courts shall have and exercise such and the like jurisdiction and authority, and shall be composed, and shall proceed in all respects in such and the like manner as in and by the said act or ordinance, passed in the 10th year of the reign of his said late Majesty, is directed and required.

15. And be it further enacted, that if any person who shall have been transported or removed to New South Wales, or any of its dependencies, by any court or competent authority, and whose sentence shall not have expired or been remitted, shall be convicted in a summary way before any court of general quarter sessions of any misdemeanor or other offence which, if committed in England, would subject such offender upon conviction, either a first or second time, to no higher degree of punishment than imprisonment, with hard labour, every such offender shall, at the discretion of the court, be sentenced either to suffer such punishment as the law of England has awarded to such offence, or in lieu thereof to be transported to a penal settlement; or if a male, to be worked in irons on the roads or public works of the colony for the term of two years.

16. And be it further enacted, that any two or more of his Majesty's justices assigned to keep the peace, assembled and sitting in open court at any place within the said colony, or its dependencies, appointed in manner hereinafter mentioned (such court not being a court of general quarter sessions as aforesaid), shall be deemed to be, and shall be, a court of petty sessions; and every such court of petty sessions shall have power and authority to take cognizance in a summary way of all misdemeanours, pilferings from a master or mistress, and simple larcenies to the value of any sum under 5*l*., which have been or shall be committed by any felon or offender transported or removed to the said colony or its dependencies, whose sentene hath not expired or been remitted at the time of committing such offence; and also of all complaints made against such felon or offender for drunkenness, disobedience of orders, neglect of work, absconding from the employment of Government or from the service of his or her master, abusive language to his or her master or overseer, or other disorderly or dishonest conduct; and the said offences respectively to punish as hereinafter directed.

17. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the governor for the time being, by any notice published in the Government Gazette, to appoint places at which petty sessions shall be holden, and to nominate one fit and proper person to be clerk to every such petty sessions, who shall attend to discharge the duties of his office at the place for which he shall be nominated, and at no other place whatever.

18. And be it further enacted, that every such offender under sentence of transportation as aforesaid, who shall be duly convicted in a summary manner before any two or more justices in petty sessions assembled, of any misdemeanor, pilfering from a master or mistress, or of any larceny as aforesaid, shall, for a first offence, be liable, if a male, to be whipped by the infliction of any number of lashes not exceeding 50, or to be kept to labour in irons on the roads or public works of the said colony, for any time not less than six nor more than 12 calendar months; or, if a female, to be imprisoned for a like time and kept to labour, in any gaol or factory appointed by the governor from time to time for the custody of female offenders; and every such offender who shall be duly convicted as aforesaid of drunkenness, disobedience of orders, neglect of work, absconding from the employment of government, or from the service of his or her master, abusive language to his or her master or overseer, or other disorderly or dishonest conduct, shall, for a first offence, be liable, if a male, to be whipped by the infliction of any number of lashes not exceeding 50; or to be worked on the tread-mill, or imprisoned and kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding two calendar months, or to be kept in solitary confinement on bread and water, for any time not exceeding 14 days; or if a female, to be imprisoned and kept to labour in any gaol or factory as aforesaid, for any time not exceeding two calendar months, or to be kept in solitary confinement, on bread and water, for any time not exceeding 14 days, according to the several kinds and degrees of such offences respectively: and every such offender as aforesaid, who shall be convicted before such justices as aforesaid, a second time or oftener, of any such misdemeanor, pilfering, larceny, drunkenness, disobedience, neglect, abusive language, or other disorderly or dishonest conduct as aforesaid, shall be liable to have his or her punishment increased by the infliction of any additional number of lashes, or by augmenting the time of working in irons, or on the tread-mill, or of confinement, solitary or otherwise, according to the sex of the offender and the degrge of the offence, and as such justices shall adjudge: provided always, that such additional punishment shall in no one case be more than double the amount of punishment for which any such first offence is liable to be punished as aforesaid.

19. And be it further enacted, that every offender under sentence of transportation as aforesaid, who shall be convicted before such justices in petty sessions, a second time or oftener, of absconding from the employment of government, or from the service of his or her master or mistress, shall be liable, if a male, to be kept to labour in irons on the roads or public works of the said colony for 12 calendar months.

20. And whereas it frequently happens that transported felons abscond and absent themselves from service, and cannot be apprehended until the term of their transportation has expired; be it therefore enacted, that as often as any person being under sentence of transportation or order of removal, shall abscond or absent himself or herself from the service of his or her master or employer, every such person shall be liable to be tried in a summary manner by or before any court or tribunal authorized by law to take cognizance of offences committed by transported offenders, although at the time of such trial such sentence may have expired, and being lawfully convicted of such absconding, shall be liable to serve for such and the like time as such person absconded and was absent from the service of his or her master or employer, and shall be subject and liable to all such and the like punishments, and to be dealt with in all respects as persons absconding during any subsisting sentence are liable to by this law or ordinance.

21. And be it further enacted, that 24 hours' absence from the employment of government, or from private service, without due leave having been first obtained for such purpose, shall be deemed an absconding, and shall render every transported felon or offender so absent liable to the penalties thereof; and if any

master, superintendent, or overseer shall fail or neglect to report to the principal superintendent of convicts, and to the nearest justice of the peace, the absenting or absconding of any such person from his or her service or superintendence, within three days after such absconding as aforesaid, such master, employer, superintendent, or overseer shall, for every such failure or neglect, forfeit and pay a sum of not less than than 5*l.* nor more than 10*l.*, to be recovered in a summary way before any two justices of the peace; one moiety of such fine to be for the use of the king, and the other moiety to the person or persons informing or suing for the same.

22. And be it further enacted, that if any offender who shall have been, or who shall be, transported or removed to any penal settlement, or put to labour in irons on the roads or other public works of the said colony, or imprisoned in any gaol or factory, appointed by the governor for the custody of female offenders as aforesaid, shall escape from such penal settlement, or from such roads or public works, or from such gaol or factory, every such offender shall, upon summary conviction before any two or more justices in petty sessions, be liable, if a male, to be publicly whipped by the infliction of any number of lashes not exceeding 100, and to be forthwith transported or sent back to the penal settlement, roads, or place of work from which he escaped, there to receive the punishment to which he shall have been sentenced; or, if a female, to be returned to the place of confinement from which she escaped, and kept in solitary confinement on bread and water, for any time not exceeding one calendar month; and every such offender shall be detained until he or she shall have served the full measure of his or her sentences, as well as of the time during which he or she shall have escaped or been absent: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt any such offender so escaping from any other punishment to which he or she may be liable by law.

23. And whereas it frequently happens that persons under sentence of transportation, and persons sentenced to labour on the roads or other public works of the said colony, either wilfully disable themselves from working, or designedly prevent or protract the cure of any disease or complaint which they have contracted, in order to evade servitude; be it therefore further enacted, that in case any person, being under any such sentence as aforesaid, shall wilfully disable himself or herself, or shall designedly prevent or protract the cure of any disease or complaint which he or she may have contracted, in order to evade servitude, every such offender, being summarily convicted of such offence before any one or more justice or justices of the peace, shall be liable to serve for such further time as such person shall have been absent at hospital, or otherwise disabled from serving his or her master or employer as aforesaid; and in every such case a certificate, under the hand of the principal or other surgeon of the hospital or district who shall have the care of and be attending upon such person, that he or she had so wilfully disabled himself or herself, or designedly prevented or protracted his or her cure of any such disease or complaint as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient proof of such offence.

24. And be it further enacted, that whenever any offender shall be convicted before the justices in petty sessions as aforesaid, and sentenced to hard labour in irons on the roads or public works, it shall and may be lawful for any two or more of such justices to order, if they shall think fit, every such offender to be immediately put in irons; and such justices, by warrant under their hands, shall direct that he be conveyed to the nearest iron-gang, and be there delivered over to the superintendent, to be kept at labour in irons for the time for which he shall have been sentenced; and every such superintendent shall, under the authority of such warrant, receive every offender so committed to his charge, and keep him to labour in irons for the time specified therein, unless sooner released by due course of law: provided always, that every such warrant shall be signed by at least two justices who tried and sentenced the offender, and that whenever any such offender, not being in irons, shall be delivered over to any superintendent, he shall forthwith put such offender in irons, and keep him to labour as hereinbefore directed.

25. And be it further enacted, that if any person shall harbour or conceal any transported felon or offender who may be illegally at large, or shall seduce or excite any such person to abscond from the employment of government, or the service of his or her master or mistress, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty or sum not less than 5*l.* nor more than 10*l.*, to be recovered in a summary way before any two justices of the peace; one moiety to be appropriated to the king, and the other moiety to the person who may first inform or sue for the same; and if such offender shall be a convict under sentence of transportation, he shall be liable, if a male, to be whipped, by the infliction of not more than 100 lashes, or to be worked in irons upon the roads or public works of the colony for 12 calendar months; or, if a female, to be imprisoned and kept to labour in any gaol or factory appointed by the governor for the custody of female offenders, for 12 calendar months.

26. And whereas by certain acts or ordinances of the governor of New South Wales, with the advice of the legislative council, certain duties are required to be performed by benches of magistrates and clerks of the bench; it is hereby enacted and declared, that the said duties shall henceforth be performed by the said justices in petty sessions assembled, and by the clerks of petty sessions respectively.

27. And be it further enacted, that any one of his Majesty's justices assigned to keep the peace within the said colonies and its dependencies, shall, within the county, district, or place wherein he shall reside, or in any other county district or place adjacent thereto wherein there shall be no justice of the peace residing, have power and authority to take cognizance in a summary way, of all complaints made against any such transported felon or offender as aforesaid, whose sentence shall not have expired or been remitted as aforesaid, for drunkenness, disobedience of orders, neglect of work, absconding from the employment of government, or the service of his or her master, abusive language to his or her master, or overseer, or other disorderly or dishonest conduct; and the said offences respectively to punish in such and the like manner, according to the kind and degree of the offence, as in and by this law or ordinance is provided and limited for the punishment of transported felons or offenders convicted of a first offence before any two or more justices sitting in petty sessions.

28. And for the better ordering of offenders sentenced to work in irons as aforesaid, and of transported felons and offenders employed to work upon the roads, or other public works of the colony, whose stations

are frequently remote from the places where petty sessions are appointed to be holden, or where magistrates reside; it is hereby further enacted and declared, that any surveyor or assistant-surveyor of roads, being an officer in the surveyor-general's department, and duly appointed by writing under the hand of the governor for the time being, in this behalf, as well as any justice of the peace for the said colony, shall have power and authority to hold a court from time to time, at the place where any iron-gang or road-party shall be stationed, and to hear in a summary way any complaint on oath, brought by the superintendent, overseer, or assistant overseer of such iron-gang or road party, against any transported felon or offender in his charge, for refusing or neglecting to work, drunkenness, disobedience of orders, or such other disorderly or dishonest conduct, and upon conviction, then and there to punish the offender by whipping, not exceeding 50 lashes, to be inflicted by a constable, or other person appointed for such purpose; provided always, that a full and sufficient record of every such conviction and punishment shall be made, and transmitted to the proper officer, as hereinafter directed.

29. And be it further enacted and declared, that nothing herein mentioned shall be deemed to authorize any justice or justices to exercise any such jurisdiction as aforesaid, in any case of any such felon or offender as aforesaid who shall be in the service of any such justice.

30. Provided always, and be it further enacted and declared, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to interfere with the summary jurisdiction vested in any justice or justices of the peace by any other act or ordinance, which may now, or at any other time hereafter, be in force in the said colony.

31. And be it further enacted, that in every case in which any whipping shall be ordered by the sentence of any two or more justices in petty sessions assembled, or of any one justice as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the chief or any other constable of the district in which such sentence shall be passed, duly and sufficiently the same to inflict, or cause to be inflicted, upon pain of forfeiting 40*s*., over and above any other punishment to which he may be liable for neglect of duty; to be recovered in a summary way, before any one justice of the peace, and be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods.

32. And be it further enacted, that such and the like records of the names of all such felons or offenders as aforesaid, who may be convicted in a summary way before any two or more justices of the peace sitting in petty sessions, or before any one justice, surveyor or assistant-surveyor of the roads as aforesaid, shall be kept in books to be provided for that purpose, in such and the like form, and returns thereof shall be transmitted in like manner as in and by the said law or ordinance, passed in the tenth year of the reign of his said late Majesty, is directed and required.

33. And be it further enacted, that if any clerk of the peace or clerk of petty sessions whose duty it is and is hereby declared to be to keep such records and make such returns as aforesaid; or if any justice or justices, surveyor or assistant-surveyor of roads, where there shall be no such clerk, shall fail to keep, or cause to be kept, such and the like records as by the said last-mentioned law or ordinance are required; or to make, or cause to be made, such and the like returns as therein are directed, he or they shall respectively forfeit for every such failure a penalty or sum of 5*l*, to be sued for and recovered in the supreme court, and appropriated in like manner as other fines and penalties.

34. And be it further enacted, that as often as any person or persons, being under sentence for any felony or transportable offence, shall be subsequently convicted of any felony or offence, and shall be adjudged and ordered to be punished in pursuance of this law or ordinance, the term or time of enduring such subsequent sentence shall not be concurrent with such first sentence, but shall be in addition to the same; and every such offender shall be further detained until he or she shall have served the full term and time of both sentences, and so on as often as he or she shall be convicted as aforesaid; and shall also be liable to be dealt with in all respects as a transported felon.

35. And whereas it is expedient to define the degree of proof which shall be deemed sufficient to establish the fact of persons having been transported as convicts; be it therefore enacted, that as often as any question shall arise, in any court in the said colony, whether any person is or hath been a transported felon or offender, the indent or instrument in writing commonly called an indent, purporting to contain the name, offence and sentence, or order of transportation of any such person to New South Wales or its dependencies, or an examined copy of so much thereof as may be necessary for the occasion, shall, upon the production thereof before such court, together with due proof that such indent or instrument in writing hath been deposited and kept in the office of the colonial secretary for the said colony, or other proper office for such purpose, as an authentic instrument, and that such offender or person therein named arrived in the said colony or its dependencies as a transported felon or offender, and was reputed to be and dealt with as the person described in such indent or instrument in writing, be received and admitted as sufficient evidence in such court of every such person as aforesaid, touching whom such question shall arise, being or having been a transported felon or offender for the term or time in such indent mentioned; and as often as any such question shall arise whether any person shall have been transported to Van Diemen's Land or its dependencies, then the production of the order of removal or written document, under and by virtue of which such person shall have been removed or sent from Van Diemen's Land or its dependencies, to New South Wales or its dependencies, or an examined copy of so much thereof as may be necessary, together with due proof that such written order or document hath been kept in the proper office for such purpose, and that such person arrived in New South Wales or its dependencies, as a transported felon or offender, and was reputed to be and dealt with as the person described in such written order or document, be in like manner received and admitted as sufficient evidence of such person having been transported to Van Diemen's Land or its dependencies, for the term or time in such written order or document mentioned; and if any clerk or other person shall alter any such indent or instrument in writing, written order or document as aforesaid, or produce in such court as aforesaid any false or counterfeit indent or instrument in writing, written order or document as aforesaid, or copy thereof, knowing the same to be false or counterfeit, every such offender shall be guilty of felony, and being lawfully convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be transported for seven years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, and to be once, twice or thrice publicly whipped, if the court shall think fit, in addition to such imprisonment.

36. And whereas it is expedient to extend the protection afforded by law to transported felons or offenders, holding remissions of the whole, or part of their term of transportation, to such felons or offenders under sentence of transportation to New South Wales, as shall hold any temporary or revocable remission of such sentence: be it therefore enacted, that every felon or offender under sentence of transportation to New South Wales, who shall hold any temporary or partial remission of such sentence, either by ticket-of-leave or of exemption, or any other form, from the governor of the said colony for the time being, shall and may maintain any action or suit in any court of the said colony, for the recovery of any property, real, personal or mixed, acquired by such felon since his or her remission, and for any damage or injury sustained by such felon since his or her remission; and if the defendant in any such action or suit shall plead or allege in his defence the plaintiff's or complainant's conviction of felony, and the plaintiff or complainant shall allege and prove that he or she hath received and doth hold such remission as aforesaid, a verdict shall pass, and judgement shall be given for the plaintiff or complainant.

Richard Bourke.

Passed the Legislative council, this 24th day of August 1832.

E. Deas Thomsom, Clerk of the Council.

Annual Contracts.—Commissariat-office, Sydney, 1st January 1837.–Notice is hereby given, that tenders will be received at this office until Wednesday the 15th day of February, at noon, for furnishing for the military and convict service in the several districts the supplies undermentioned, in such quantities as may be required during 12 calendar months, commencing the 1st April next, under the conditions hereafter specified, viz:—

Provisions.—1. The military ration being—1 lb. fresh meat, 1 lb. of wheaten bread, 1-7 of an imperial quart of rum.

2. The ration for male convicts being—12 ozs. wheaten bread, 14 ozs. maize or barley bread, the contractor having the option of giving 20 ozs. of wheaten bread for the whole; 8 ozs. maize meal, 1 lb. fresh beef, 1 oz. brown sugar, ½ oz. salt, ¼ oz. yellow soap.

3. The ration for female convicts in the first and second classes—10 ozs. wheaten bread, 10 ozs. maize or barley bread, the contractor having the option of giving 16 ozs. of wheaten bread for the whole; 6 ozs. maize meal, 12 ozs. fresh beef, 8 ozs. vegetables, ½ oz. salt, 1½ oz. brown sugar, ¼ oz. tea, ¼ oz. yellow soap.

4. Female convicts in the third class—12. ozs wheaten bread, 12 ozs. maize meal, 4 ozs. fresh beef, 8 ozs. vegetables, ½ oz. salt, ¼ oz. yellow soap.

5. For children of two years and upwards—8 ozs. wheaten bread, best quality, 4 ozs. fresh beef, 4 ozs. maize meal, 1 pint milk, ¼ oz. yellow soap.

6. For children under two years—8 ozs. wheaten bread, best quality, 4 ozs. fresh beef, 1 pint milk, ¼ oz. yellow soap.

7. For children under nine months—6 ozs. wheaten bread, best quality, ½ pint milk, ¼ oz. yellow soap.

Gratuity issued to convict mechanics, (authority Colonial Secretary's Letter, No. 37 63, 15 June 1837,) —¼ oz. tea, 2½ ozs. sugar, ½ oz. tobacco, daily.

8. *Forage.* The ration of forage being—8 lbs. of maize or barley, 4 lbs. bran, 12 lbs. of oaten or cultivated grass hay, 4 lbs, wheaten straw.

9. *Fuel and Light.* Firewood, per 100 lbs.; sperm oil, common oil, per imperial gallon; mould candles, dip candles, cotton wick, per lb.

10. *For Hospitals, &c.* Fresh beef, fresh mutton, maize meal, the best wheaten bread, bread of second and third quality, arrow root, sago, rice, tea, sugar, oatmeal, salt, yellow soap, pearl barley, tobacco, vegetables, per lb.; milk, per quart; port wine, per dozen; vinegar, per imperial gallon; roach lime, per bushel; straw for bedding, per 100 lbs.

11. *Supplies for penal settlements.*—(To be included in the Sydney District.)—Wheaten meal, 20 per cent., wheaten meal, 10 per cent., maize meal, ditto, maize biscuit, sugar, tea, rice, soap, colonial leaf tobacco, per 100 lbs.; rum, per imperial gallon; to be packed and shipped at the expense of the contractor.

Conditions.—Qualities of the supplies.—1. All the articles required by this notice are to be of the best quality of their several kinds.

2. The bread for all the purposes above stated must be the produce of clean, sound, colonial wheat, barley, and maize, from which, on the military ration 20 per cent., and on the convict ration 10 per cent., has been extracted in bran and waste. The wheaten bread to be made in loaves of 3 lbs., and the mixed bread in loaves of 3½ lbs. each, and baked 24 hours before being issued.

3. The fresh meat for the military ration to be in the proportion of 5 lbs. of beef, and 2 lbs. of mutton weekly; deliverable alternately in fore and hind quarters, when the quantity admits of it; for the convict rations the beef is required in the same manner; salted beef being issued only in summer to road parties, and when authorized.

4. The maize meal to be similar in quality to the wheaten meal, and to be twice ground.

5. The vegetables for the hospitals and other establishments entitled thereto to be supplied in reasonable proportions of potatoes, greens, pumpkins, onions, &c.

The rum to be West India, five per cent. under proof.

[The following Official Documents shew the discipline and treatment of the convicts in New South Wales, who are employed upon the roads and public works.]

Head-quarters, Sydney, Oct. 1, 1837.

His excellency lieutenant-general Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B., governor, and commanding the forces in New South Wales, having been pleased to place the construction and repair of roads and bridges within the colony under the charge of the commanding royal engineer; the following instructions are to be issued by that officer to the assistant engineers under his orders.

By his excellency's command,

K. Snodgrass, Colonel, major of brigade.

Instructions for Assistant Engineers.—Military officers employed upon the roads and public works in New South Wales as assistant engineers and superintendents of ironed gangs, have three distinct duties to perform: that which relates to the military command of the detachment under their orders: that which regards the safe custody and discipline of the convicts whom they have to keep at hard labour; and that which embraces the actual execution of the work, according to instructions received from the commanding royal engineer. Instructions are here given for the performance of the two first of these duties, under heads marked respectively A and B. The instructions of the commanding royal engineer relating to the execution of the work, will be conveyed by him to the assistant engineers, as occasion requires.

Instructions (A).—1. The officer will discharge his military duty in strict conformity to the rules of the service, and the standing orders of this command, and will accordingly make the reports, and send in the returns required of him by the major of brigade and the commanding officer of his regiment.

2. He will take such measures in the exercise of his military command, for the safe custody of the convicts over whom his guard is placed, as are contained in these instructions, or as he shall be required to do by the major of brigade or other staff officer, conveying the orders of the general officer in command, or as the practice of the service shall dictate. In the discharge of this most important duty, he will be held strictly responsible for any act or omission, by which the escape of a convict may be rendered practicable.

3. The officer will divide the men fit for duty in his detachment, as nearly as circumstances will permit, into three parties, of which one, under the command of a non-commissioned officer, is to proceed with the convicts to work, and is to furnish all the sentries over them whilst at work, and going to and returning from it. This will be a day duty only, ceasing on the return of the convicts from work in the evening. A second party also, under the command of a non commissioned officer, is to take all the duties of the stockade for 24 hours, furnishing the day and night sentries that may be required. The third will be off duty, excepting cooks, men required to clean barracks, and other duties of the kind. This arrangement will give the men two nights in bed; but should it be required for the safe keeping of the convicts to augment the number of the sentries, the officer will put as many men on duty as he shall find necessary, reporting the case to the brigade major, at Sydney, in order that the detachment may be reinforced.

4. When the convicts are brought in for meals, the stockade guard will furnish the sentries over them, to allow the working guard time for meals and rest.

5. If the stockade guard shall be of greater strength during the day than is required for the number of sentries it has to furnish, the officer may, at his discretion, allow the disposable men to form an inlying piquet, remaining in barracks, ready to be called out at a moment's warning, for patroles or any other duty.

6 The foregoing instructions apply to detachments which are not called to perform any other duty than to guard ironed gangs. Where other duty is required, additional instructions will be furnished by the brigade major.

7. The stockade guard will be relieved in the morning on working days, when the convicts are about to proceed to work, when both old and new guards will be under arms.

8. The guards will mount with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets, and each man is to have 10 rounds of ball cartridge in his pouch. The convicts, at each time of going out to work, will be counted over by the serjeant of the stockade to the non-commissioned officer commandnig the guard, before he quits the place, who will give a receipt for the number. They will be again counted on returning from work. If right, the receipt will be cancelled; if any be missing, steps will be immediately taken, as directed in paragraph 17 of these instructions.

9. The officer will see such sentries posted over the convicts when at work, and will give such orders to the non-commissioned officer respecting them, as shall render the escape of a convict impracticable, if due vigilance be observed. He will also take care that the convicts be sufficiently guarded, in proceeding to and returning from work; that they move on those occasions at a quick pace, and that none are allowed to loiter or remain behind, under any pretence whatsoever.

10. It will be the duty of the officer to regulate the distribution of the work, so as to avoid breaking up the gang into small detached parties, but where it may be unavoidable, such detached parties, if consisting of more than one convict (unless when two or more are fastened on a chain, as hereinafter mentioned), shall never be sent to work under the charge of one soldier only.

11. When convicts in irons are fastened to a chain, to be marched from one place to another, or if they can, under any circumstances, be worked when so fastened, one soldier will be considered a sufficient guard for a detached party of eight convicts; but in such case, the greatest care must be taken that their irons are perfect, and that they are securely fastened to the chain. If marching without being intended to work, the convicts are to be handcuffed when fastened to the chain.

12. When the convicts are within the stockade, the officers will direct sentries to be posted at the wooden houses, and to be so placed as to have every part of those buildings, at all times, in view of one or other of the sentries. The convicts will be ordered to keep silence, and the sentries will turn out the guard, and the non-commissioned officer report if any noise be made within the houses at any time of day or night. Upon such report, the officer or non commissioned officer in charge, will take the most efficacious means to restore silence, and the officer will punish any convict found transgressing. It is essential to the safe custody of the prisoners that this order be strictly attended to.

13. In like manner, when the convicts are at meals, he will post sufficient sentries for securing them giving orders that the strictest silence be observed at those times; and on Saturdays, when the convicts are allowed to wash, great caution is necessary to prevent escape.

14. The officer will himself visit, and will direct the serjeant of the detachment to visit the guard and sentries both by day and night, and will order the non-commissioned officers commanding guards, to note and report for trial any convict who shall neglect his work, or be guilty of any disorderly or improper conduct.

15. He will have a sentry constantly mounted over the arms, and will use every precaution to prevent the

convicts from making a rush on any guard or sentry near them, by keeping both at such a distance, as to preserve the free but sure use of their fire-arms.

16. In case it shall be necessary to send convicts away under escort to a colonial hospital, or to prison under committal for any heavy offence, or on any other occasion, the officer will take care that their handcuffs are well secured and attached to a marching chain before the convicts move off.

17. If a convict should escape (which, with due vigilance is hardly possible), patroles are to be immediately sent out in all directions, information is to be given to any justice of the peace or settler, in the neighbourhood, that a hue and cry may be raised, and reports are to be made by the first opportunity to the major of brigade and commanding royal engineer. The officer will further closely investigate the manner of escape, and all the circumstances connected with it, either by himself or a court of inquiry, if such can be formed, reporting the proceedings to the major of brigade. The consequence of an escape under suspicious circumstances will be made known to the detachment, by causing an abstract from general orders of 7th May, 1832, No. 106, to be read to them once a week on parade.

18. The officer in command of a guard over an ironed gang, will consider himself during the period of his charge, as always on duty, and will on no account absent himself from his post, nor suffer any one under his command so to do; nor will he allow any stranger or unauthorized person to live at or loiter near his post under any pretence whatever.

19. The officer will report his detachment to the brigade major, at Sydney, on the 1st and 15th of every month, according to a form which will be furnished. All extraordinaries will be reported by the earliest opportunity.

20. The position of the wooden houses for convicts, and the officers' and soldiers' barracks, and the whole arrangement of the stockade being established, in conformity to the instructions of the general officer commanding, no alteration is to be made without applying for leave, through the commanding royal engineer. Any damage done to the buildings by officers or men, will be charged against them, according to the regulations of the service.

21. The officer will take special care that the non-commissioned officers under his orders are fully informed of every part of these instructions that relates to their duties.

22. The orders of the commanding royal engineer are to be strictly attended to by the assistant engineers, not only when they relate to the work, but to any other particular of an officers' duty. All applications for leave of absence are to be made by these officers, through the commanding royal engineer.

Instructions (B).—1. The officer appointed assistant engineer has, as superintendent of iron gangs, the legal custody of all convicts committed to his charge, and being duly authorized by a warrant from the governor under the provisions of the 3d Will. 4, No. 3, and 8 Will. 4, No. 1, he has the power of having convicts in ironed gangs or road parties brought before him to be immediately tried, and when convicted, to be punished by the infliction of not more than 50 lashes for drunkenness, disobedience of orders, neglect of work, absconding, abusive language to his overseer, or for other disorderly or dishonest conduct.

2. He will keep a record, according to a form to be furnished to him, of all summary trials had before him, in conformity to the foregoing paragraph.

3. If the officer holds a commission of the peace he will confine his jurisdiction to the ironed gangs or road parties he has in charge, unless upon urgent occasions, when the prompt interference of a magistrate is required for the public service, or unless when specially invited to give his assistance by a justice of the peace in the neighbourhood of his station, for some special public object.

4. When any crime of too great magnitude to be dealt with by the limited powers granted under the governor's warrant, be committed by a convict under the charge of an assistant engineer, he will have the offender taken before the nearest justice. But this course is to be avoided as much as possible, and by a strict exercise of the powers given to him, the officer will, by his own authority, be enabled to keep the gangs in proper order.

5. Convicts in irons will be divided into gangs of about 80 prisoners each, and this number will occupy four wooden houses, which, with the officers' and soldiers' barracks, guard-room, store, and convicts' mess shed, form what is called a stockade, these buildings having been formerly surrounded with a stake fence, but which has been discontinued, as it is found the convicts are more securely guarded by placing sentries at the angles of the wooden houses, and leaving a space all around open to their fire.

6. With regard to the food, clothing, and extent of labour of the convicts sentenced to work in irons, the officer will strictly observe the regulations of the governor and council, 3d Will. 4, No. 3.

7. Escapes being most frequently effected by convicts first getting off their irons, the officer is frequently to inspect and carefully to examine the irons on each prisoner; this must be done either by himself personally, or by a non-commissioned officer, every morning when the prisoners go out to work, before quitting the stockade, and again before they are locked into their huts at night. The officer either personally, or by a non commissioned officer in his presence, will frequently search the prisoners, and will take from them anything made of iron or other metal, or any instrument which might be used in getting off their irons, any money he may find upon them, any article of food or clothing not appointed by regulation for ironed gangs, and anything whatever which he suspects they may have obtained dishonestly. He is also carefully to examine the strength and form of all irons either in use or sent to him to be used, and will reject all he shall find insufficient, reporting all such with the cause of their insufficiency to the commanding royal engineer.

8. If a convict has made an attempt to escape, or the officer perceives any disposition in a convict to attempt an escape, he will provide for his safe keeping by additional irons at night, or when at work, in such manner as may seem necessary.

9. The officer is to inspect the huts and stockade where the convicts are confined, once a day at least, and if he finds any damage which renders the confinement less secure, he will forthwith have it repaired; or

if this cannot be immediately done, he will cause an additional sentry to be posted at the insecure part until the repair is complete.

10. The officer will frequently muster the convicts on Sundays and during wet weather when they cannot work. He will also occasionally, and at uncertain times, personally, or by a non-commissioned officer, muster them at night, and will make a note of the same in his journal.

11. The convicts will rise every morning during the summer months at 5 o'clock, and during the winter months at day-break, when they will be regularly mustered by name. They will be required to keep themselves as clean as circumstances will admit, and to wash their faces, hands and feet every evening, before they are mustered into their berths, for which purpose water will be provided by the wardsmen in the tubs, which are to be carefully cleaned every day. Each man is to be shaved twice a week, and the hair is to be kept at all times closely cut, as the shortness of the hair will not only contribute to cleanliness, but to the discovery and consequent apprehension of runaways.

12. The officer will frequently visit the gangs while at labour, that he may be able to judge of the attention and activity of the overseers in carrying on the work, and of the general behaviour of the convicts.

13. The convicts on working days, when not at labour or meals, or employed in washing on Saturdays, are to be kept locked up in their huts. On Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, they are to be brought out under a sufficient guard to hear prayers read and for meals, and any well-behaved men, not exceeding one-third of the whole gang at one time, may be allowed to take the air just outside the huts, for one hour, under a sufficient guard.

14. When a medical practitioner (being a convict) is appointed to the gang, the officer will take care that he attends duly on the sick. Should he appear negligent or disorderly, the officer will have him brought up for summary trial and punishment. If a free practitioner is appointed to visit the gang, the officer will require him to be regular in his attendance, and if he fails, will report him to the commanding royal engineer for the governor's information.

15. The officer will receive into his charge such convicts as shall be forwarded to him by the commanding royal engineer, or under the warrant of any two or more justices of the peace, as directed by the 3d Will. 4, No. 3. He will, immediately on receiving them, enter their names and descriptions, noticing all scars, marks, and blue tatooing, in the registers with which he will be furnished, taking care that the columns of each book are kept regularly filled as required.

16. Every convict received at the stockade will, on his arrival, be stripped of the clothing he wears, which is to be fumigated and cleaned, tied up, labelled with his name and ship, and put into the store. He is to be put into the clothing appointed for men in ironed gangs, with which the officer will be provided, either by requisition or by having old spare clothing in store, no part of which he is to take away on the expiration of his sentence; but the clothes he took with him are to be returned to him, or such other pieces of common slop clothing may be put upon him as the officer shall find it absolutely necessary to provide him with, from a small quantity which is to be obtained by requisition, and kept for the purpose. In like manner, when a convict is sent from an ironed gang stockade to hospital, he is to be deprived of the parti-coloured clothing of the gang, and put into his own old clothes, or provided with a few articles of common slop clothing, and the stockade clothing again issued to him on his return. His irons are not to be taken off on removal to hospital.

17. Upon the periodical issues of clothing, every article of the old is to be taken from the convict when the new is delivered. As soon as practicable after delivery, the old clothing is to be examined, and any part found fit for further wear is to be repaired if required, and taken into store for future use as wanted, and the whole of what is found unserviceable is to be immediately burnt. No article of the old clothing of any kind is, upon any account, to be left with the convict, or given away to any other person. The execution of this order, with the quantity of old clothing taken into store, is to be reported periodically to the commanding royal engineer.

18. When the sentence of a convict to labour in irons has expired, his irons are to be taken off, but the gang clothing is to be kept on him, and he is to work with the gang under precisely the same regulations as the men in irons, until otherwise disposed of by regulation.

19. The officer will take care that no spirits or other liquors, or any other provisions than those supplied by government, are received by any convict under his charge, and no smoking is to be permitted within the stockade.

20. One wardsman will be allowed to every two wooden houses, containing each 40 convicts in irons, whose duty it will be to keep the houses, both without and within, and the utensils and bedding used therein, as clean as possible, and to air and shake the blankets daily; to provide wood and water for the cooking, and water for the drinking of and washing of the convicts, and to be aiding and assisting at all times in the custody and management of the prisoners under the direction of the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge. One cook and one messman will be allowed to each stockade.

21. One scourger will be allowed to each stockade, whose duty it will be to inflict all corporal punishments directed by the officer. He will also (if required) perform the duty of wardsman, and be at all times aiding and assisting in the safe custody and control of convicts under the orders of the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge.

22. Cooks, messmen, wardsmen, and scourgers, will not be appointed from the men under sentence to work in irons; they will be supplied by requisition. The scourger will be allowed a gratuity of 1*s.* 9*d.* per diem, in addition to the usual ration, to be raised to 2*s.* 9*d.* after a year's faithful service; and each cook, messman, and wardsman will receive yearly one blue jacket, two shirts, and two pair of shoes, in addition to the clothing provided by regulation, with an allowance of tea, sugar, and tobacco, and after one year's approved service, a gratuity of 1*s.* a week. Any misconduct will, however, be visited with immediate punishment

and a forfeiture of all previous claims for indulgence. Bullock drivers, and others specially employed, will receive the allowance of tea, sugar, and tobacco, but no extra clothing, unless shoes, when required by the nature of their employment, nor any gratuity. These convicts may, however, if well conducted, be assigned to private service after a year's work with the gang, if recommended by the assistant engineer. Convict mechanics, when specially employed with the gang, will receive the same treatment as if in a bridge party.

23. All bedding, cooking utensils, and every article which may be denominated barrack furniture, used for or by the convicts, will be in charge and custody of the officer, who will be held responsible that every reasonable and practicable precaution is taken to preserve them from loss or injury.

24. Each stockade will be supplied with a large steelyard, and a set of weights and scales, of moderate size, to enable the non-commissioned officer to receive and issue the rations correctly. Proof sieves will also be furnished to each stockade, for the purpose of determining the quality of the meal supplied by the contractors. The officers will look carefully to the quality of the provisions furnished by the contractor, adopting such measures as the orders of the command prescribe for rejecting any of an unwholesome or inferior description, and replacing them by articles of a proper quality.

25. No pigs are to be kept by any person belonging to the stockade at or near the station, nor is any poultry to be allowed near the convicts' huts or soldiers' barracks. The whole space between those buildings, and between the huts and the guard room, is to be kept at all times dry, level, and clean. Where good gravel is near at hand, this space should be kept covered and neat.

26. The afternoon of each Saturday, from three o'clock in the summer, and two in the winter, is to be appropriated by the convicts in washing their shirts and cleaning their persons, to which purpose the officer will take care that the soap allowed by government is strictly appropriated.

27. One knife and fork, one pannikin, and one mess kid, will be allowed to every six convicts, and one spoon to each; these are to be issued as required at meals, special care being taken that each article is given back before the convict quits the mess shed.

28. The officer will keep a journal in which he will enter daily the proceedings and conduct of the convicts under his charge, and any occurrence herein required to be recorded, or otherwise deserving of notice.

29. He will keep all such other books, and address to the commanding royal engineer all such periodical or special reports and returns regarding the convicts in his charge, as that officer shall desire; and the commanding royal engineer will cause those books to be kept which the principal superintendent of convicts shall state to be necessary, and will transmit to that functionary those reports and returns which are required for the business of that department. All such reports and returns are to be marked by the assistant engineers at the top by the word "Convict." He will pay particular attention to the regulations respecting the assignment and delivery of convicts whose sentences to irons have expired.

30. When the principal superintendent of convicts requires any special information respecting any convict at labour on the roads or public works under charge of the commanding royal engineer, he is instructed to address that officer, stating the gang in which such convict is employed. The commanding royal engineer will make the necessary communication to the assistant engineer in whose immediate custody the convict has been placed. This channel of communication is prescribed in order to prevent any confusion that might arise by a direct correspondence between assistant engineers and the principal superintendent of convicts. The commanding royal engineer will take care that every necessary information is duly furnished to the principal superintendent of convicts, in whose office a complete history of every convict in the colony is expected to be found.

31. In addition to the foregoing instructions, relating chiefly to the safe custody of the convict, and the exaction of a due portion of labour from him, the attention of the officer in charge of an iron gang is particularly called to the adoption of all such measures as shall seem most likely to effect the criminal's reformation. To contribute to this important object, the officer should watch over the conduct of each individual; the most ferocious are on no account to be permitted to tyrannize over those who are comparatively more obedient and well-disposed, whilst the latter are to be noticed and encouraged by commendation, and, when practicable, by reward. All indecencies of manner and language are to be repressed as observed, and if repeated, to be punished. No noise or loud talking is to be permitted when at work, or in going to or returning from it. The convicts are required to be cleanly in their persons, as well as orderly in their conduct, whether at work or in their huts; no gambling or trafficking in provisions or clothing is on any account to be permitted, whilst it will be the duty of the officer to secure to the convicts the regular issue of both. Their complaints are to be listened to and investigated. Harsh and abusive language on the part of the overseers is to be interdicted, and "a kind anxiety is to be manifested to procure for the convicts as much comfort as is consistent with their condition under the regulations of government." They are, however, never to be allowed, with a view of improving their condition, or even as a reward for good conduct, to work under a private employer. Their labour is to be exclusively appropriated to the service of the crown. It is to be incessant during the hours appointed for work, but it is never to be assigned by task, however advantageous such an arrangement might seem to the assistant engineer.

32. The holy scriptures, books of prayer, and works of a moral and religious character, will be placed with the officer for distribution amongst the convicts, at such times as they have leisure to peruse them. These works will be chosen with the concurrence of the clergy of their respective communions, and will be distributed for perusal accordingly; the books are to be changed when required, and taken back into store when done with; the convicts being held responsible that they are not lost or defaced whilst in their possession.

33. If a chaplain or catechist attend the stockade, the officer will afford him every countenance and assistance in the religious and moral instruction of the convicts. If neither attend on Sundays, the officer will cause the prayers of their respective communions to be read to the prisoners, at least once on that day, and will

permit such religious instruction to be given as the pastors of those communions shall direct, to be imparted by one of their own persuasion.

34. For those convicts who are ignorant of letters, the establishment of a Sunday-school, under the superintendence of the officer, is strongly recommended. The payment of 2*s*. 6*d*. a week to any capable non-commissioned officer or soldier employed on this duty, will be allowed, upon the report and recommendation of the officer in charge. Books, when required for such schools, may be applied for, and will be allowed.

35. For the further improvement of the convicts, and as an inducement to good conduct whilst in the gang, it will be useful to introduce as perfect a system of classification as the establishment of a stockade may admit of. This is to be attempted by dividing the gang into three classes; the first being considered the lowest, and in which all prisoners are to be placed on their first reaching the stockade.

36. If, upon the expiration of one-third of the period for which the convict is sentenced, the officer shall consider the conduct of the prisoner to have been so industrious and orderly as to merit attention, he will name him for the second class, and will allow him as much time for airing outside the huts on Sundays and days of broken labour, as circumstances will permit, and any other similar indulgence, which shall not break in upon the order and regularity necessary to be observed in the stockade.

37. Upon a convict having passed a further portion of the period of his sentence, also equal to one-third of the whole, in the second class, he may be placed by the officer in the third class, and from thence recommended to the governor, through the commanding royal engineer, for such remission of the remaining portion of his sentence as the officer shall consider him to deserve.

38. In order to distinguish the three classes, a piece of red cloth, cut into the shape of a heart, 6 inches long by 4 wide, will be sewed on the back of the jacket of each convict of the second class of merit, and a similar distinction in yellow cloth is to be used for each convict in the third class; the convicts of the first or lowest class being left without any.

39. If a convict, whilst in the first class, be tried and found guilty of any offence under the colonial law for convicts, he shall not be removed to the second, until a period equal to one-third of his original sentence shall have expired from the date of such last-mentioned trial and conviction. If, whilst in the second class, a convict shall be so tried and convicted, he shall be returned to the first class, there to await another period equal to one-third of his original sentence. If, whilst in the third class, a convict shall be so tried and convicted, he shall be returned to the first class, there to serve out the residue of his original sentence.

40. All communication between convicts of the different classes is, as far as circumstances will permit, to be carefully prevented; this separation may easily be accomplished when at work or meals, and is to be observed in the distribution of the prisoners in the wooden houses as much as possible.

41. The officer is to check any intimacy between convicts of bad character, and if it be necessary, in his opinion, to separate the parties, he will recommend to the commanding royal engineer the removal of such of them to another gang as may effect this object.

Instructions (C).—1. The foregoing instructions, marked (A) and (B), have been prepared for the service of ironed gangs. They are, however, to be applied, as far as may be practicable, and is not otherwise provided by regulation, to those convict gangs who labour for the public out of irons. These are,—1. Convicts sent out from England under instructions from the Secretary of State to be kept to labour for certain periods on the public works, and are called in the colony second class men. 2. Road parties. 3. Bridge parties. The two last are composed of convicts assigned to the commanding royal engineer. The former to work on such roads as require constant repair, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Sydney; and the latter to construct and repair bridges.

2. The second class, convicts out of irons, are to wear parti-coloured clothing, and will be kept in a stockade or other convenient place under the charge of an assistant engineer, under treatment similar to that directed for ironed gangs. But the period of their public labour is to be thus regulated: if under sentence for seven years, they are to work two; if for 14 years, to work three; if for life, to work four. After which periods respectively, if their conduct has been good, they are to be recommended by the assistant engineer for assignment. Whilst on public labour, they are to be subject to the same punishment for misconduct as convicts working in irons.

3. The period for which these convicts are to labour, being thus of considerable duration, it will be convenient that the assistant engineer divide them into three classes, according to their conduct, upon the system detailed for the ironed gangs. To the well-conducted men in the third class, the reward of an earlier assignment to private service may be held out as an object of hope and encouragement.

4. When at work, the second class men are not to be placed under the guard of sentries, but military overseers will have charge of them and enforce their labour. These overseers are to carry their side arms and pistols in a waist-belt, and are required to keep a strict watch to prevent escape from the work, or going to or returning from it.

5. When returned to the stockade, this description of convict labourers will be kept either under military guard, as directed for ironed gangs, or will be locked up under military overseers, as detailed in the following paragraph, according as the order from head quarters may require.

6. The road and bridge parties will be kept to labour under military overseers, and will be locked up at night-fall in their huts or barrack, under charge of one of the overseers. They are to wear the ordinary slop clothing in which they come from Hyde Park barracks, and are not to be allowed to change it for any other kind. These parties will usually consist of from 20 to 40 convicts, and will be under the immediate charge of a non-commissioned officer and three military overseers, two of whom will be constantly out at work during the day with the gang, and one will be on duty every night to prevent escapes or disorder. They will carry the arms and use all the precautions directed in paragraph 4. These gangs will be visited by an assistant engineer, who will exercise the same control over them as over an ironed gang, punishing corporally, when required, the idle or refractory.

7. Convicts in the road parties, and those in the bridge parties who are rated as labourers, may be assigned to private service after six months' public work, if their conduct has been good. The mechanics in bridge parties are not to be assigned, but they are, if well conducted, to receive allowances of tea, sugar, and tobacco, according to a fixed scale, to wear blue cloth jackets, and to be returned for a ticket of leave as soon as it becomes due.

8. Cooks, messmen, and wardsmen for these parties, and for the second class convicts out of irons, will be chosen by the officer in charge from their own body, and those persons will receive the same allowances as the stockade servants of ironed gangs, but no extra clothing or gratuity. They will be assigned to private service when it comes to their turn, in the same manner as others of their class. If a scourger be attached to any of these parties, he will be paid at the same rate as a scourger to an ironed gang. Bullock drivers and others, and attached to mechanics, will be treated in these parties as directed for ironed gangs.

9. The several parties will be supplied with books, receive religious instruction, and attend prayers as required in ironed gangs, and the same attention is to be paid to their conduct by those who have charge of them.

10. Though not escorted or guarded whilst at work by a regular guard, these parties are, nevertheless, under military charge, and the greatest vigilance is to be used by the several non-commissioned officers and privates who are over them, to prevent escapes either whilst at work or in quarters. The assistant engineer who has to visit these parties, will not fail to report any non-commissioned officer or soldier who relaxes in the slightest degree from any particular of his duty over these parties, and he will take care that this instruction is made known to all concerned.

Pay and Allowances of Assistant-Engineers, and of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers employed on Roads or Public Works.—1. The officer appointed assistant-engineer, will receive the extra pay of 6*s.* per day whilst employed, and forage for one horse, upon the usual certificate of being kept and effective for the public service.

2 The officer will have a wooden house or hut constructed for his occupation at the stockade where he is stationed, but he is to provide his own furniture of every description.

3. On proceeding to the stockade, and in case of any subsequent movement, carriage will be provided for the officer's furniture, as well as his baggage, the latter being regulated by the orders of the command.

4. One non-commissioned officer will be employed as constable and turnkey at each stockade, with the extra pay of 1*s.* per day, and overseers appointed by the commanding royal engineer will be allowed 1*s.* a day to each non-commissioned officer, and 6*d.* to a private. Steady, active, and intelligent men are to be selected for this duty, and no more employed than are absolutely necessary for carrying on the work with efficiency.

5. The assistant-engineer will be allowed to employ a steady non commissioned officer or soldier as clerk, with a pay of 6*d.* per day.

Instructions (D.)—Instructions for Delivery and Assignment of Convicts on the expiration of their Sentence to Labour.—Assistant engineers are required to transmit to the principal superintendent of convicts through the commanding royal engineer, one month at the least previous to the expiration of their sentence to irons, the names and ships of all convicts under their charge, eligible to assignment upon such expiration. In like manner they will transmit a list of the 2d class convicts or labourers in road or bridge parties one month at the least previous to the period at which their labour on the public works will expire. These lists are to be made upon the 1st and 15th of every month, and despatched on the post day next ensuing, care being taken that at least one month's notice be thus given to the principal superintendent of convicts of the day at which any of these convicts become eligible for assignment.

2. In those cases where the warrant under which a convict in irons is detained, directs that he be returned to his master at the expiration of his sentence, one month's clear notice of the day of expiration is to be conveyed in a letter from the officer in charge and despatched to the master by the post. Upon the expiration the convict is to be delivered to his master on demand, or to his order on its being presented; but if not claimed within 10 clear days from the expiration of sentence, or before the first despatch of post for Sydney; after such 10 days, his name is to be submitted in a list for assignment, stating the name of the master by whom he has not been claimed.

3. Convicts, whose names have been submitted in any list for assignment, are not upon any account to be discharged until the return lists, and then only to the assignees named in such lists, or to their order. If the convicts so assigned shall not be claimed within 14 days after the receipt of the list, or before the first despatch of the post for Sydney after such 14 days, their names are to be submitted again in a fresh list, in which the failure of the assignees to claim is to be notified, and the convict kept in custody until the return of the list with a new assignment.

4. Though it shall be required to assign but one convict, his name is to be duly returned on a list, that his assignment may not be unnecessarily delayed.

5. Whenever it shall happen that the assistant-engineer desires to have as a stockade servant any convict becoming or become assignable by the expiration of his sentence or period of labour, he is not to note his desire on the list, but to make application by letter to the commanding royal engineer, who will forward it to the principal superintendent of the convicts if he thinks it expedient.

Memorandum. Head Quarters, Sydney, 20 October 1837.

1. The lieutenant-general commanding, having reason to believe that the permission sometimes granted to convicts employed on public works, to prepare plaited straw and do other light works for their own benefit during the hours of rest from labour, has been much abused, and that dishonest and disorderly practices have resulted, is pleased to direct that the commanding royal engineer give strict orders to the several assistant-engineers and others under his command, in charge of convict gangs, to forbid, from the receipt of this memorandum, the use of any description of work by gangs or convicts attached to them, except that which is required of them for the public service. The assistant-engineers are to be desired to promulgate this order to the gangs, and to call before them and punish any convict who shall, after such notice, be found guilty of

a breach of it, reporting every such case in their weekly return to the commanding royal engineer, for the lieutenant-general's information.

2. If any vacant time be at the disposal of convicts employed on public works, the assistant engineer will endeavour to obtain their attendance at the school; he is authorized by regulation to establish, or will direct their attention to, and put into their hands, the books with which it is ordered that every gang be provided.

3. Commanding royal engineer will further please to instruct the assistant engineers to use their best endeavours, and to direct the non-commissioned officers and military overseers to prevent any convict in a gang or attached to it from being employed for the service of private individuals in any way whatever. Upon the discovery of any such offence, they are to report, for the Lieutenant-general's information, the name of the person for whom or by whom the convict has been employed, that means may be taken for withdrawing from such person any convict assigned to him.

4. If any non-commissioned officer, on detachment over convict gangs, or any military overseer, shall be found abetting or conniving at the employment of any convict by a private person, every such non-commissioned officer and overseer will be brought before a court martial for disobedience of this order.

5. It being understood that non-commissioned officers and privates at several of the stockades have supplied convicts with tea, sugar, tobacco, &c. contrary to orders, the commanding royal engineer will instruct the assistant engineers to assemble their detachments, and caution them against holding any traffic whatever with convicts, giving them clearly to understand that, if detected, they will be brought before a court martial for disobedience of orders.

By command of his Excellency,
Lieut.-general Sir *Richard Bourke*, K. C. B.
W. Hunter, Captain,
Acting Major of Brigade.

To the Commanding Royal Engineer,
&c. &c. &c.

MEMORANDUM on the subject of Employment of Convicts on the Roads, Fortifications, &c., in New South Wales, by Major Barney, Commanding Royal Engineers, Nov. 2, 1837.

The imperfect state of the roads and bridges offer very important and extensive openings for the employment of convicts.

Of three great lines of road already traced to the extent of nearly 1,000 miles, not one-tenth of that distance can be said to be even formed; the bridges, with few exceptions, are of a temporary character, and several of large dimensions are urgently required. In wet seasons the roads are barely practicable. I am not aware of any important work upon which a large body of convicts could be more advantageously employed than in the completion of the roads and bridges.

By the September return, the following number of prisoners were employed in the colonial engineer's department, under my direction: Roads and bridges, 1,207; Breakwater, 184; Liverpool Dam, 79; total, 1,470. In reference to this number, I consider it totally inadequate to the required work; for instance, on the northern road there are two stockades, when complete, affording accommodation for 160 men in irons, the line embracing nearly 200 miles of traced road, and not 10 miles completed. This remark will nearly apply to the south and western roads. It is to be imagined that the public cannot for many years be expected to possess sufficient labour to enter generally into contracts for making and repairing roads or constructing bridges. Taking the importance of the subject into consideration, I cannot too strongly recommend the employment of a large body of prisoners on these works. I am of opinion that 3,000 are necessary to effective progress; with this number, the three principal roads would not be completed, to the extent now traced, in less than 10 years, within which period I do not anticipate much road-work will be done under contract by free labour.

It is necessary to observe that 3,000 prisoners could not be securely worked with the existing strength of military force in this country.

Independent of the roads, there are other colonial works, such as the breakwater at Newcastle, the basin at Illawarra, the projected quay at Sydney, which are of much importance, and under the deficiency of free labour and capital, can only be accomplished by prisoners. As the coast becomes occupied this description of work will multiply; the nature of the coasts render such necessary; probably affording employment for 500 convicts for 10 years.

As regards the probable labour required upon engineer works, for which convicts would be available: the harbour of Sydney and defence of the town offer the means of employing a considerable number. A series of batteries between Sydney Heads and the Cove are necessary to the defence of the channels; a work of defence on the site of Fort Philip is also an important object, and if approved, should be carried on with all possible despatch; 300 men may be employed on these works for four or five years.

Taking projected works into consideration, both government and colonial, I am satisfied that 4,000 convicts may be most profitably employed for a period of 10 years, and that no more beneficial employment for the public can possibly be devised.

The above memorandum applies solely to the works of the Ordnance, Treasury, and Colonial Engineer Department.

Regulations for the assignment of Male Convict Servants. Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 May 1835.—The Governor is pleased to direct that the following regulations be strictly observed in the assignment of prisoners of the Crown to private service, from the date at which they come into operation, from which time they will supersede all regulations now in force.

His excellency has endeavoured, by means of these rules, to introduce a fixed standard of qualification according to which convict labour is to be obtained, and to render the colonists the principal instruments in securing for themselves a just distribution of that labour, by the publicity which will be given to all the arrangements relating to assignment. It will be open to the settlers in their several districts to attend the

special sessions when application is made for assigned servants, and to give to the justices such information as they possess, with respect to the quantity of land held by an applicant, his eligibility from character and habits to receive, and his means of maintaining, convict servants. Such information given with an honest intention, upon sure knowledge, will at all times be thankfully received by the magistrates, as enabling them to prepare their certificates with the greatest certainty of their being correct.

The Governor has only to add, that as much pains have been bestowed in framing these regulations to meet the circumstances of all descriptions of Colonists, and to operate for their general benefit, no departure from their plain meaning will, in any instance, be permitted.

Justices of the peace will perceive that, after the introduction of these regulations, assigned servants will no longer be returned to Government, or sent to road parties by their order. The 29th Regulation points out in what manner masters are to return their assigned servants whom they do not wish to retain in their service, and the duty of the justice in such cases. It is hardly necessary to observe that this regulation in no way limits the power of magistrates to punish assigned servants by imprisonment or otherwise, for offences of which they shall be convicted, upon the complaint of their masters. Nor, on the other hand, does it impede the admission of complaints of servants against masters, nor the representation of the magistrate to Government on the subject, when it is thought right to recommend the removal of the servant in consequence of the neglect or ill-treatment of the master. But the actual removal, unless under legal sentence, to goal, is not to take place but by order of the Governor, communicated through the principal superintendent of convicts.

No further applications for convict servants of any description will be received by the Board of Assignment from the present date, except in conformity to these regulations.

Applications for convict labourers and mechanics assignable in the country are to be made at the special sessions, to be holden in September next, as directed in Rule 4. Newly arrived emigrants, however, becoming qualified by the acquisition of land, may apply immediately to the petty sessions, or magistrate acting singly for the district in which their land is situated, in manner prescribed in Rule 13; but all such applications must be renewed in September next, and at the special petty sessions, to be holden in September in each year.

Applications for domestic servants, and for mechanics assignable to masters exercising the same trades, may be made at any time from this date, as directed in Rule 18, to the petty sessions, or magistrate acting singly for the district in which the applicant shall reside.

Applications for convict labourers now registered by the Board will be complied with, as far as practicable, until the period at which the list under these regulations shall be prepared, when the registries will be cancelled; but applications for mechanics mentioned in Rule 3, and assignable in the country, will, if renewed in September next, and annually at the special sessions, take precedence, as specified in article 12. All other applications now registered by the Board will be cancelled from the present date.

The particular attention of applicants is directed to that part of Article 4, which requires them to furnish a nominal return of the convicts in their service, with their ships and trade or calling, to the special sessions to be held in September. The Board of Assignment will not be authorized to entertain any application which shall not contain all such particulars, or shall be otherwise incomplete or informal according to the terms of these regulations. Any omission in this respect will subject the applicant to the delay of a twelve-month, until the special sessions of the ensuing year shall enable him fully to comply with the regulations.

By his Excellency's command,

Alexander M'Leay.

Regulations.—1. All convict servants, with the exception of those professing the particular trades hereinafter mentioned, will be assigned to masters in proportion to the land they occupy, under grant, or promise of grant from the Crown, or through purchase, or lease of such land, such lease being for a term of which not less than three years remain unexpired; provided that no person receive convicts in respect of land upon which he shall not reside, or maintain a free or ticket-of-leave overseer.

2. Convicts will be assigned to persons holding under any of the foregoing tenures, according to the following scale; viz.—160 acres, 1 man; 320 acres, 2 men; 480 acres, 3 men; 640 acres, 4 men.

And one man additional for every 40 acres, not exceeding 640 acres, under plough or hoe culture.

For every additional 160 acres of any quantity not exceeding 1,280, 1 man.

For every additional 640 acres, 2 men.

Provided that no one person shall in the whole have more than 70 assigned convicts in his service at any one time.

Persons holding under any of the foregoing tenures less than 160 acres will be allowed convict labourers but not mechanics, for land under plough or hoe culture, in the following proportions:—20 acres, 1 man; 40 acres, 2 men; 80 acres, 3 men; 120 acres, 4 men.

3. The foregoing scale has reference to labourers only; but the services of mechanics being of greater value, they will be estimated according to the following scale:—A blacksmith, as 3 labourers; bricklayer, as 3; carpenter, as 3; cooper, as 3; gardener, as 3; harness-maker, as 2; millwright, as 3; nailer, as 2; plasterer, as 2; stone-mason, as 3; stone-cutter, as 3; sawyer, as 3; shoemaker, as 2; tailor, as 2; tanner, as 2; tobacconist, as 2; wheelwright, as 3; woolsorter, as 2.

No mechanic of the above description will be assigned in the towns of Sydney, Parramatta, Windsor and Liverpool; nor will any of the class of labourers be assigned within the limits of the town of Sydney. It is to be understood that all mechanics received under the late regulations will be rated according to the scale here laid down.

4. Persons residing in the colony, or their agents, when the principals are non-resident, desirous of obtaining convict servants of the foregoing descriptions, shall apply in the form hereunto annexed, marked (A.) at the special sessions, to be held as hereinafter mentioned for the district in which they reside, for the

whole number of convict servants they require, giving in a return of the whole quantity of land in resp[ect] of which they are entitled, and a nominal list of all the convicts in their service, with the names of th[e] ships, and their respective trades or callings; and if possessed of land in other districts, requiring th[e] overseers to appear at the sessions of their respective districts, and give in a return of such land, a[nd] nominal list prepared as aforesaid of the assigned convicts serving thereon, in the form marked (B.). S[uch] special sessions shall be held annually, and shall consist of not less than two magistrates in every district [in] which petty sessions are established; and in places in which there are no petty sessions, but where [a] justice of the peace acts singly, of that justice, assisted by two landholders, to be named for that purpose [by] the governor.

5. Every such sessions shall be held annually, on the first Monday in the month of September, and on [as] many subsequent days as may be necessary for the purpose of receiving, investigating, and reporting u[pon] all applications for convict servants which shall be made to them. The report of the sessions shall be annex[ed] to the application, and forwarded in original to the board for the assignment of convict servants in Sydn[ey] on or before the first day of October then next ensuing.

6. It shall be the duty of the sessions to inquire into the correctness of the facts stated in each applica[tion], requiring such evidence thereof as to them shall seem proper, and they shall in no case recommend the cla[im] of any applicant unless perfectly satisfied of the truth of the statements upon which the application is founded.

7. All applications shall be presented to the sessions by the applicant, or by his agent, or by an overs[eer] residing on the land in respect of which he applies, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and [..] in the afternoon on the days for holding such sessions, and all proceedings had, and every decision pr[o]nounced thereon, shall be had and pronounced in open court.

8. The applications of magistrates and others forming the special sessions shall be presented, investigated and reported upon by them in the same manner as other applications: provided only, that no applicant shall vote in his own case, and that the report on such claim shall be sufficient, notwithstanding that t[he] number of members may be reduced by his withdrawal below that required in other cases.

9. It will be the duty of the board of assignment upon receipt of the applications from the sessions every year, to prepare an abstract in alphabetical order of the applications from each district, according to the form hereunto annexed, marked (C.) and to transmit the same to the magistrates of the districts from which t[he] applications proceeded, for the purpose of being by them posted upon the court-house, in order to give [due] publicity to the statements of the parties, and the decisions thereon.

10. The board will also prepare an alphabetical list of the applicants for the ensuing year, containing th[e] aggregate quantity of land (from whatever district returned) occupied by the applicant, the number of ser[-]vants actually assigned to him, and the number to which he is entitled, which will be published annually [for] general information.

11. The mode of assignment of convict labourers by the board shall be as follows: a list of unemployed labourers, numbered from the first on the list to the last, being furnished to the board by the principal su[-]perintendent of convicts, a set of these numbers shall be put into a box, and the first applicant on the list of applicants shall obtain the convict whose number is first drawn, and so on, until the applicants entitled to one or more labourers are supplied with one; the same proceeding shall be then adopted for the assign[-]ment of a second labourer to those applicants who are entitled to two or more, and so on until the whole number of applicants be fully supplied: provided, however, that whenever any such list of labourers shall be exhausted by assignment, the board shall recommence assignment from any new list furnished by the prin[-]cipal superintendent of convicts, with the individual standing upon the list of applicants next to the pers[on] last supplied; and shall recommence in every year upon the new annual alphabetical list at the name im[-]mediately following that at which they left off in the list of the preceding year.

12. Mechanics will be assigned according to the order in which the applicants stand by priority of appli[-]cation upon the present lists, provided they be qualified and apply at the special sesssions under these regu[-]lations. The board of assignment will add annually, in alphabetical order, to the lists of applicants for each particular trade the names of those who apply at the special sessions, who will be supplied in the order [in] which they shall thus stand. It is, however, to be distinctly understood, that all applications for mechanics as well as for other convict servants, must be renewed annually, or otherwise the names of the applicants will not be retained on the lists, as they will be considered to have no longer a desire to receive a mechan[ic] of the description previously applied for; and any subsequent applications will only take priority in the order in which they shall be made. It must also be understood, that not more than one mechanic of the same trade or calling will be assigned to any individual, nor will an application for such person be enter[ed] on the list, so long as such mechanic shall remain in his service.

13. Any person acquiring property in land for the first time, and being otherwise qualified, shall be imme[-]diately supplied by the board from the next list of convicts for assignment, furnished by the principal super[-]intendent of convicts, with the convict labourers (not exceeding six in number) to which such land sha[ll] entitle him, and with one mechanic of any trade assignable in the country, when such mechanic shall be [at] the disposal of the board, on his making application, according to the form marked (D.), to the petty sessions, or if there be no petty sessions, to the magistrate acting singly for the district in which his land is situat[ed], who shall immediately forward the same to the board of assignment with the report thereon; his name sha[ll] then be placed on the alphabetical list to take his turn for the residue (if any) of the servants to which he may be entitled, as other applicants.

14. Any person disposing by sale, lease or surrender of the occupation of any land, in respect of which he has obtained convict servants, shall give notice to the petty sessions, or magistrate acting singly for the dis[-]trict in which such land is situated, of such change of occupation, giving in at the same time a nominal list of all the assigned servants then in his employ; and if he shall have become disqualified to retain that num[-]ber by reason of the diminution of his land, but is still entitled to retain a part, he will distinguish by their

names and descriptions those whom he is most desirous of retaining; the bench, after recording such notice, shall forward it to the board of assignment in Sydney, who will thereupon proceed to ascertain what number of assigned servants such person is qualified to hold, and will decide upon his application accordingly.

15. If the person to whom such land shall be disposed of as aforesaid shall be desirous of obtaining any servants rendered disposable by such alienation, he shall apply to the petty sessions, or if there be no petty sessions, to the magistrate acting singly for the district in which the land is situated, according to the form annexed, marked (D.), who shall take his application into consideration, and forward it, with a report thereon, to the board of assignment; and upon receipt thereof the board shall proceed to assign so many of the convicts so becoming disposable as the applicant shall be qualified to receive, and shall report such assignment to the principal superintendent of convicts. Until such assignment be completed, and intimated to the master to whom the servants were first assigned, he will be held responsible to the government for their maintenance and control.

16. The following descriptions of mechanics will be assigned to persons exercising the trades which those mechanics have required, residing in any part of the colony, and without reference to any qualification of land:

Bakers, boat-builders, bookbinders, braziers, brewers, candle-makers, cloth-workers, comb-makers, compositors, engravers, farriers, gunsmiths, hatters, malsters, painters, plumbers and glaziers, printers, pressmen, pumpmakers, shipwrights, soap-boilers, tinmen, weavers, whitesmiths, and such other mechanics, not being included in the list of those assignable in the country, as may be applied for by persons exercising their trades.

17. Householders, residing in any part of the colony, without reference to landed qualification, will also be entitled to receive domestic servants of the following description, viz. Cooks, coachmen, footmen, grooms.

The principal superintendent of convicts is charged to take particular care in returning convicts of this description to ascertain that they actually held such employment previously to their transportation. If there be any doubt whatever of the fact, the convicts are to be returned as common labourers.

18. Applications for mechanics assignable to masters of the same trade, and for domestic servants, are to be made according to the annexed Form, marked (E.), to the petty sessions, or if there be no petty sessions, to the magistrate acting singly for the district in which the applicant resides, who shall immediately forward the same to the Board of Assignment, with report thereon. The Board of Assignment will, from time to time, on receipt of such applications, add the names of the parties to the list of applicants for mechanics and domestic servants of the description applied for, and will assign them according to the order in which the applicant may stand by priority of application on such list, giving the same preference to those on the present lists who apply and are qualified under these regulations, as in the case of mechanics assignable in the country.

19. Mechanics not applied for under the foregoing rules will be assigned in the country as labourers, as well as any of the tradesmen or mechanics contained in those lists for whom there shall be no application.

20. The sessions, or magistrate, as the case may be, shall not recommend as assignee for convict servants of any description any person who is not free, of good character, capable of maintaining the servants applied for, and to whose care and management they may not in their or his opinion be safely entrusted. The strictest attention is particularly enjoined to this rule, as the moral improvement of the convict population so much depends on its careful observation.

21. The board shall assign the labourers, mechanics and domestic servants due to every applicant in the order in which he stands on the list, such applicant not being at liberty to defer his turn, without losing it altogether.

22. Any person losing the services of a convict servant by his obtaining a ticket of leave, or his becoming free, shall, on its being notified in the government gazette, be immediately supplied, on application to the board, with a convict servant in lieu; and if such convict receiving a ticket of leave be a mechanic, he shall receive the number of labourers to which such mechanic is estimated as equivalent; provided that he be not already fully supplied by assignments made previously to the publication of these regulations.

23. The principal superintendent of convicts shall, from time to time, furnish in duplicate to the board of assignment a list of all convicts assignable, classified in the manner in which they are hereinbefore distinguished. The board will insert in such lists, opposite to the names of the convicts, the names of the parties to whom they are to be assigned, and after signing, shall forward them with as little delay as possible to the colonial secretary, to be laid before the governor for approval. When approved, the original will be returned to the board to be kept as a record in their office; and the duplicate will be transmitted to the principal superintendent of convicts, in order that he may give immediate notice to the several assignees, and distribute the convicts therein named accordingly.

24. Any person who shall neglect for the space of seven days to take away his assigned servant, after notice directed to him or his agent, at the place in Sydney set forth in his application, and transmitted through the general post-office, shall forfeit his turn, and the name of the servant assigned shall be returned by the principal superintendent of convicts in the next list sent to the board for assignment.

25. Convicts being assigned as mechanics may be lent by one master to another in the same district, for any period not exceeding three months, upon permission granted by the petty sessions, or if there be no petty sessions, by the magistrate acting singly for such district, on a written application by both parties, which shall be recorded by such sessions or magistrate, and immediately reported to the principal superintendent of convicts. As such loan is intended for the general benefit of the district, without, at the same time, depriving the original assignee of the services of the mechanic when required, any assignee who shall be discovered to have granted such mechanic on loan for a pecuniary or other valuable consideration will be immediately deprived of the services of that convict, and declared incapable of receiving any in future. Con-

vict labourers will also be permitted to be lent by one master to another duly qualified under these regulations, with the written sanction of the nearest bench or magistrate acting singly, during the months of harvest only.

26. Any person who shall employ a convict belonging to a road party, or otherwise in the service of government, shall be immediately deprived of all his assigned servants, and considered ineligible as an assignee in future.

27. No convict assigned under these regulations (those specially assignable in towns excepted) shall be permitted to remain within the limits of the town of Sydney, for more than one week at any one time, or for more than three weeks in any year, upon pain of such servants being withdrawn, and the assignee considered incapable of receiving convict servants in future.

28. No application specially made for any convict by name, or in any other than the present printed forms, shall be received either by the special or petty sessions, or magistrate, or by the Board of Assignment.

29. Any person desirous of returning his servant to government shall give notice in the form hereunto annexed, marked (F.), to the petty sessions, or to the magistrate acting singly for the district in which such person resides, who shall inquire the cause of such intention on the part of the assignee, and report to the principal superintendent of convicts if in their or his opinion the convict so returned is a proper person to be re-assigned within the district, or whether it be expedient that he be removed to any other district for assignment, or whether he be totally unfit for private service, and for what cause. The principal superintendent of convicts, upon receiving such report, shall, if it be recommended that the convict be re-assigned, include his name in the next list for assignment, specifying the district in which he is to be assigned, and the board will assign such convict to the person next on the alphabetical list for an assigned servant within such district. The original assignee shall retain the convict in his service until he shall have notice from the principal superintendent of convicts in what manner he is to be disposed of. Any master failing so to keep and to maintain his convict servant, will be deprived of all those in his service, and deemed ineligible to receive any in future. A similar arrangement will take place when convicts become disposable for assignment from the public works or other government employ.

30. The magistrates of petty sessions, and magistrates acting singly, are requested to report to the assignment board when any alienation of land within their district comes to their knowledge, as well as any breach of these regulations in respect of which they may adjudicate.

31. If it shall at any time be made to appear to the governor that any application made to the sessions, or to a magistrate acting singly, contains a false statement, with a view to obtain convict servants, any servant so obtained, as well as all others assigned to the applicant's service, shall be withdrawn, and the applicant considered incapable of receiving convict servants in future.

32. In cases where parties have received convict servants under formal regulations, although not qualified to hold any under the present, they will be allowed to retain those servants until removed by casualty or regulation; those masters also who have received a greater number of assigned servants than they will be hereby entitled to may in like manner retain them; and when the number shall hereafter fall below that to which their land entitles them under these regulations, they will be supplied in their turn as other applicants.

33. If it shall at any time appear to the governor, from an inspection of the books of assignment, that a larger supply of convict labour can be appropriated to private service, a supplementary scale, or an amendment of the present will be promulgated.

34. Convict boys under 16 years of age will continue to be assigned under the regulations contained in the government notice, dated 18th March 1833, but will not be considered in satisfaction of the claims of applicants under these regulations.

(A.)—Form of Application for Convict Labourers and Mechanics assignable in the Country, prescribed by Section 4 of the Regulations.

No. Application of of in the Parish of
County of for Male Convicts, presented to the Special Sessions holding for the District
of this day of September 183 .

* Property belonging to or occupied by applicant in respect of which entitled.

Name.	Total Number of Acres.	Number of Acres under Plough or Hoe Culture.	Where situated.	Nature of Tenure, whether by Grant, Purchase or Lease; and if the latter, from whom, and the Number of Years remaining unexpired.	How occupied, whether personally, or by Free or Ticket-of-leave Overseer, specifying his Name.

* Every distinct portion of land must be separately entered.

Annexed is a nominal list of all the convicts now in my assigned service.

I now request that convicts, of the following description, may be assigned to me, viz.

My agent, Mr. residing in [*street or place, as the case may be*] Sydney, is fully empowered to receive such servants as may be assigned to me, and to defray all expenses incurred on their account. [*Signature of Applicant.*]

We, being members of the special sessions appointed for this district, do hereby certify, that upon examination, we believe the statements contained in and annexed to this application to be correct [*if incorrect, state here in what particular*].

We also certify that the applicant is free, of good character, and capable of maintaining the servants applied for, and that he is a person to whose care and management they may be safely entrusted.

[*Signatures.*]

N.B.—Applications must be renewed annually, at the special sessions held in September.

List of all the Convicts now in Applicant's Assigned Service, distinguishing the Boys (if any) assigned under the Regulations of the 18th March 1833.

No.	Christian and Surname.	Ship.	Trade or Calling.
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

(B).—Return to be made by Overseers of Lands in respect of which Convict Servants are claimed, and upon which the Proprietor or Lessee does not himself reside, as prescribed by Section 4 of the Regulations.

No. Return of the Lands in the District of belonging to or occupied by of presented to the Special Sessions holden for the said District, this day of September 183 .

Name.	Total Number of Acres.	Number of Acres under Plough or Hoe Culture.	Where situated.	Nature of Tenure, whether by Grant, Purchase or Lease; and if the Latter, from whom, and the Number of Years remaining unexpired.

Annexed is a nominal list of all the convicts in the assigned service of the said employed upon the said land or under my superintendence.

[*Signature of*] Overseer.

We being members of the special sessions holden for the said district, do hereby certify, that upon examination, we believe the statements contained in and annexed to this return to be correct [*if incorrect, state here in what particular.*]

We also certify, that the above-named overseer is of sober and honest character, and a person to whose care and management any convicts assigned to his employer may be safely entrusted.

[*Signatures.*]

List of all the Convicts now employed upon the said Property, or under the Superintendence of Overseer.

No.	Christian and Surname.	Ship.	Trade or Calling.
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

(C.)—Abstract of all Applications for Male Convict Servants from the District of showing Decisions of the Special Sessions and Board of Assignment thereon, for the Year 183 .

Applicant's Name and Residence.	Property in District in respect of which entitled.					Convicts in Applicant's Service.			Convicts applied for.		Decision of the Special Sessions.	Decision of the B...	
	Name.	Number of Acres.	Where situated.	Nature of Tenure.	How occupied.	Number.	Trade or Calling.	Number of Labourers to which equivalent.	Number.	Trade or Calling.		Total Qualification of Applicant in Land.	Number of Labourers ...

(Signature of Assignment Board

(D.)—Form of Application of Persons obtaining Land for the first time, and for Convict Servants ... disposable by the alienation of Land, prescribed by Sections 13 and 15 of the Regulations.

No. Application of of in the Parish of County of for ... Convicts, presented to the Petty Sessions holden for the District of this day of 18

* Property belonging to, or occupied by applicant, in respect of which entitled.

Name.	Total Number of Acres.	Number of Acres under Plough or Hoe culture	Where situated.	Nature of Tenure, whether by Grant, Purchase, or Lease, and if the latter, for what number of Years.	From whom obtained.	How occupied, whether Personally or by Free or Ticket-of-Leave Overseer specifying his Name.

Annexed is a nominal list of all the convicts now in my assigned service.

I now request that convicts of the following description may be assigned to me; viz.

My agent, Mr. residing in [*street or place, as the case may be*] Sydney, is fully empowered to receive such servants as may be assigned to me, and to defray all expenses incurred on their account.

[*Signature of Applicant*.]

We hereby certify, that upon examination, we find the foregoing statement to be correct [*if incorrect, state here in what particular*].

We also certify, that the applicant is free, of good character, and capable of maintaining the servants applied for, and that he is a person to whose care and management they may be safely entrusted.

[*Signatures of the Magistrates*.]

N. B.—Applications must be renewed annually at the special sessions held in September.

List of all the Convicts now in Applicant's Service, distinguishing the Boys (if any) assigned under the Regulations of the 18th March 1833.

No.	Christian and Surname.	Ship.	Trade or Calling.
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

* Every distinct portion of land must be separately entered.

(E.)—Form of Application for Convict Mechanics, assignable to Masters of the same Trade, and for Domestic Servants, prescribed by Section 18 of the Regulations.

Application of of in the Parish of County of presented to the Petty Sessions of the District of this day of 183 .

I am a [*here insert applicant's trade, or if for a domestic servant, " householder,"*] and request that convict servants of the following description may be assigned to me; viz.

Annexed is a list of all the convicts now in my assigned service.

My agent, Mr. residing in [*street or place, as the case may be*] Sydney, is fully empowered to ceive such servants as may be assigned to me, and to defray all expenses incurred on their account.

[*Signature of Applicant.*]

We hereby certify that, upon examination, we find the foregoing statement to be correct [*if incorrect, ate here in what particular.*]

We also certify that the applicant is free, of good character, and capable of maintaining the servants pplied for, and that he is a person to whose care and management they may be safely entrusted.

[*Signatures of the Magistrates.*]

List of all the Convicts now in Applicant's Assigned Service, distinguishing the Boys (if any) assigned under the regulations of the 18th March, 1833.

No.	Christian and Surname.	Ship.	Trade or Calling.
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

(F.) Form of Application for the Return of Male Convicts.

To the Magistrate for the District of

I have to request that the convict named in the margin, now in my assigned service, may be returned to Government, because [*here insert the reason for his return.*]

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

[*Signature of Assignee, or his Overseer.*]

The bench will here state whether they recommend the convict to be re-assigned in the same district, or whether it is expedient to remove him to another district for assignment, or if he be totally unfit for private service, and the cause; and will forward this application, after having registered it, to the principal superintendent of convicts.

N. B. The convict is to remain in the service of the applicant until he shall have notice from the principal superintendent of convicts how he is to be disposed of.

Extracts of a Despatch from Governor Sir Richard Bourke, K C. B., to Lord Glenelg, dated Government House, Sydney, 29th December, 1836.

" In several despatches which I have had the honour to address to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the condition and treatment of convicts in New South Wales, and more particularly in those named in the margin, I have represented the imperfect organization and discreditable appearance and behaviour of the gangs out of irons which I found established throughout the colony in great numbers as working parties on the roads. From want of legal power, and of adequate means to enforce that which the law permits, I was never able to bring these parties under such efficient superintendence as should at once control their lawless and vagrant disposition, and obtain for the colonists a fair proportion of useful labour. On this account I stated my desire to abolish those parties whenever I could make other arrangements for obtaining work on the roads

" That arrangement I commenced, as reported in my despatch of 3d November, 1832, No. 114, by the formation of iron gangs, superintended by military officers (an employment of which General Lord Hill was pleased to approve) in all matters connected with their custody and discipline. By the change in the colonial criminal law affecting convicts, which I introduced in 1832, I contemplated a considerable accession of workmen to these gangs, by checking the improvident transportation of labourers to penal settlements. This law, amongst other good which it has done, has effected that which I thus proposed; and whilst the penal station of Moreton Bay has been diminished by nearly three-fourths of its former numbers, the gangs working in irons within the colony, for the great benefit of the settlers, have been augmented in the same proportion. There are now about 1,000 convicts in irons, divided into 16 gangs, working under the control of military officers, under sentences to labour varying from one to three years. Their labour is as efficient as any forced labour can ever be, and without tyranny or cruelty their discipline, submission and safe custody are fully secured. Escapes are very rare, and corporal punishment not so frequent as from the previous bad habits of these criminals might be supposed necessary. Such measures for their moral reformation and mental improvement as circumstances permit are not neglected. The Scriptures and useful books are placed in their hands, and in some of the gangs schools have been established, and are superintended by the officers in charge. I have great pleasure in recording the very meritorious conduct, in this and every other respect, of many of the officers whom I have employed on this duty.

" Such being the state of the ironed gangs, both as to discipline and numbers, I have determined to reduce the road parties from the first proximo, leaving no gangs on the roads but those under military superintendence. Hitherto the work, whether of gangs, in or out of irons, has been, nominally at least, directed by overseers named by the surveyor general, and inspected by the officers of that department. It

has happened, however, that in many cases the voluntary attentions of the military superintendents of iron-gangs have done more for the speedy improvement of the roads than the paid services of the civil overseers and surveyors; I have therefore thought it expedient at once to reduce, along with the road parties, the overseers and inspectors to whom I allude, and to transfer the charge of constructing and repairing the roads and bridges from the surveyor-general to the commanding royal engineer. The military officers will thus become assistant engineers, and continue their very useful employment under that title without additional pay or allowance. They will receive their instructions from and report to the commanding royal engineer for my information, and thus a perfect unity of operation will be obtained, the want of which under the former system was occasionally, though not frequently, experienced."

* * * * * * * * *

"The work required within the town of Sydney I propose to leave, as at present, under the immediate direction of the town surveyor, an active and very intelligent officer, who has given great and general satisfaction. I propose that he shall report directly to the Government, until the time arrives at which the people of Sydney can be induced to take the management of their municipal concerns into their own hands."

P.—Return of the Number of Troops in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land in each Year, since the Commencement of the Colony.

Years.	Effectives. Sergeants.	Effectives. Drummers.	Effectives. Rank and File.	Years.	Effectives. Sergeants.	Effectives. Drummers.	Effectives. Rank and File.
1776	During these years the duties of the Colony are understood to have been performed by the Marines.			1 Jan. 1807	28	16	480
1777				— 1808	28	16	480
1778				— 1809	44	16	711
1779				25 Jan. 1810	88	38	1398
1780				— 1811	41	16	1090
1781				— 1812	62	22	1158
1782				— 1813	63	22	1166
1783				— 1814	66	23	1244
1784				— 1815	38	19	571
1785				— 1816	40	19	572
1786				— 1817	44	19	684
1787				— 1818	30	11	908
1788				— 1819	37	12	768
1789				— 1820	41	13	722
1790				— 1821	50	13	1002
12 Dec. 1791*	11	6	241	— 1822	50	16	1023
— 1792*				— 1823	46	15	996
— 1793*				— 1824	67	22	1063
— 1794*				— 1825	60	22	1200
1 July 1795*	23	14	432	— 1826	75	30	1569
1 Sept. 1796*	30	19	447	— 1827	100	29	1766
1 Jan. 1797	29	18	445	— 1828	128	42	1974
— 1798	32	19	475	— 1829	143	38	2397
— 1799	34	20	492	1 Jan. 1830	114	33	2047
— 1800	34	20	484	— 1831	137	41	2515
— 1801	30	18	516	— 1832	128	34	2341
— 1802	31	18	588	— 1833	110	36	2040
— 1803	29	18	613	— 1834	119	39	2159
— 1804	29	16	490	— 1835	135	42	2279
— 1805	28	16	480	— 1836	153	53	2679
— 1806	28	16	480				

* Returns were not regularly received from New South Wales until the year 1797.

Q.—Return of the Expenditure incurred for Military and Convict Services in the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, from the year 17[illegible] to 31 March, 1836, so far as the same has appeared in the Accounts rendered to the Audit Office by the Governors and Commissaries.

Disbursements for general service, comprising the payments for supplies, stores, buildings, transport, and contingencies, the proportions of which appertaining to military, convict, or colonial service cannot be ascertained from the accounts, 2,921,761*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; Disbursements for military service, comprising the pay and allowances of the troops and commissariat department, the construction and repair of barracks and commissariat magazines, transport stores, contingencies, and the cost of such supplies as are not included in the preceeding item; viz. In both colonies, to 24th June, 1827, 416,557*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*: In New South Wales, from 25th June, 1827 to 31st March, 1836, 522,182*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*: In Van Diemen's Land, ditto, 232,996*l.* 9*s.*—Total 1,171,736*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

Disbursements for convict and colonial services, comprising the superintendence, clothing, and lodging of convicts, including the cost of such supplies as are not charged in the first item of "Disbursements for General Service"; viz. For convict and colonial services in both colonies, to June 1827, 160,3[illegible] 13*s.* 6*d.*; For convict service in New South Wales, from June 1827 to 31st March 1836, 682, 636*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*; For convict service in Van Diemen's Land, from June 1827 to 31st March 1836, 326,802*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* Total, 1,169,818*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* — Total expenditure, 5,263,318*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

The following Receipts are considered to go in reduction of the above Expenditure; viz. Premium and profit on bills and coins, 114,256*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; Proceeds of sales of stores and provisions to settlers and others and of damaged and unserviceable articles, 101,20[illegible] 18*s.* 5½*d.*; Receipts from the colonial fund in repayment of stores and provisions for colonial services, 96,977*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; Receipts from the colonial fund in New South Wales, in aid of the expenditure for the police, veteran companies, &c., 112,830*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

Receipts in respect of convict service, including repayments from the colonial fund of Van Diemen's land for the maintenance of convicts employed by the colonial government, 34,020*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* Miscellaneous receipts, consisting of sums received from the collector of customs for drawback upon spirits issued to the troops, and for provisions which had been condemned, refunds for deficiencies and over-issues, rent of military canteens, barrack damages, &c., 47,901*l.* 3*s.* 11¼*d.* Total, 507,195*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Net Expenditure, 4,756,123*l.* 1*s.*

R.—Return of the Military and Convict Expenditure in New South Wales, from 1st January 1832, to 31st March 1836; so far as appears from the Accounts of the Commissaries, and those of the Colonial Treasurer in that Settlement; showing the Amount of each Service in each Year; as also how much of the same was defrayed from the Revenues of the Colony.

PERIOD.	Military Expenditure, comprising Pay and Allowances of the Troops and Commissariat Department, Cost of Supplies and Stores, Expenses in respect of Barracks, Transport, and Contingencies.			Convict Expenditure, comprising the Superintendence, Lodging, Clothing, and Maintenance of Convicts, and the Cost of Stores and Implements.			TOTAL.			——
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1st January to 31st December 1832.	60907	3	9¼	78611	6	6¾	139518	10	4	.. During this period the military chest received from the Colonial Fund the sum of 7,785*l.*, voted by the Legislative Council to go in aid of the convict expenditure.
1st January 1833 to 31st March 1834.	67584	15	2¼	93568	7	0¼	161153	2	2¾	.. During this period the military chest received from the Colonial Fund 9,037*l.* 10*s.*, voted by the Legislative Council to go in aid of the convict expenditure.
1st April 1834 to 31st March 1835.	71712	10	9¼	106249	17	8¼	177962	8	5¾	.. During this period the military chest received from the Colonial Fund the sum of 20,000*l.*, voted by the Legislative Council to go in aid of the convict expenditure.
1st April 1835 to 31st March 1836.	91875	4	6¾	116354	9	8¾	208229	14	3¼	.. The convict expenditure during this period includes 19,255*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, paid from the Colonial Fund for the expenditure of the police and gaols from 1st July 1835, from which time these branches of convict expenditure were transferred from the military chest to the Colonial Fund.
	292079	14	3¾	394784	1	0¼	686863	15	4	

S.—Return of the Military and Convict Expenditure in Van Diemen's Land, from 1st January 1832 to 31st March 1836; Showing the Amount of each Service in each Year; and also whether any Portion of the same was defrayed from the Revenues of the Colony.

PERIOD.	Military Expenditure, comprising Pay and Allowances of the Troops and Commissariat Department, the estimated Cost of Supplies and Stores, Barrack Expenses, Transport, & Contingencies.			Convict Expenditure, comprising the Superintendence, Lodging, Clothing, & Maintenance of Convicts; as also the Cost of Stores and Implements.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE			——
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
From 1st January to 31st December 1832.	34357	9	2¼	56574	18	10	90932	8	0¼	.. No part of this expenditure was defrayed from the revenues of the colony.
From 1st January 1833 to 31st March 1834; 15 months.	54801	11	5¼	92147	4	1	146948	15	6¼	The same remark.
From 1st April 1834 to 31st March 1835.	30044	0	1¼	104745	4	4¾	134789	4	6	The same remark.
From 1st April 1835 to 31st March 1836.	36503	11	9¼	115361	11	6¾	151865	3	4	The same remark.
	155706	12	6¼	368828	18	10¼	524535	11	4¾	

T.—Return of the Military Expenditure on account of the Colonies of New South Wales, (including the Settlement at Perth, on the Western Coast of Australia), and Van Diemen's Land, in each year since the commencement of the Colony; showing what portion has been defrayed out of the Army Estimates, and what portion out of the Revenues of the Colony.

Year.	HEADS OF SERVICE.		
	Regimental Services.	Staff Service.	Total for each Year.
	£.	£.	£.
1789	4454	..	4454
1790	6828	..	6828
1791	9601	..	9601
1792	9584	..	9584
1793	9966	..	9966
1794	9860	..	9860
1795	10054	..	10054
1796	13343	..	13343
1797	17190	..	17190
1798	18249	..	18249
1799	16994	..	16994
1800	18807	..	18807
1801	20124	..	20124
1802	19813	..	19813
1803	16510	..	16510
1804	15304	..	15304
1805	15603	..	15603
1806	20171	..	20171
1807	30225	..	30225
1808 (*a*)	25974	..	25974
1809	43506	..	43506
1810	37365	..	87365
1811	30084	..	30084
1812	31654	..	31654
1813 (*b*)	42283	..	42283
1814	41099	..	41099
1815	22981	1039	24020
1816	26736	1042	27778
1817	32139	1039	33178
1818	22126	1039	23165
1819	21670	1039	22709
1820	22767	1042	23809
1821	24921	1906	26827
1822	22637	1134	23771
1823	34623	1039	35662
1824	32254	1042	33296
1825 (*c*)	47321	1518	48839
1826 (*d*)	61403	1814	63217
1827 (*d*)	61677	1615	63292
1828	63335	1661	64996
1829	63072	1817	64889
1830	50141	1452	51593
1831 (*e*)	76928	1446	78374
1832 (*f*)	77135	1222	78357
1833	57704	929	58633
1834	54611	929	55540
1835 (*g*)	70923	1453	72376
1836	119932	3404	123336
Totals £.	1601681	30621	1632302

(*a*) From 1808, inclusive, the expenditure includes the cost of medicines, &c.; the charges for which prior to that year were defrayed out of the army extras.

(*b*) By a communication from the Treasury, dated 10th June, 1813, it appears that issues of staff pay and contingencies were made in New South Wales in 1812; but no payment was made under the authority of the secretary of war until 1815. It is presumed, therefore, that the expenditure for staff services in New South Wales for the period prior to 1815, was defrayed under the special directions of the lords commissioners of the treasury.

(*c*) A corps of veteran companies appears to have been formed in New South Wales in 1825; but as the expense thereof was not provided for in the estimates for ordinary services, nor any accounts rendered to the war office prior to 1828, the charges incurred for the years 1825, 1826 and 1827, cannot be stated.

(*d*) Including the charge for one company of the staff corps, to defray the expenses of which, the sums of 2694*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, and 2694*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* were paid out of the revenues of New South Wales.

(*e*) From the year 1831, inclusive, the expenditure for staff services includes the pay of clerks and other persons employed in the military departments.

(*f*) Includes a period of 15 months, from 1st January 1832 to 31st March 1833.

(*g*) The expenditure for the year 1836–7 includes the cost of provisions exceeding the regulated stoppages, and of forage, fuel and light supplied in kind, or of money allowances in lieu thereof; allowances in lieu of lodgings; expenses of postage, office rent, travelling, &c. &c., which charges were for the period prior to the 1st April 1836, defrayed out of the army extraordinaries.

U.—A return of the sums expended in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, out of the ordnance estimates, in each year since the commencement of the colony.

In 1797, description of service, small arms, &c. New South Wales, 255*l.* In 1823, description of service, clothing and tools for convicts, New South Wales, 26122*l.*; Van Diemen's Land, 2543. In 1836–7, description of service, pay of civil officers, New South Wales, 585*l* ; Van Diemen's Land, 34[illegible] Total of New South Wales, 26962*l.* Total of Van Diemen's Land, 2884.

Memorandum.—The undermentioned sums were provided in the ordnance estimates for 1837–8; but the accounts of the actual expenditure have not yet been received; viz.: New South Wales—pay of civil officers, 640*l.*; ordnance works and repairs, [illegible]; storekeepers' expenditure for artificers, labourers, &c. 1500*l.*; building and repairs of barracks, [illegible]; barrack-masters' expenditure, 540*l.*; total, [illegible]. Van Diemen'sLand—pay of civil officers, 340*l.*; ordnance works and repairs, 500*l.*; storekeepers' expenditure for artificers, labourers, &c. 400*l.*; building and repairs of barracks, 2182*l.*; barrack-masters' expenditure, 160*l.*; total, 3582*l.*

X—.Return of the Amount of British Funds raised for the various services in the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, from the year 1786 to 31 March, 1836; so far as has appeared from the Accounts in the Audit-Office rendered by the Governors and Commissaries in those settlements, and from the Accounts of the successive Colonial Agents for the same in England.

Bills drawn by the governors and commissaries on the Lords of the Treasury 4,826,199*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*; Bills drawn by the commissaries on the commissary-in-chief, or agents for commissariat supplies, 26,888*l.* 2*s.* 5½*d.*; Specie consigned from England, 276,613*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; Received in repayment of advances made by the Lords of the Treasury for emigration service, 24,542*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*; Received proceeds of the sale of provisions and stores shipped by the Admiralty, including receipts from settlers for slop-clothing issued to convicts assigned to them as servants, 26,524*l.* 6*s.* 1¼*d.*; Imprests from the Exchequer to the agents in England, 405,047*l.* 16*s.* 4¾*d.*; Received by the agents in England from the Lords of the Treasury, 42,793*l.* 10*s.*—Total, 5,628,609*l.* 16*s.* 2½*d.*

[It is proper to observe, that a portion of the above funds was appropriated to the discharge of services quite unconnected with the colonies; viz. the payment of Chelsea pensions, Greenwich pensions, widows' pensions, military half-pay, compassionate and retired allowances, and advances for navy and other services. The Return includes, in fact, all the funds supplied by this country on account of these colonies, whether for military, naval, convict, or colonial service, so far as the same can be ascertained from the accounts described in this Abstract.]

Y.—WOOL OF AUSTRAL-ASIA.

[As the wool trade of Austral-Asia is a subject of national importance, the following official documents shewing its commencement deserve being placed on record.]

Copy of a statement delivered by Captain Macarthur at the Right Honourable Lord Hobart's Office, 26th July, 1803.

Statement of the improvement and progress of the breed of fine woolled sheep in New South Wales.—The samples of wool brought from New South Wales having excited the particular attention of the merchants and principal English manufacturers, Captain Macarthur considers it his duty respectfully to represent to his Majesty's ministers, that he has found, from an experience of many years, the climate of New South Wales peculiarly adapted to the increase of fine woolled sheep; and that, from the unlimited extent of luxuriant pastures with which that country abounds, millions of those valuable animals may be raised in a few years, with but little other expence than the hire of a few shepherds.

The specimens of wool that Captain Macarthur has with him have been inspected by the best judges of wool in this kingdom, and they are of opinion that it possesses a softness superior to many of the wools of Spain; and that it certainly is equal, in every valuable property, to the very best that is to be obtained from thence.

The sheep producing this fine wool are of the Spanish kind, sent originally from Holland to the Cape of Good Hope, and taken from thence to Port Jackson.

Captain Macarthur being persuaded that the propagation of those animals would be of the utmost consequence to this country, procured, in 1797, three rams and five ewes; and he has since had the satisfaction to see them rapidly increase, their fleeces augment in weight, and the wool very visibly improve in quality. When Captain Macarthur left Port Jackson in 1801, the heaviest fleece that had then been shorn weighed only 3½lbs., but he has received reports of 1802, from which he learns that the fleeces of his sheep were increased to 5lbs. each; (in the grease the average weight of the fleeces of fine woolled sheep in New South Wales, when washed, is 2¼lbs.) and that the wool is finer and softer than the wool of the preceding year. The fleece of one of the sheep originally imported from the Cape of Good Hope has been valued here at 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and a fleece of the same kind bred in New South Wales, is estimated at 6*s.* per lb.

Being once in the possession of this valuable breed, and having ascertained that they improved in that climate, he became anxious to extend them as much as possible; he therefore crossed all the mixed bred ewes of which his flocks were composed with Spanish rams. The lambs produced from this cross were much improved; but when they were again crossed the change far exceeded his most sanguine expectations. In four crosses, he is of opinion, no distinction will be perceptible between the pure and the mixed breed. As a proof of the extraordinary and rapid improvement of his flocks, Captain Macarthur has exhibited the fleece of a coarse woolled ewe, that has been valued at 9*d.* per lb., and the fleece of her lamb, begotten by a Spanish ram, which is allowed to be worth 3*s.* per lb.

Captain Macarthur has now about 4000 sheep, amongst which there are no rams but of the Spanish breed. He calculates they will, with proper care, double themselves every two years and a half; and that in 20 years they will be so increased as to produce as much fine wool as is now imported from Spain and other countries, at an annual expense of 1,800,000*l.* sterling. To make the principle perfectly plain upon which Captain Macarthur founds this expectation, he begs to state that half his flock has been raised from 30 ewes, purchased in 1793, out of a ship from India, and from about eight or ten Spanish and Irish sheep, purchased since. The other half of his flock were obtained in 1801 by purchases from an officer who had raised them in the same time, and from about the same number of ewes that Captain Macarthur commenced with. This statement proves that the sheep have hitherto multiplied more rapidly than it is calculated they will do in future; but this is attributed to the first ewes being of a more prolific kind than the Spanish sheep are found to be; for since Captain Macarthur has directed his attention to that breed, he has observed the ewes do not so often produce double lambs.

As a further confirmation of the principle of increase that Captain Macarthur has endeavoured to establish, and which he is positive time will prove to be correct, he would refer to the general returns transmitted from New South Wales. In 1796 (since when not 100 sheep have been imported), 1531 were returned as the public and private stock of the colony. In 1801, 6757 were returned: and although between those periods all the males have been killed, as soon as they became fit, yet there is a surplus over the calculation of 633.

Captain Macarthur is so convinced of the practicability of supplying this country with any quantity of fine wool it may require, that he is earnestly solicitous to prosecute this, as it appears to him, important object, and, on his return to New South Wales, to devote his whole attention to accelerate its complete attainment. All the risk attendant on the undertaking he will cheerfully bear; he will require no pecuniary aid, and all the encouragement he humbly solicits is, the protection of government, permission to occupy a sufficient tract of unoccupied lands to feed his flock, and the indulgence of selecting from amongst the convicts such men for shepherds as may, from their previous occupations, know something of the business.

London, 26th July, 1803. (signed) *John Macarthur.*

To the right honourable the lords of the commmittee of his Majesty's most honourable privy council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations.

The memorial of Captain John Macarthur most respectfully states, that, as some doubts have been expressed of the practicability of increasing the production of fine wool in New South Wales, to the extent that has been described in the memorials which have been presented to the right honourable the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, your lordships' memorialist feels it incumbent upon him respectfully to endeavour to remove those doubts by a repetition of the principal facts contained in the representation he has already had the honour to make, and to accompany it with such further explanations and with a reference to such evidence as he humbly hopes may be considered conclusive.

In the year 1797, your memorialist procured from the Cape of Good Hope three rams and five ewes of the Spanish

breed of sheep, and being persuaded that these animals might be of great consequence to the colony of New South Wales, he paid very particular attention to preserve the breed pure. He had soon the satisfaction to see them increase and the fleeces of their offspring improve in fineness and augment in weight.

Having ascertained those facts, and being desirous to extend the growth of fine wool as much as possible, he caused all the mixed bred ewes of which his flocks were composed, to be crossed with rams of the Spanish kind; the lambs produced from this cross were clothed with wool infinitely superior to that of their mothers; but when the cross was repeated again, the improvement became greater than his most sanguine expectations had induced him to calculate upon, inasmuch that he is of opinion no distinction will be perceptible in four crosses betwixt the pure and the mixed breed.

When your lordships' memorialist left Port Jackson in 1801, his flocks consisted of more than 2000 sheep, the whole of which had been bred from about 50 ewes in little more than seven years; and by the returns that he has received of his flock were increased to 3000. He has not yet received any accounts of the year 1803, but he concludes there must then have been about 4000; beyond which he has no expectation they have increased, as the whole of the lands contiguous to his farms have, since his departure from the colony, been appropriated for cultivation.

Your lordships' memorialist brought with him to England as samples, fleeces shorn from the sheep imported from the Cape of Good Hope, fleeces shorn from their progeny bred in New South Wales, and fleeces shorn from sheep of mixed breed, whose dams bore nothing but hair or coarse wool. When these samples were shown to the most eminent manufacturers and merchants concerned in the woollen trade, they all concurred in opinion that the worst specimens of the mixed breed would be valuable here, and that the specimens of the finest kind bred in New South Wales were much superior to the wool of the original sheep imported from the Cape of Good Hope, and that they were equal to the very best we ever receive from Spain; indeed some of the manufacturers declared the wool to be superior to Spanish wool in many respects, and that if they could procure a sufficient supply, it would enable them to surpass all other countries in the manufacture of the best woollen cloths. But of these opinions, perhaps, it would be superfluous to say more as the numerous memorials presented to the lords of the treasury from the manufacturers and merchants, must contain more decisive evidence than any other testimony that can be offered upon the subject.

Your lordships' memorialist is entirely convinced, from the number of sheep that have already been bred in New South Wales, and from the improvement which he has witnessed in the quality of the wool, that millions of sheep may be raised in that country, and that in a few years the present stock, by proper attention, may be so increased as to produce a greater quantity of fine wool than we are now obliged to purchase from Spain, and which he has ascertained, by the proposals of some eminent shipowners, may be brought hither from New South Wales at no greater freight than is paid for the freight of cotton wool from the East Indies, namely 3*d.* per lb. in the time of war, and 1½*d.* in peace.

It is impossible any one can feel more anxiety than your lordships' memorialist, not to advance a single assertion that he is not convinced to be correct, and his anxiety extends to a desire of removing every doubt, and of answering every objection that can be urged by a reference to the best evidence the nature of the case will admit. He declares that all the sheep which have been bred in New South Wales have been reared in the woods upon the natural grasses. These grasses are, in all seasons, rich and abundant, and when they become too rank they are burnt off, and are always immediately succeeded by a young and sweeter herbage, which the sheep greedily eat and keep bare. The tracts of land adapted for pasture are so boundless, that no assignable limitation can be set to the number of fine woolled sheep which may be raised in that country, with but little other expense than the hire and food of the shepherds. The native woods, instead of making the grass sour, are generally so open as not to deteriorate its quality; whilst they at the same time afford a salutary shelter from the scorching rays of the sun in summer, and from the chilling cold of the winter. To this the extraordinary softness that the wool is found to possess may be attributed, for perhaps nothing can more contribute to preserve and improve the fineness of wool, than the keeping sheep in a mild and equal temperature, and screening them as much as may be possible against the natural inequalities of the seasons.

To prove these facts, your lordships' memorialist would respectfully entreat to refer to Captain Hunter, the predecessor of Governor King, and to Captain Waterhouse of the royal navy, who was many years in New South Wales. Indeed, your memorialist, solicitous to remove all suspicion of the correctness of his statements, wrote to the latter officer some time ago upon the subject, and he has now the honour to subjoin a copy of his letter, with a copy of Captain Waterhouse's reply; he has also annexed the names and addresses of several respectable officers and gentlemen who have had opportunities to make their own observations upon the pastures in New South Wales, and who have seen how well sheep thrive upon them.

With such a prospect of becoming useful to his country, as the foregoing facts afford, your lordships' memorialist has long entertained an ardent desire to return to New South Wales, and to devote his whole attention to the increase and improvement of his flocks. And having understood that his Majesty's ministers were more disposed to approve of the undertaking being carried on by a company than by an individual, he had the honour to submit a plan for the formation of the company to the right honourable the lords of the treasury. [This company was not formed; it is therefore unnecessary to give Mr. Macarthur's plan.]

Your lordships' memorialist respectfully hopes that the statement he has now given, and the evidence he has referred to in corroboration of it, will remove every doubt; and he persuades himself that under no possible circumstance an attempt to supply this country with fine wool, the production of its own colony, can appear to your lordships impolitic or in any degree hazardous; for, as your memorialist requires no pecuniary aid, the hazard would be all his own: but even for a moment supposing him to be mistaken (which, however, he cannot in justice to himself admit to be possible, founded as his opinions have been upon so many years' successful experience), yet the infant settlements of New South Wales could not derive but great advantage and security from such an abundant supply of animal food as must indisputably be raised.

Your memorialist will no longer trespass upon your lordships' attention than to say, that if your lordships shall be pleased to sanction him in the undertaking, on behalf of a company, he will submit to your lordships' consideration the names of the many respectable persons who have offered their assistance, and declared their willingness to form a company.

But should your lordships more approve making the experiment on a small scale, upon the individual account of your memorialist, he will most cheerfully commence it with an allotment of 10,000 acres of land, and permission to select 30 convicts for shepherds.

Your lordships' memorialist would choose the land 10 miles from any of the settlements where there is cultivation; and he would engage, in return for the indulgence, to supply the public with all the sheep it might be proper to kill, at a stipulated price; by which means your lordships' memorialist humbly presumes the expenses of government in that colony would be very much diminished in a few years.

Great George-street, 4th May, 1804. (signed) John Macarthur.

Proceedings before the privy council, July 1804. At the council chamber, Whitehall, the 6th of July 1804.

Their lordships took into consideration a proposition from Captain Macarthur for encouraging the breed of fine woolled sheep in New South Wales, together with the several papers on the same subject.

Captain Macarthur attended and stated that he had resided in New South Wales 11 years, and held lands there, a very small part only of which lands were in cultivation, and that he pastured the rest with sheep and cattle.

The following questions were then put to Captain Macarthur:—

What is the nature and quality of the land in New South Wales?—Rich and strong, so much so, that we are obliged to burn off the long grass and feed the sheep upon the young grass: there are different sorts of grass, some resembling the couch grass in this country; another sort is a short grass of a succulent nature, proper for feeding sheep.

Suppose those lands on which sheep are now fed were to be turned to the purposes of cultivation, are there other lands further on proper for the feed of sheep?—I think there are, and better calculated for the purpose, and of unbounded extent.

Were there other of the settlers who kept sheep besides yourself?—A considerable number; but I suppose my flock ... unted to one-third of the whole.

Were the sheep belonging to the other settlers of the same quality as yours?—No; I know no other person in the ...ny who has paid any attention to the improvement of the wool.

Of what kind are your sheep, and what is the kind of the sheep of the country?—The sheep I first began to breed ... were of the Bengal race, weighing about 6lbs. per quarter; I improved these by rams of a larger breed, obtained ... a cross between the Cape ewe and some rams of the English breed bearing wool. (The fleeces of the Bengal and Cape ...p approach more nearly to hair than to wool.) I cannot ascertain the particular breed of the rams. I afterwards ...ined a number of ewes of the Cape breed, and these I continued to cross with rams bearing wool; by this means I ...ined, what I conceived to be, a fine breed of sheep. In the year 1797 I procured three rams and five ewes of the ...nish or Merino race; I bred as many of this pure breed as possible, and crossed all the other ewes bearing coarse ...l, or being of the hairy sort, with rams of this Spanish breed. The sheep in the colony are mostly of the hairy and ...se woolled sort. I conceive that there exists a sort of prejudice in the colony in favour of the sheep bearing inferior ...l, founded on an opinion that the carcasses of such sheep are the most profitable.

What do you conceive to be the best mode of encouragement to be held out to the settlers, with a view to promote ... breed of fine woolled sheep?—To feed the inhabitants on mutton rather than on provisions sent from this country, ... to give a small additional price on the carcasses of sheep of the pure Spanish breed, and grants of lands to those who ... inclined to engage in the breeding of fine woolled sheep.

Captain Macarthur stated that his sheep weighed about 16lbs. per quarter, and that he thought each sheep required ... acre of land to keep it. He also stated that no grants have hitherto been made to any individual of greater extent ...n 1200 acres; these grants are given in perpetuity. Captain Macarthur possesses about 4000 acres, part of which was ...chased from a former proprietor; he is preparing shortly to return to New South Wales in any event, as a civil ...ler in the colony.

Being asked as to the number of settlers in the colony, supposes them to amount to about 1000.

Are there any animals in New South Wales destructive to the sheep?—None, unless the native dog, which is an ...mal somewhat between a fox and a wolf; there are not many of them, and they are so timid in their nature that ...y will not approach the sheep by day. Captain Macarthur was in the habit of housing his sheep every night by reason ...he wetness of the climate at certain periods of the year; each of his flocks have a yard and a shed.

Do the natives mix much with the settlers?—They come among the settlers familiarly, but have no fixed abode, and ...e upon what they can find for themselves.

Captain Macarthur being asked, whether in case it should be found objectionable to recommend the making a specific ...unt of land to him, any other measures could be taken for effectually encouraging the breed of fine woolled sheep?— ...plied, he is so convinced of the advantage which would result to the country, that he should most cheerfully ...ceed in the business upon receiving a conditional grant of land, until government shall be satisfied of the importance ... the measure.

If the object should not be found to answer the expectations of government, such grant to be resumable; but, in ...t event, Captain Macarthur expressed a hope that he should be indemnified for the expenses he must unavoidably ...ur in fencing, &c., which he calculated would not exceed the sum of 1000*l*.

Governor Hunter attending, was called in, and examined; as follows:

You have been governor of New South Wales?—I have.

How long is it since you returned?—About three years.

Is there a considerable quantity of grass ground in New South Wales, in common and unemployed?—There is a very ...nsiderable quantity of pasture land, both clear of wood and covered with grass fit for cattle and for sheep. The quality of ...e grass appears to be excellent, as the hay made of it is preferred by strange cattle to that of their native soil.

Is the grass of a coarse or fine pile?—Some coarse, but a great deal of fine pile; it grows very luxuriantly, and is some...nes three feet high.

Is not the climate favourable to agriculture and for the breed of cattle?—The latitude is 34°, and it is a very fine climate.

Is it not subject to great rains?—There are no periodical rains; the climate is variable, and the pasture is good the ...hole year.

Did you pay attention to the nature of the sheep during your residence there, and particularly to the wool?—The first ...ock was from Bengal and from the Cape of Good Hope, with a few English sheep; their wool was hairy, but the fleeces ...om the cross breed soon improved and became very good: cloth was made of it, which was very fit for the clothing of the ...nvicts.

Were there any Spanish sheep?—Two officers whom I sent to the Cape of Good Hope had an opportunity of making ...ere a purchase of some Spanish sheep, which had belonged to Colonel Gordon, a Dutch officer well known; and since ...eir introduction into New South Wales, the wool improved very much.

The convicts have been fed by government hitherto on salt provisions and the grain of the country; but a supply of ...rovisions from this or any foreign country will not long be necessary, as the colony will produce enough for its own sup...ort. The price of wheat was 10*s*. per bushel, as established by governor Philip, and this price procured a good supply.

Do you know Captain Macarthur, who has been in that country?—I do. He has the largest stock of sheep in that ...ountry, and has been very industrious in improving his flock and the breed of cattle; and with care and attention, I am of ...inion that a great quantity of fine wool may be produced. I have no doubt that any offer he may make will be worth ...ttending to.

Do you apprehend that there would be any great objection to the making grants of lands to persons disposed to attend ...o and increase their flocks of sheep and cattle?—There is so much land that I cannot conceive there can be any objection ...o such grants. I made some grants larger than usual upon applications of that nature, and for that purpose.

Are the rains so violent as to injure the sheep?—I have known it rain violently for a week. We always housed our ...heep. Captain Macarthur made an experiment of keeping his sheep out, but lost a good many by it.

The 14th July, 1804.

The Lords of the committee having resumed the consideration of the several papers relative to the breed of fine woolled sheep, &c. in New South Wales, and of the examination thereon of Captain Macarthur, John Hunter, Esq., formerly governor of New South Wales, and John Prinsep, Esq., a merchant of the city of London, from whom a proposition was some time since received, and has undergone some consideration, relative to opening a regular trade with Port Jackson, their lordships were pleased to order that a copy of the memorial presented by Captain Macarthur, and of a proposal submitted by him to the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury for establishing a company to encourage the increase of fine woolled sheep in New South Wales, be transmitted to Edward Cooke, Esq., for the information of Lord Camden, with a letter stating that their lordships are of opinion, from the evidence in the papers relating to Captain Macarthur's petition, from the opinion of the manufacturers of cloth, stated in their memorials, and from the examination of the gentlemen before mentioned, that it is probable wool of very fine quality, suited to the manufacture of fine cloth, may be produced in New South Wales, and brought to this country at a price which the manufacturers can afford to give for that material.

That their lordships also conceive, that without more knowledge than they now possess of the nature and state of the colony, and without full communication with the governor of the settlement, inconvenience might arise from recommending an unconditional grant of lands to Mr. Macarthur, or to a joint company, or to any individual, as such grant might retard or prevent the other inhabitants of New South Wales from turning their attention to the growth and improvement of fine wool, or perhaps, in other repects, counteract the improvement of the colony.

That the lords of the committee, however, are of opinion that encouragement ought to be held out to the inhabitants of New South Wales to keep a breed of sheep with fine wool, and to improve its quality as much as possible.

That the Committee are inclined to recommend that Mr. Macarthur's plan should be referred to the governor of New South Wales, with instructions to give every encouragement to the growth of fine wool, and to report his opinion on the

petition of Mr. Macarthur, and on the plan of a joint company; and that he should be further directed to state also in what manner he conceives the growth of fine wool can best be encouraged, together with the hopes he may entertain that a supply of that article can be afforded from New South Wales, and to what extent such supply is likely to be obtained, and in what space of time.

That the lords of the committee think it right to observe that a conditional grant of lands of a reasonable extent may be, perhaps, with safety granted to Mr. Macarthur for the pasturage of sheep only, or to other persons, provided a power be reserved in such grant to resume the same at any future period, on giving other land further distant from the cultivated land of the colony (with reasonable indemnification for expenses incurred in fencing, &c.,) and that such conditional grant would not cramp the cultivation of the colony, or be attended with bad effects in any manner at present apparent to the lords of the committee.

That in addition to these encouragements, it occurs to their Lordships that the governor should be directed to give mutton for the food of the convicts rather than to feed them on salted provisions; and that it might equally tend to encourage the breed of sheep with fine wool, if it were recommended to the governor to purchase only that description of sheep for that purpose, or at least to give a preference to sheep of that description over any other kind, and to give an advanced price for the sheep with fine wool. That many other ways may, however, occur to the governor, from his local knowledge, of promoting an object so important to this country; and that he should be directed to state the same to Lord Camden.

That from the information obtained from the fleeces brought from the settlement in question, and from the description given of the climate of the colony, the lords of the committee are led to imagine and entertain hopes that wool of a fine quality may be produced in this colony; and that as wool of such fine quality is much wanted and desired by the manufacturers of cloth in England, it being mostly drawn at this time from a country influenced, if not dependent on France, their lordships entertain no doubt that it is well deserving the attention of his Majesty's government to encourage the production of fine wool in the colony of New South Wales.

Z.—STATE PAPERS.

Extract of a Letter from Governor Philips, Botany Bay, to the Right Hon. Lord Sydney, dated Sidney Cove, 1[illegible] February, 1790.

[The following extracts from State Papers will convey a knowledge of the early condition of the now flourishing settlement in Australia.]

I had the honour of informing your lordship, that a settlement was intended to be made at a place I named Rose-hill. At the head of this harbour there is a creek, which at half flood has water for large boats to go three miles up; and one mile higher the water is fresh and the soil good,—a very industrious man, whom I brought from England, is employed there at present, and has under his direction a hundred convicts who work in clearing and cultivating the ground. A barn, granary, and other necessary buildings are erected, and 27 acres in corn promise a good crop. The soil is good, and the country for 20 miles to the westward, which is as far as I have examined, lies well for cultivation; but even there the labour of clearing the ground is very great, and I have seen none that can be cultivated without cutting down the timber, except some few particular spots, which from their situation, lying at a distance from either of the harbours, can be of no advantage to us at present; and I presume, the meadows mentioned in Captain Cook's voyage were seen from the high ground above Botany Bay, and from whence they appear well to the eye, but when examined, are found to be marshes, the draining of which would be a work of time, and not to be attempted by the first settlers.

The captain's guard, which until lately did duty at Rose-hill, is now reduced to a lieutenant and twelve privates, and intended merely as a guard to the store which contains the provisions, and which is in the redoubt; for I am now satisfied there is nothing to be apprehended from the natives, and the little attention which had been desired of the officers, more than what was immediately garrison duty, when at Rose-hill, is now no longer required.

At Sydney Cove all the officers are in good huts, and the men in barracks, and although many unforeseen difficulties have been met with, I believe there is not an individual, from the governor to the private soldier, whose situation is not more eligible at this time than he had any reason to expect it could be in the course of three years station; and it is the same with the convicts, and those who have been any ways industrious, have vegetables in plenty. The buildings now carrying on are of brick and stone. The house intended for myself was to consist of only three rooms, but having a good foundation has been enlarged, contains six rooms, and is so well built, that I presume it will stand for a great number of years.

The stores have been lately over-run with rats, and they are equally numerous in the gardens, where they do considerable damage: and as the loss in the stores could only be known by removing all the provisions, that work was ordered to be done, and many casks of flower and rice were found to be damaged, or totally destroyed. The loss in these two articles by the rats, since landing, has been more than twelve thousand weight.

Vegetables and provisions having been frequently stolen in the night from the convicts and others, twelve convicts were chosen as a night watch, and they have actually answered the end proposed, no robbery having been committed for several months, and the convicts in general have behaved better than I ever expected. Only two convicts have suffered death in the last year. Four were executed the first year.

As near two years have now passed since we first landed in this country, some judgment may be formed of the climate, and I believe a finer or more healthy one is not to be found in any part of the world. Of 1030 people who were landed, many of whom were worn out by old age, the scurvy and various disorders; only 27 have died in 21 months, and by the surgeon's returns it appears, that 26 of those died from disorders of long standing, and which, it is more than probable, would have carried them off much sooner in England. Fifty-nine children have been born in the above time.

In December, the corn at Rose-hill was got in; the corn was exceedingly good; about 200 bushels of wheat, and about 60 of barley, with a small quantity of flax, Indian corn, and oats; all of which is preserved for seed. Here I beg leave to observe to your lordship, that if settlers are sent out, and the convicts divided amongst them, this settlement will very shortly maintain itself, but without which, this country cannot be cultivated to any advantage. At present, I have only one person (who has about a hundred convicts under his direction) who is employed in cultivating the ground for the public benefit, and he has returned the quantity of corn above mentioned into the public store; the officers have not raised sufficient to support the little stock they have. Some ground I have had in cultivation will return 40 bushels of wheat into store, so that the produce of the labour of the convicts employed in cultivation has been short of what might have been expected, and which I take the liberty of pointing out to your lordship, in this place, to show as fully as possible, the state of this colony, and the necessity of convicts being employed by them who have an interest in their labour. The giving convicts to the officers has been hitherto necessary, but it is attended with many inconveniences, for which the advantages arising to the officers do not make amends; it will therefore be discontinued after this detachment is relieved unless particularly directed. The numbers employed in cultivation will, of course, be increased, as the necessary buildings are finished.

In November, the Supply sailed for Norfolk island with some convicts, and returned after being absent six weeks; all the people in that island were well, and their crops, after all they had suffered from rats, birds, and a worm, which had done them considerable damage, so good, that they had grain sufficient for six month's bread for every one upon the island, reserving sufficient for their next year's crops.

Early in January, 1790, the Supply again sailed for Norfolk island with more convicts, and in her passage left a small party on Lord Howe island to hunt for turtle; but in fifteen days three only were taken. No great advantages will at present accrue from thence. The island has fresh water, but no anchoring ground.

Since the deaths mentioned in a former part of this letter, one woman has suffered for robbery, five children have died, and twenty-eight children been born.

Extract of a Letter from Governor Philips to the Right Hon. Lord Sydney, dated Botany Bay, 13th February, 1790.

In order to get a knowledge of the country round the settlement, frequent excursions have been made since the ships sailed in November, 1788, soon after which I went to Botany Bay, and the five days spent in that harbour confirmed me in the opinion I had first formed of it; that it afforded no eligible situation for fixing the settlement, and was a bad harbour, not affording good security for ships against the easterly winds, which frequently blow very hard in the winter, and which has been further proved by Captain Hunter and the first Lieutenant of the Sirius, who went there to survey the Bay.

After having been several times with the boats to Broken Bay, in order to examine the different branches in that harbour, a river was found, but the want of provisions obliged us to return without being able to trace it to its source, which has since been done; and in the 16 days we were then out, all those branches which had any depth of water were traced as far as the boats could proceed.

The breadth of this river, named the Hawkesbury, is from 300 to 800 feet, and it appears from the soundings we had, to be navigable for the largest merchant ships to the foot of Richmond-hill; but as the water near the head of the river sometimes rises after very heavy rains 30 feet above its common level, it would not be safe for ships to go so far up; but 15 or 20 miles below Richmond-hill they would lie in fresh water, and perfectly safe. I speak of Richmond-hill, as being the head of the river, it there growing very shallow and dividing into two branches.

The high rocky country which forms Broken Bay, is lost as you proceed up the Hawkesbury, and the banks of the river are there covered with timber, the soil a rich light mould, and, judging from the little we saw of the country, I should suppose it good land to a very considerable extent; the other branches of fresh water are shoals, but probably run many miles further into the country than we could trace them in our boats. On these rivers we saw great numbers of wild ducks and some black swans; and on the banks of the Hawkesbury, several decoys were set by the natives to catch quails.

Richmond-hill (near the foot of which a fall of water prevented our proceeding further with the boats) is the southern extremity of a range of hills, which running to the northward, most probably join the mountains which lie nearly parallel to the coast, from 50 to 60 miles inland. The soil of Richmond-hill is good, and it lies well for cultivation. Our prospect from the hill was very extensive from the southward and eastward, and the country appearing from the height at which we were, a level covered with timber. There is a flat of six or seven miles between Richmond-hill and a break in the mountains, which separates Lansdown and Carmarthen-hills, and in this flat I suppose the Hawkesbury continues its course, but which could not be seen for the timber, that with very few exceptions covers the country wherever the soil is good. The great advantages of so noble a river when a settlement can be made on its banks will be obvious to your Lordship.

The settlement made at Port Jackson, near the head of the harbour (Rose-hill), very fully answers my expectations: the soil is exceeding good, lies well for cultivation, and is well watered. Six miles to the southward there is a small fresh river, and twenty to the southward there is a more considerable river, the source of which I suppose to be at the foot of the mountain. The banks of this river, which most probably empties itself into the Hawkesbury, are high, the soil a good light mould, and covered with trees; the wood of some of the trees is very light, they are about the size of large walnut trees, which they resemble; they shed their leaves and bear a small fruit, which is said to be very wholesome. This river likewise rises 30 feet above its common level; it is, as far as I have seen it, from 300 to 400 feet in breadth, I named it the Nepean, and its source will be traced in the course of the winter. From its banks I hope to reach the mountains, which has been attempted by a party who crossed the river, but after the 1st day's journey they met with such a constant succession of deep ravines, the sides to which were frequently inaccessible, that they returned, not having been able to proceed above 15 miles in five days; when they turned back they supposed themselves to be 12 miles from the foot of the mountains.

As the land for several miles to the southward, and 20 miles to the westward of Rose-hill, that is, to the banks of the Nepean, is as fine land for tillage as most in England (some few particular spots excepted, the soil of which is poor, and bears a very small proportion to the good land), I propose that tract of land for those settlers who may be sent out, and though they will be placed at some distance from each other for the convenience of water, from one to three or four miles, they will have nothing to apprehend from the natives, who avoid those parts we most frequent, and always retire at the sight of two or three people who are armed.

As the labour of clearing the ground of timber will be great, I think each settler should not have less than twenty men on his own farm, which I suppose to be from 500 to 1000 acres. It will be necessary to give that number of convicts to those settlers who come out, and to support them for two years from the public stores; in that time, if they are at all industrious, they will be in a situation to support themselves, and I do not think they would be able to do it in less time. At the expiration of the two years, they may return half the convicts they have been allowed, and want no further assistance from Government.

It may be necessary to grant land to officers and soldiers, who, becoming settlers, will of course be entitled to every indulgence; but few of the officers now here have reaped any good advantage from being allowed convicts, and it is attended with unavoidable inconvenience from the convicts being left so much to themselves, and from their mixing with the soldiers. It may be found more to the advantage of the Crown, and the officers likewise, if officers on duty in this settlement were allowed a certain quantity of grain to support their live stock until they have a market to go to; and I make no doubt but that in the third year from the time settlers arrive, there will be a market, well supplied with grain, poultry, hogs, and goats, of all which there has been a great increase, but killed from wanting corn to support them; and the natives so frequently setting fire to the country, which they do to catch the opossum, flying squirrel, and other animals, has prevented swine from being turned out, as was intended.

If this plan of distributing among the settlers those convicts who are not immediately necessary for carrying on the public works is approved of, and which I suppose will, as appearing to me most likely to render this settlement independent for the necessaries of life in the shortest time possible, there are many regulations which will of course take place.

A A.—CHARTER OF JUSTICE—NEW SOUTH WALES, 13th of October, 1823.

George the Fourth, by the grace of God, of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas by an Act passed in the fourth year of our reign, intituled "An Act to provide until the 1st day of July, 1827, and until the end of the next Session of Parliament, for the better Administration of Justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and for the more effectual government thereof, and for other purposes relating thereto," it was enacted that it should be lawful for us, our heirs, or successors, by charters or letters-patent under the great seal of our united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to erect and establish courts of judicature in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land respectively, which should be styled "The Supreme Court of New South Wales," and "The Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land; and that each of such courts respectively should be holden by one judge or chief justice, and should have such ministerial or other officers as should be necessary for the administration of justice in the said courts respectively, and for the execution of the judgments, decrees, orders, and process thereof; and it was enacted that the said judges should from time to time be appointed by us, our heirs, and successors, and that the said ministerial and other officers of the said courts respectively should from time to time be appointed to and removed from their respective offices in such manner as we, our heirs, and successors should by such charters or letters-patent as aforesaid direct; and that the said judges should be respectively entitled to receive such reasonable salaries as we, our heirs, and successors should approve and direct, which salaries should be in lieu of all fees or other

emoluments whatsoever: Now know ye, that we, upon full consideration of the premises, and of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have, in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament, thought fit to grant, direct, ordain, and appoint, and by these presents do accordingly for us, our heirs, and successors grant, direct, ordain, and appoint that there shall be within that part of our colony of New South Wales situate in the island of New Holland, a court which shall be called a supreme court of New South Wales; and we do hereby create, direct, and constitute the said supreme court of New South Wales to be a court of record; and we do further will, ordain, and appoint that the said supreme court of New South Wales shall consist of and be holden by and before one judge, who shall be and be called the chief justice of the supreme court of New South Wales, which chief justice shall be a barrister in England or Ireland of not less than five years standing, to be named and appointed from time to time by us, our heirs, and successors, by letters-patent under our and their great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: and such chief justice shall hold his office during the pleasure of us, our heirs, and successors, and not otherwise: And we do hereby give and grant to our said chief justice rank and precedence above and before all our subjects whomsoever within the colony of New South Wales aforesaid, and the islands, territories and places dependent thereupon, excepting the governor or acting governor for the time being of the said colony, and excepting all such persons as by law or usage take place in England before our chief justice of our court of king's bench: And we do further grant, ordain, and appoint that the said supreme court of New South Wales shall have and use, as occasion may require, a seal bearing a device and impression of our royal arms within an exergue or label surrounding the same, with this impression, "The Seal of the Supreme Court of New South Wales;" and we do hereby grant, ordain, and appoint that the said seal shall be delivered to and kept in the custody of the said chief justice: And we do further grant, ordain, and declare that the said chief justice, so long as he shall hold his office, shall be entitled to have and receive a salary of £2000 sterling by the year; and our governor or acting governor for the time being of the said colony is hereby directed and required to cause such salary to be paid to the said chief justice by four quarterly payments, at the four most usual days of payment in the year, in bills of exchange to be drawn by such governor or acting governor as aforesaid, on the lords commissioners of our treasury in England, payable to or to the order of such chief justice, and which bills shall, by our said governor or acting governor, be accordingly delivered to the said chief justice: And we do further grant, ordain, and declare that the said salary shall commence and take place in respect to any person who shall be resident in Great Britain or Ireland at the time of his appointment, upon and from the day on which any such person shall thereupon embark or depart from Great Britain or Ireland for New South Wales, to take upon him the execution of the said office; and that the salary of any such chief justice who shall at the time of his appointment be resident in New South Wales aforesaid, shall commence and take place from and after his taking upon him the execution of such his office: and that such salary shall be in lieu of all fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, and advantages whatsoever, and that no fee of office, perquisite, emolument, or advantage whatsoever, other than and except the said salary, shall be accepted, received, or taken by such chief justice in any manner or on any account or pretence whatsoever: provided nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for the said chief justice to occupy and inhabit any official house or residence within the said colony of New South Wales which hath been or may hereafter be provided for his residence and occupation, without paying to us, our heirs, and successors any rent for the same, and without being obliged to repair, uphold, or maintain any such house or official residence at his own costs and charges: and we do further grant, appoint, and declare that no chief justice of the said supreme court of New South Wales shall be capable of accepting, taking, or performing any other office or place of profit or emolument, on pain that the acceptance of any such other office or place as aforesaid, shall be and be deemed in law *de facto* an avoidance of his office of chief justice, and the salary thereof shall cease and be deemed to have ceased accordingly from the time of such acceptance of any such other office or place: and we do hereby constitute and appoint our trusty and well-beloved Francis Frobes, esquire, to be the first chief justice of the said supreme court of New South Wales, the said Francis Forbes being a barrister in England of five years' standing and upwards: and we do hereby ordain, appoint, and declare that there shall be and belong to the said court the following officers, that is to say, a registrar, a prothonotary, a master and keeper of records, and such and so many officers as to the chief justice of the said court for the time being shall from time to time appear to be necessary for the administration of justice, and the due execution of all the powers and authorities which are granted and committed to the said court by these our letters-patent: provided nevertheless, that no new office shall be created in the said court, unless the governor or acting governor for the time being of our said colony shall first signify his approbation thereof to our said chief justice for the time being, in writing, under the hand of such governor or acting governor as aforesaid: and we do further ordain and direct that all persons who shall and may be appointed to the several offices of master, registrar, prothonotary or keeper of records of the said supreme court of New South Wales, or to any offices in the said court, whereof the duties shall correspond to those performed by the master, registrar, prothonotary, or keeper of records of any or either of our courts of record at Westminster, shall be so appointed by us, our heirs, and successors, by warrant under our or their royal sign manual; and that all persons who shall and may be appointed to any other office within the said supreme court of New South Wales, shall be so appointed by the chief justice for the time being of the said court. And we do further direct and appoint that the several officers of the said court so to be appointed as aforesaid by us, our heirs, and successors, shall hold their respective offices during our and their pleasure; and that the several officers of the said court so to be appointed as aforesaid by the chief justice thereof, be subject to be removed by the said court from their offices therein upon reasonable cause: and we do hereby authorize and empower the said supreme court of New South Wales to approve, admit, and enrol such and so many persons having been admitted barristers at law or advocates, in Great Britain or Ireland, or having been admitted writers, attornies, or solicitors in one of our courts at Westminster, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or having been admitted as proctors in any ecclesiastical court in England, to act as well in the character of barristers and advocates, as of proctors, attornies, and

solicitors in the said court; and which persons, so approved, admitted, and enrolled as aforesaid, shall be and are hereby authorized to appear and plead and act for the suitors of the said court, subject always to be removed by the said court from their station therein, upon reasonable cause; and we do declare that no person or persons whatsoever shall be allowed to appear and plead, or act in the said supreme court of New South Wales, for and on behalf of such suitors, or any of them: provided always, and we do ordain and declare that in case there shall not be a sufficient number of such barristers-at-law, advocates, writers, attornies, solicitors, and proctors within the said colony, competent and willing to appear and act for the suitors of the said court, then and in that case the said supreme court of New South Wales shall and is hereby authorized to admit so many other fit and proper persons to appear and act as barristers, advocates, proctors, attornies, and solicitors, as may be necessary, according to such general rules and qualifications as the said court shall for that purpose make and establish: provided that the said court shall not admit any person to act in any or either of the characters aforesaid, who hath been by due course of law convicted of any crime, which, according to any law now in force in England would disqualify him from appearing and acting in any of our courts of record at Westminster. And we do hereby ordain and declare that the governor or acting governor for the time being at the said colony of New South Wales shall yearly, on the first Monday in the month of January in each year, by warrant under his hand and seal, nominate and appoint some fit and proper person to act as and be the sheriff for our said colony of New South Wales and its dependencies, other than and except the island of Van Diemen's Land, for the year ensuing, which sheriff when appointed shall, as soon as conveniently may be, and before he shall enter upon his said office, take an oath faithfully to execute his office, and the oath of allegiance, before the governor or acting governor, who are hereby authorized to administer the same; and such sheriff shall continue in such his office during the space of one whole year, to be computed from the said first Monday in the month of January, and until another shall be appointed and sworn into the said office; and in case such sheriff shall die in his office, or depart from our said colony of New South Wales, then another person shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the death or departure of such sheriff, be in like manner appointed and sworn in as aforesaid, and shall continue in his office for the remainder of the year, and until another sheriff shall be duly appointed and sworn into the said office: and we do further order, direct, and appoint that the said sheriff and his successors shall by themselves, or their sufficient deputies to be by them appointed and duly authorized under their respective hands and seals, and for whom he and they shall be responsible during his or their continuance in such office, execute, and the said sheriff and his said deputies are hereby authorized to execute all the writs, summonses, rules, orders, warrants, commands, and process of the said supreme court of New South Wales, and make return of the same, together with the manner of the execution thereof, to the supreme court of New South Wales, and to receive and detain in prison all such persons as shall be committed to the custody of such sheriff by the said supreme court of New South Wales, or by the chief justice of the said court: and we do further authorize our governor or acting governor for the time being of the said colony of New South Wales, to re-appoint the same person to fill the office of sheriff from year to year, if it shall appear to our said governor or acting governor expedient so to do; so nevertheless as that such appointment shall be annually renewed and be not ever made for more than one year: provided nevertheless, and we do hereby require our said governor or acting governor of our said colony, in the selection of any person or persons to fill the said office of sheriff of New South Wales, to conform himself to such directions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by us, our heirs and successors, through one of our or their principal secretaries of state: and we do further direct, ordain, and appoint, that whenever the said Supreme Court of New South Wales shall direct or award any process against the said sheriff, or award any process in any cause, matter, or thing wherein the said sheriff, on account of his being related to the parties or any of them, or by reason of any good cause of challenge which would be allowed against any sheriff in England, cannot or ought not by law to execute the same, in every such case the said Supreme Court of New South Wales shall name and appoint some other fit person to execute and return the same, and the said process shall be directed to the person so to be named for that purpose, and the cause of such special proceedings shall be suggested and entered on the records of the said court: provided always and we do hereby ordain and declare, that the said supreme court of New South Wales shall fix certain limits beyond which the said sheriff shall not be compelled or compellable to go in person, or by his officers or deputies, for the execution of any process of the said court; and when the process of the said court shall be to be executed in any place or places beyond the limits so to be fixed, we grant, ordain, and direct that the said supreme court of New South Wales shall, upon motion, direct by what person or persons, and in what manner such process shall be executed, and the terms and conditions which the party at whose instance the same shall be issued shall enter into, in order to prevent any improper use or abuse of the process of the said court, and the said sheriff shall and he is hereby required to grant his special warrant or deputation to such person or persons as the said court shall direct for the execution of such process; and in that case we direct and declare that the said sheriff, his executor, and administrators, shall not be responsible or liable for any act to be done in or in any way respecting the execution of such process, under and by virtue of such special warrant, and that any person or persons being aggrieved under or by pretence of such special warrant, shall and may seek their remedy under any security which may have been directed to be taken upon the occasion, and which the said court is hereby authorized to direct to be taken. And whereas in the said act of parliament it is enacted, that the said courts shall have cognizance of all pleas, civil, criminal or mixed, and the jurisdiction of the said courts in all such cases is thereby settled and ascertained; and it is thereby enacted, that the said courts shall be courts of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and shall have full power and authority to administer and execute within New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land and the dependencies thereof, such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and authority as shall be committed to the said supreme courts by our charters and letters-patent: now we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, grant, ordain, establish and appoint, that the said supreme court of New South Wales shall be a court of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, with full power to grant probates, under the

seal of the said court, of the last wills and testaments of all or any of the inhabitants of that part of the said colony and its dependencies situate in the island of New Holland, and of all other persons who shall die and leave personal effects within that part of the said colony, and to commit letters of administration under the seal of the said court of the goods, chattels, credits, and all other effects whatsoever of the persons aforesaid who shall die intestate, or who shall not have named an executor resident within that part of the said colony and its dependencies; or where the executor being duly cited shall not appear and sue forth such probate, annexing the will to the said letters of administration, when such person shall have left a will without naming any executor or any person for executor, who shall then be alive and resident within that part of the said colony and its dependencies, and who being duly cited thereunto will appear and sue forth a probate thereof, and to sequester the goods and chattels, credits and other effects whatsoever of such persons so dying, in cases allowed by law, as the same is and may be now used in the diocese of London; and to demand, require, take, hear, examine, and allow, and, if occasion require, to disallow and reject, the accounts of them in such manner and form as is now used or may be used in the said diocese of London, and to do all other things whatsoever needful and necesssary in that behalf: provided always, and we do hereby authorize and require the said court in such cases as aforesaid where letters of administration shall be committed with the will annexed, for want of an executor applying in due time to sue forth the probate, to reserve in such letters of administration full power and authority to revoke the same, and to grant probate of the said will to such executor whenever he shall duly appear and sue forth the same. And we do hereby further authorize and require the said supreme court of New South Wales to grant and commit such letters of administration to any one or more of the lawful next of kin of such person so dying as aforesaid, and being then resident within the jurisdiction of the said court, and being of the age of twenty-one years, and in case no such person shall then be residing within the jurisdiction of the said court, or being duly cited shall not appear and pray the same, to the registrar of the said court, or to such person or persons, whether creditor or creditors or not of the deceased person, as the court shall see fit: provided always, that probates of wills and letters of administration to be granted by the said court, shall be limited to such money, goods, chattels and effects as the deceased person shall be entitled to within that part of the said colony situate within the island of New Holland: and we do hereby further enjoin and require that every person to whom such letters of administration shall be committed, shall before the granting thereof give sufficient security by bond, to be entered into to us, our heirs and successors, for the payment of a competent sum of money, with one, two or more able sureties, respect being had to the sum therein to be contained, and in the ability of the sureties, to the value of the estate, credits and effects of the deceased, which bond shall be deposited in the said court among the records thereof and there safely kept, and a copy thereof shall also be recorded among the proceedings of the said court; and the condition of the said bond shall be to the following effect:—"That if the above bounded administrator of the goods, chattels and effects of the deceased do make or cause to be made a true and perfect inventory of all and singular the goods, credits and effects of the said deceased, which have or shall come to the hands, possession or knowledge of him the said administrator, or to the hands or possession of any other person or persons for him; and the same so made do exhibit or cause to be exhibited into the said supreme court of New South Wales, at or before a day therein to be specified, and the same goods, chattels, credits and effects, and all other the goods, chattels, credits and effects of the deceased at the time of his death, or which at any time afterwards shall come to the hands or possession of such administrator, or to the hands or possession of any other person or persons for him, shall well and truly administer according to law, and further shall make or cause to be made a true and just account of his said administration at or before a time therein to be specified, and afterwards from time to time as he, she or they shall be lawfully required, and all the rest and residue of the said goods, chattels, credits and effects shall be found from time to time remaining upon the said administration accounts, the same being first examined and allowed of by the said supreme court of New South Wales, shall and do pay and dispose of in a due course of administration, or in such manner as the said court shall direct, then this obligation to be void and of none effect, or else to be and remain in full force and virtue;" and in case it shall be necessary to put the said bond in suit, for the sake of obtaining the effect thereof for the benefit of such person or persons as shall appear to the said court to be interested therein, such person or persons from time to time to give satisfactory security for paying all such costs as shall arise from the said suit or any part thereof, such person or persons shall by order of the said court be allowed to sue the same in the name of the attorney-general for the time being of the said colony, and the said bond shall not be sued in any other manner; and we do hereby authorize and empower the said court to order that the said bond shall be put in suit in the name of the said attorney-general. And we do further will, order and require, that the said court shall affix certain periods when all persons to whom probates of wills and letters of administration shall be granted by the said court, shall from time to time, until the effects of the deceased person shall be fully administered, pass their accounts relating thereto before the said court; and in case the effects of the deceased shall not be fully administered within the time for that purpose to be fixed by the said court, then, or at any earlier time, if the said court shall see fit so to direct, the person or persons to whom such probate or administration shall be granted, shall pay, deposit and dispose of the balance of money belonging to the estate of the deceased then in his, her or their hands, and all money which shall afterwards come into his, her or their hands, and also all precious stones, jewels, bonds, bills, and securities belonging to the estate of the deceased, in such manner and unto such person as the said court shall direct for safe custody; and we require that the said court shall from time to time make such order as shall be just for the due administration of such assets and for the payment or remittance thereof or any part thereof, as occasion shall require, to or for the use of any person or persons, whether resident or not resident in the said colony and its dependencies, who may be entitled thereto or any part thereof as creditors, legatees or next of kin, or by any other right or title whatsoever. And we further order and direct, that it shall be lawful for the said court to allow to any executor or administrator of the effects of any deceased person (except as herein mentioned) such commission or per centage out of their assets as shall be just and reasonable for their pains and trouble therein: Provided always, that no

allowance whatever shall be made for the pains and trouble of any executor or administrator who shall neglect to pass his accounts at such time or to dispose of any money, goods, chattels or securities with which he shall be chargeable, in such manner as in pursuance of any general or special rule or order of the said court shall be requisite; and moreover every such executor or administrator so neglecting to pass his accounts, or to dispose of any such money, goods, chattels or securities with which he shall be chargeable, shall be charged with interest at the rate then current within the said colony and its dependencies for such sum and sums of money as from time to time shall have been in his hands, whether he shall or shall not make interest thereof. And we do hereby authorize the said supreme court of New South Wales to appoint guardians and keepers of infants and their estates according to the order and course observed in that part of our United Kingdom called England, and also guardians and keepers of the persons and estates of natural fools, and of such as are or shall be deprived of their understanding or reason by the act of God, so as to be unable to govern themselves and their estates, which we hereby authorize and empower the said court to inquire, hear and determine, by inspection of the person, or such other ways and means by which the truth may be best discovered and known. And whereas it is by the said act enacted, "that it shall and may be lawful for us by our said charters or letters-patent respectively to allow any person or persons feeling aggrieved by any judgment, decree, order or sentence of the court of appeals of the colony of New South Wales, to appeal therefrom to us in our privy council, in such manner, within such time, and under and subject to such rules, regulations and limitations as we by any such charters or letters-patent respectively should appoint and prescribe: Now we do hereby direct, establish and ordain, that any person or persons may appeal to us, our heirs and successors, in our or their privy council in such manner, within such time, and under and subject to such rules, regulations and limitations as are hereinafter mentioned, (that is to say,) in case any such judgment, decree, order, or sentence shall be given or pronounced for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of 2,000*l.* sterling, or in case such judgment, decree, order, or sentence shall involve directly or indirectly any claim, demand or question to or respecting property or any civil right, amounting to or of the value of 2,000*l.* sterling, or in case the said court of appeals should by any such judgment, decree, order or sentence reverse, alter or vary any judgment, decree, order or sentence of the said supreme court of New South Wales, the person or persons feeling aggrieved by any such judgment, decree, order or sentence of the said court of appeals, may, within fourteen days next after the same shall have been pronounced, made or given, apply to the said court of appeals by petition for leave to appeal therefrom to us, our heirs and successors, in our or their privy council; and in case such leave to appeal shall be prayed by the party or parties who is or are directed to pay any sum of money, or perform any duty, the said court of appeals shall and is hereby empowered either to direct that the judgment, decree, order or sentence appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof shall be suspended pending the said appeal, as to the said court may appear to be most consistent with real and substantial justice; and in case the said court of appeal shall direct such judgment, decree, order or sentence to be carried into execution, the person or persons in whose favour the same shall be given, shall, before the execution thereof, enter into good and sufficient security, to be approved by the said court of appeals, for the due performance of such judgment or order as we, our heirs and successors, shall think fit to make thereupon; or in case the said court of appeals shall direct the execution of any such judgment, decree, order or sentence to be suspended pending the appeal, the person or persons against whom the same shall have been given, shall in like manner and before any order for the suspension of any such execution is made, enter into good and sufficient security to the said court of appeals for the due performance of such judgment or order as we, our heirs or successors, shall think fit to make thereupon; and in all cases we will and require that security shall also be given by the party or parties appellant to the satisfaction of the said court of appeals, for the prosecution of the appeal and for the payment of all such costs as may be awarded by us, our heirs and successors, to the party or parties respondent; and if such last-mentioned security shall be entered into within three months from the date of such petition for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the said court of appeals shall allow the appeal, and the party or parties appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his, her or their appeal to us, our heirs and successors, in our or their Privy Council in such manner and under such rules as are observed in appeals made to us from our plantations or colonies: and we do hereby reserve to ourself, our heirs and successors, in our or their Privy Council, full power and authority, upon the humble petition, at any time, of any person or persons aggrieved by any judgment or determination of the said court of appeals, to refuse or admit his, her or their appeal therefrom, upon such terms and upon such limitations, restrictions and regulations as we or they shall think fit, and to reverse, correct or vary such judgment or determination as to us or them shall seem meet: and it is our further will and pleasure, that in all cases of appeal allowed by the said court of appeals, or by us, our heirs or successors, the said court of appeals shall certify and transmit to us, our heirs or successors, in our or their Privy Council, a true and exact copy of all evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees and orders had or made in such causes appealed from, so far as the same have relation to the matter of appeal, such copies to be certified under the seal of the said court. And we do further direct and ordain, that the said supreme court of New South Wales shall in all cases of appeal to us, our heirs or successors, conform to and execute, or cause to be executed, such judgments and orders as we shall think fit to make in the premises, in such manner as any original judgment, decree, or decretal order, or other order or rule by the said supreme court of New South Wales, should or might have been executed: and we do hereby strictly charge and command all governors, commanders, magistrates, ministers, civil and military, and all our liege subjects within and belonging to the said colony, that in the execution of the several powers, jurisdictions and authorities hereby granted, made, given or created, they be aiding and assisting, and obedient in all things, as they will answer the contrary at their peril: Provided always, that nothing in these presents contained, or any act which shall be done under the authority thereof, shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent us, our heirs and successors, to repeal these presents or any part thereof, or to make such further or other provision by letters-patent for the administration of justice, civil and cri-

minal, within the said colony and the places now or at any time hereafter to be annexed thereto, as to us our heirs and successors, shall seem fit, in as full and ample a manner as if these presents had not been made, these presents or anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. In witness, &c., the 13th day of October.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

Examined with the Record in the Petty Bag Office in the Court of Chancery, the 22d day of April 1834.

J. Bentall.

B B.—AUSTRAL-ASIA BANK CHARTER.

Extract from Patent Roll of the Fifth year of the Reign of King William the Fourth.

WILLIAM the FOURTH, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come greeting:

Whereas by a certain indenture or deed of settlement, bearing date on or about the 2d day of June now last past, and made or expressed to be made between the several persons whose names are thereunto subscribed, and whose seals are thereunto affixed except the several persons parties thereto of the second and third parts, of the first part; the Right Honourable Henry Ellis, Sir Andrew Pellet Green, and Jacob Montefiore, esquire, of the second part; and Richard Norman, Edward Barnard, and John Studholm Brownrigg, esquires, of the third part; It is witnessed, that in pursuance of the proposed agreement therein recited, and for the purpose of establishing such society or co-partnership as therein mentioned, each of the said several persons parties thereto of the first and second parts, did severally, for himself and herself respectively, for his and her respective heirs, executors, and administrators, covenant with the said Richard Norman, Edward Barnard, and John Studholm Brownrigg, their executors and administrators; and each of them the said Richard Norman, Edward Barnard, and John Studholm Brownrigg, did severally, for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, covenant with the said Henry Ellis, Sir Andrew Pellet Green, and Jacob Montefiore, their executors and administrators, that the several persons parties to the said deed of settlement (all of whom were thereinafter distinguished by the general title of proprietors), and the several other persons who should become proprietors, as thereinafter mentioned, should, whilst holding any share or shares in the capital of the society or co-partnership, be and continue, until the same should be dissolved under the provisions in that behalf thereinafter contained, a society and co-partnership by and under the name, style, or firm of the "Bank of Austral-asia:" That the capital of the society or co-partnership should consist of the sum of 200,000*l.* of lawful money of Great Britain, to be contributed in 5,000 shares of 40*l.* each, and of such further sum or sums of money as might thereafter be raised by the sale or creation of new shares, under the power for that purpose thereinafter contained: That the sum of 30*l.*, remaining to be paid upon each share, beyond the sum of 10*l.* paid upon each share, by the holder thereof at or before the time of his or her executing the said deed of settlement, or such deed of covenant acceding thereto as thereinafter mentioned, should be paid by six several instalments of the respective amounts, and on or at the several days or times next thereinafter mentioned; viz. the sum of 7*l.* on the 2d day of September next ensuing the date of the said deed of settlement; the sum of 6*l.* on the 2d day of December next ensuing the date of the said deed of settlement; the sum of [illegible] on the 2d day of March, which would be in the year 1835; the sum of 4*l.* on the 2d day of June, which would be in the year 1835; the sum of 5*l.* on the 2d day of September, which would be in the year 1835; and the remaining sum of 5*l.* on the 2d day of December, which would be in the year 1835: That as between the proprietors themselves for the time being, and as between the respective real and personal representatives, all the funds and property of the society or co-partnership and the share and shares of each proprietor in the capital of the society or co-partnership, should be considered as personal estate, and be transmissible as such: That the object and business of the said society or co-partnership should be to establish banks of issue and deposit, and branches or agencies of such banks, in any cities, towns, and places within the colonies or settlements of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and any other of the colonies or settlements in Austral-asia, and to carry on the business of bankers in such cities, towns, and places, and for that purpose to make and issue bank-notes and bills payable on demand, or otherwise, and to borrow, owe, or take up any sum or sums of money on the same, or on receipts, bills, promissory notes, or other obligations; also to lend money on cash accounts, bills of exchange, or letters of credit, or on personal security, or on pledges of any kind whatsoever, of any goods, wares, merchandize, or other effects whatsoever; also to keep the money or cash of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate whatsoever; and also to deal in money, or in notes, bills, or other securities for money, and generally to transact all such other business as it was, or should, or might at any time thereafter be lawful for establishments for carrying on banking in all its branches, or dealing in money, or in notes, bills, or other securities for money, to do or transact, and as from time to time should be found, or be deemed or adjudged by the directors for the time being of the said society or co-partnership to be best adapted to the habits, want, and occasions of the several persons engaged or interested in the trade, commerce, and agriculture with and in the said several colonies or settlements, and to the nature of their business, transactions, and speculations: That the affairs and concerns of the said society or partnership shall be conducted and managed under, and subject to, the several rules, regulations, clauses, and agreements thereinafter contained; and by the said deed of settlement it was, amongst other things, agreed, that the said Right Honourable Henry Ellis, Sir Andrew Pellet Green, Jacob Montefiore, Richard Norman, Edward Barnard, and John Studholm Brownrigg, and Edward Blunt, esquires, Oliver Farrer, Charles Barry Baldwin, John Wright, Samuel Eustace Magan, and William Sargent, esquires (all of whom were parties to the said deed of settlement, and each of them was a holder, in his own right, of 20 shares or upwards in the capital of the society or co-partnership), should be, and they were thereby appointed, the first and present directors of the said society or co-partnership; and in the said deed of settlement are contained (amongst others) clauses or provisions enabling the court of directors, in the event and in the manner, and subject to the regulations therein mentioned, to extend or increase the capital of the said society or co-partnership, by creating and disposing of new shares in the manner therein mentioned; and also a clause or provision that it should be lawful for the court of directors, at any time or times thereafter, at the expense of the society or co-partnership, to apply for and endeavour to obtain one or more Act or Acts of Parliament, or one or more charter or charters of incorporation, for better enabling them to carry into effect all or any of the objects of, or contemplated by, the said deed of settlement, to endure for such period or periods, and to be under and subject to such rules, regulations, restrictions, and limitations to be made, ordained, and imposed in and by such Act or Acts of Parliament, and charter or charters respectively, as the court of directors might, from time to time, in their uncontrolled discretion, think it prudent or advisable to accept, although and notwithstanding some of such rules, regulations, restrictions, and limitations. might alter, vary, or annul, or otherwise interfere with any of the rules, regulations, clauses, and agreements thereinbefore contained for the conduct and management of the said society or co-partnership; and also from time to time, at the like expense, to apply for and endeavour to obtain any renewal or renewals of such Act or Acts of Parliament, or charter or charters of incorporation, or any amendment or amendments thereof, or to apply for and endeavour to obtain any new or additional Act or Acts of Parliament, or charter or charters of incorporation, or the extension of any powers or privileges granted by any then existing act or charter, as the court of directors should in their uncontrolled discretion think fit or advisable; and it was, by the said indenture, declared, that every proprietor of the said co-partnership, his or her heirs, executors, and administrators, as between him, her, and them, and all or any of the other proprietors of the said co-partnership, and their respective heirs, executors, and administrators, should be answerable for or in respect of the calls, debts, losses, and demands of or upon the said co-partnership, in proportion to his or her share and interest for the time being in the funds or property of the co-partnership, but not further or otherwise: And whereas, for the better accomplishing and carrying into effect the objects and purposes of the said society or co-partnership, the directors above named have humbly besought us to grant to them, and to the several other proprietors of shares in the capital of the said society or co-partnership for the time being, our royal charter of incorporation, which we are minded to do, under the conditions, and subject to the restrictions, regulations, and provisions hereinafter contained: Now know ye, that as well upon the prayer of the said directors, as also of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given, granted, made, ordained, constituted, declared, and appointed,

and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, Do give, grant, make, ordain, constitute, declare, and appoint, that the said Henry Ellis, Sir Andrew Pellet Green, Jacob Montefiore, Richard Norman, Edward Barnard, John Studholm Brownrigg, Edward Blunt, Oliver Farrer, Charles Barry Baldwin, John Wright, Samuel Eustace Magan, and William Sargent, together with such and so many other person or persons as have already become, or at any time or times hereafter shall or may, in the manner provided by the said deed of settlement of the 2d day of June now last past, become a proprietor or proprietors of any share or shares of or in the capital for the time being of the said society or co-partnership, shall be one body politic and corporate, in name and in deed, by the name of "The Bank of Austral-asia," and by that name shall and may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all courts, whether of law or equity, and shall have perpetual succession, with a common seal, which may by them be altered, varied, and changed at their pleasure: And we do declare, that the said corporation is established for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking in any British settlements that have been already formed, or which may be formed, in any part of the territories commonly called New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, and the smaller islands adjacent thereto, situate between the 110th and the 155th degrees of longitude, east of Greenwich, and between the 10th and 45th degrees of south latitude, or in any dependencies on the respective governments of those settlements, but subject nevertheless to the conditions, restrictions, regulations, and provisions hereinafter contained: And we do further ordain and declare, that the capital or joint stock for the time being of the said corporation, and the several shares therein, and the profits and advantages to be derived therefrom, shall be and be deemed personal estate, and be transmissible accordingly, subject to the regulations of the said deed of settlement: And we do will and declare, that it shall not be lawful to and for the said corporation to commence or carry on the said business of banking under or by virtue of these presents, until the whole of the said capital of 200,000*l*. shall have been subscribed, and a moiety (at the least) of such sum of 200,000*l*. shall have been actually paid up: And further, we do will and declare, that unless the whole of the said capital shall have been subscribed within the space of 18 months, to commence and be computed from the day of the date of these presents, and unless the whole of the said sum of 200,000*l*., except any part thereof not exceeding 5,000*l*., shall have been actually paid up within the space of two years, to be computed as aforesaid, and unless the residue of the said capital (if any) remaining unpaid at the end of two years, shall have been actually paid up within the space of six calendar months next after the expiration of the said term of two years, then, and in any such case, it shall be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, at any time thereafter, by a warrant under our royal sign manual, to declare that these presents shall be absolutely void: And we do further declare and ordain, that it shall be lawful for the said corporation, for and during the term of 21 years, to commence from the 1st day of January, 1836, if the whole of the said capital shall then have been subscribed for, and a moiety thereof paid as aforesaid, but not otherwise, to make, issue, and circulate, at and from any city, town, and place in which they may have opened or established any bank, branch, or establishment under or by virtue of these presents, any bank-notes or bills for 1*l*., 2*l*., or 5*l*. sterling each, or for any greater sum than 5*l*. sterling each, but not for any fractional part of a pound; and from time to time, during the said term of 21 years, to re-issue any such notes or bills when and so often as they shall think fit, all which notes and bills shall be liable to and chargeable with such stamp duties (if any) as are or shall be payable by the laws of the colony in which the same respectively shall be so made and issued: Provided always, and we do hereby ordain and declare, that all such notes and bills shall bear date at the city, town, or place at and from which the same respectively shall be made and issued, and that the same respectively shall in all cases be made payable in specie to the bearer on demand; and when made and is ued at and from any branch bank or establishment, not being the principal establishment of the said corporation at the seat of government of any of the said colonies or settlements, the same notes and bills shall be made payable, as well at the principal banking establishment of the said corporation in the colony or settlement within which such notes and bills shall be made and issued, as at the particular branch bank or establishment at and from which the same shall be made and issued as aforesaid: But we do further will and declare, that no branch bank or establishment (other than and except the principal banking establishment of the said corporation at the seat of government of any of the said colonies or settlements) shall be liable to be called upon to pay any notes or bills of the said corporation, other than and except such as shall have been originally made and issued at and from such particular branch bank or establishment; and also, that none of the principal banking establishments of the said corporation in any one of the said colonies or settlements, shall be liable to be called upon to pay any notes or bills which may have been made or issued by the said corporation in any other colony or settlement: Provided always, and we do hereby ordain and declare, that the total amount of the debts, engagements, and liabilities of the said corporation upon or in respect of any such notes or bills as aforesaid, or otherwise, shall not in any case exceed the amount of their deposits in specie and Government notes, or Government bills, or notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, which may have from time to time been lodged and deposited with the said corporation, and three times the amount of the capital of the said corporation which for the time being shall have been actually paid up: Provided also, that if at any time or times there shall be a suspension of payment in specie, on demand, of any of the notes of bills of the said corporation at any bank, branch, or agency at which the same are hereinbefore required to be made payable, we do further ordain and declare, that from and after the commencement, and during the continuance of, any such suspension of payments as aforesaid, in any one of the colonies or settlements aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the said corporation to make any fresh issues of notes within such colony or settlement: Provided always, and we do hereby ordain and declare, that from and after the expiration of the said term of 21 years, it shall not be lawful for the said corporation at any time thereafter to make, issue, or re-issue, at or from any town or place, any bank-notes, or bills, or any other instrument in the nature of a bank-note or bill, and whether payable to bearer or order, or otherwise: And we do further ordain and declare, that it shall be lawful for the said corporation, notwithstanding the Statutes of Mortmain, or any other statutes or laws to the contrary, to purchase, take, hold, and enjoy, to them and their successors, as well in England as in the said colonies or settlements of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and any other colonies or settlements in Austral-asia, such houses, offices, buildings, lands, and other hereditaments as shall or may be thought necessary or proper for the purposes of managing, conducting, and carrying on the affairs, concerns, and business of the said corporation, but not for any other purposes, and to sell, convey, and dispose of the same, when not wanted for the purpose of the said business: And we do hereby grant unto all and every person and persons, and bodies politic or corporate, who are or shall be otherwise competent, our special licence and authority to grant, sell, alien, and convey in mortmain, unto and to the use of the said corporation, and their successors, any such houses, offices, lands, and other hereditaments whatsoever, as aforesaid, accordingly: And we do hereby further ordain and declare, that when and so soon as the said capital shares have been so subscribed, and a moiety of the said capital of 200,000*l*. shall have been actually paid up, subject as aforesaid (but not before), it shall be lawful for the said corporation, subject to all the restrictions and provisions herein contained, to commence and carry on the business of bankers, by borrowing, owing, or taking up any sum or sums of money on any such notes or bills as aforesaid, or upon receipts, bills of exchange, promissory notes, or other obligations; also by lending money on cash accounts, bills of exchange, or letters of credit, or on personal security; and also by keeping the money or cash of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate whatsoever; and also by dealing in money, and in notes, bills, and other securities for money, and generally by transacting all such other business as it is, or shall, or may at any time or times hereafter be lawful for establishments for carrying on banking in all its branches, or dealing in money, or in notes, bills, or other securities for money, to do or transact; but that it shall not be lawful for the said corporation to advance or lend any money upon the pledge or security of lands, houses, or other real property, nor to advance or lend to any shareholder or proprietor of the said corporation any sum or sums of money on the security of his share or shares; nor to invest, lay out, employ, advance, or embark any part of their capital or funds in the purchase of any lands, houses, or other real or leasehold property whatsoever, save and except such as may be thought necessary or proper for the purpose of managing, conducting, and carrying on the affairs, concerns, and business of the said corporation in England, and in the several colonies and settlements aforesaid respectively, as hereinbefore mentioned and provided, nor of any share or shares in the capital or stock for the time being of the said corporation, nor in any trading or mercantile speculation or business whatsoever, not usually considered as falling within the ordinary and legitimate purposes and operations of banking establishments; but, nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for the said corporation to take and accept any lands, houses, or other real and personal property, or any share or shares in the capital for the time being of the said corporation, in satisfaction, liquidation, or payment of any debt absolutely and *bona fide* due and owing to the said corporation, and to hold such lands, houses, and other real property and shares respectively, for such reasonable time only as shall be necessary for selling or disposing of, and converting the same into money; and also, that it shall be lawful for the said corporation to sell or otherwise convert into money, any goods,

wares, or merchandize which shall or may be taken by them in satisfaction, liquidation, or payment of any debt, and to sell and convey any lands, houses, and other real property whatsoever, or any shares, goods, wares, or merchandizes which they shall or may have acquired in manner aforesaid: And we do hereby further will and ordain, that the total amount of the bills of exchange or other securities which shall be discounted by the said corporation in any one of the said colonies or settlements, and which shall have been drawn, accepted, or indorsed by any one or more of the directors, local directors, or officers for the time being of the said corporation, shall not exceed in amount one-third of all the bills of exchange and securities which for the time being shall be discounted by the said corporation in the same colony: And we do hereby direct and appoint, and our will is, that it shall be lawful for the court of directors of the said corporation twice in every year, if the state of the affairs of the said corporation will, in their opinion, safely warrant the same, to declare such dividend to and amongst the proprietors of shares in the capital for the time being of the said corporation for the then preceding half-year as shall appear to the said court of directors to be proper; but that no such dividend shall in any case be declared or paid out of the capital for the time being of the said corporation, or otherwise than out of the net gains and profits of the said corporation: And we do further ordain and declare, that it shall be lawful for the said corporation, from time to time to extend or increase their capital for the time being, by the creation and sale of new shares, in the manner specified and set forth in the hereinbefore-recited deed of settlement of the 2d day of June now last past; provided always, that the total amount of all the new shares to be so from time to time created and sold or allotted, shall not altogether exceed the sum of 400,000*l*., and that no such extension or increase of the capital of the said corporation shall be made or take place without the previous sanction and approbation in writing of the Lords Commissioners for the time being of our Treasury, from time to time for that purpose first had and obtained; and that at least half the amount of the increased capital shall be actually paid up before any extension of the dealings of the said corporation, in respect of such new capital, shall be commenced; and until half of such new capital shall be so paid up, the dealings and affairs of the said corporation shall be carried on in all respects as if such extension of capital had not taken place: And we do hereby further will and direct, that the directors or local directors of the said corporation do and shall from time to time appoint, in each of the colonies or settlements aforesaid in which any bank, branch, or establishment shall for the time being have been established, and be carried on by the said corporation, one or more proper person or persons to be the officer or officers for making out, preparing, and verifying such accounts, statements, and abstracts, as are hereinafter required to be made out and prepared and verified: And we do hereby further will, direct, and appoint, that the officer or officers so to be appointed for the purpose, in each of the said colonies or settlements as aforesaid, do and shall at the close of every week prepare and make up a full and correct statement or account in writing, exhibiting and showing therein the amount and nature of the debts, engagements, and liabilities, and of the assets and property, or securities of the said corporation, at the close of such week, within the particular colony or settlement for which such officer or officers shall have been so appointed as aforesaid, under the following heads or items: viz. on one side, bills of the said corporation in circulation, not bearing interest; notes of the said corporation in circulation, not bearing interest; bills and notes of the said corporation in circulation, bearing interest; balances due to other banks; cash deposited with the said corporation, including all sums due from them, and not bearing interest (the bills and notes of the said corporation in circulation, and balances due from them to other banks, excepted); cash deposited with the said corporation, and bearing interest; total amount of the debts, engagements, and liabilities of the said corporation within the said colony or settlement. On the other side, coined gold and silver, and other coined metals, and also gold and silver in bars or bullion, at or in the several banking houses or offices of the different banks, branches, or establishments within the colony or settlement; landed property of the said corporation; notes and bills of other banks; balances due to the said corporation from other banks; amount of all debts due to the said corporation, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting balances due to the said corporation from other banks; total amount of the assets, property, and security of the said corporation within the colony or settlement: and do and shall at the close of each week, or as soon afterwards as a convenient opportunity for so doing shall occur, cause such weekly statement or account to be forwarded to the principal establishment of the said corporation in England: And we do further will and direct, that on the 10th day of April and the 10th day of October in every year, from the commencement of the business of the corporation, the officer or officers so to be appointed for the purpose in each of the said colonies or settlements as aforesaid, do and shall from time to time prepare and make out, from the above-mentioned weekly statements or accounts, in the first instance from the commencement of the said business up to the 10th day of April then next, and afterwards during the then lastly expired half year, a general abstract in writing, exhibiting and showing therein, under the several heads or items above-mentioned or referred to, the average amount of the debts, engagements, and liabilities, and of the assets, property, and securities of the said corporation within such particular colony or settlement during such then lastly expired half year: and we do further will and direct, that the officer or officers to be appointed for the purpose in each of the said colonies or settlements as aforesaid, do and shall from time to time, as soon as each such general half-yearly abstract as aforesaid can be conveniently prepared and made out, submit the same to the governor for the time being of such particular colony or settlement, and also do and shall (if and when required so to do by such governor) verify the same by the oaths or oath of such officers or officer; and the governor for the time being of such particular colony or settlement is hereby directed and required from time to time to cause such general half-yearly abstract to be forthwith inserted, at the expense of the said corporation, in some one or more of the gazettes or newspapers (if any such there be) published within such colony or settlement, for the general information of the inhabitants of such colony or settlement: And we do hereby further will, ordain, and direct, that the court of directors of the said corporation in England, do and shall from time to time, at the expiration of each successive half year, or other first mentioned period, computing as aforesaid (or as soon afterwards as the arrival and receipt from the several colonies or settlements within which they shall for the time being have established, and be carrying on, any bank, branch, or establishment, of such several weekly statements or accounts, and of such general abstract as are hereinbefore respectively required to be made out and forwarded to them as aforesaid will enable them so to do), cause a general statement in writing to be prepared and made out, by proper officers to be appointed for that purpose in England, exhibiting and showing threin, under the several heads or items abovementioned or referred to, the aggregate average amount of the debts, liabilities, and engagements, of the assets, property, and securities of the said corporation, as well in England as in all and every the colonies or settlements aforesaid within which they shall have established, and for the time being be carrying on, any bank, branch, or establishment, or elsewhere, during such then lastly expired half-year: And we do hereby further will, order, and direct, that two copies of each such half yearly general statement as is lastly hereinbefore required to be prepared and made out, shall be authenticated by the signature as well of the chairman for the time being of the court of directors of the said corporation, as also of their principal cashier or accountant in England, and when so authenticated, one of such copies shall be forthwith submitted by the court of directors to the secretary of state for our colonies, and the other copy to the commissioners for the affairs of our treasury; and that the court of directors shall immediately afterwards cause each such general half yearly statement to be published in the London Gazette: And we do hereby also will, order, and direct, that the court of directors of the said corporation do and shall, if and whenever they shall be required so to do, either by the secretary of state for our colonies, or by the commissioners for the affairs of our treasury, produce and submit to him or them, or to such persons or officers as he or they respectively may appoint for that purpose, for his or their inspection and examination, the several colonial weekly statements or accounts aforesaid, from or upon which the general half yearly statement hereinbefore required to be prepared by the court of directors in England, or the several general half yearly abstracts hereinbefore required to be respectively prepared and submitted to the governors of the several colonies or settlements aforesaid respectively shall or may have been respectively prepared: And we do hereby further will and declare, that the several rules, regulations, clauses, and agreements contained in the said indenture or deed of settlement of the 2d day of June now last past, or to be made in pursuance thereof, are and shall be deemed and considered to be the existing bye-laws of the said corporation, save and except in so far as any of them are or may be altered or varied by, or are or may be inconsistent or incompatible with, or repugnant to, any of the provisions of this our charter, or any of the laws or statutes of our realm, but subject nevertheless to be amended, altered, or repealed, either wholly or in part, in like manner as the laws, regulations, and provisions contained in the said indenture or deed of settlement are thereby authorized and directed to be amended, altered, or repealed: But we do hereby expressly declare it to be our royal will and pleasure, that no rule or bye-law shall, on any account or pretence whatsoever, be made by the said corporation, either under or by virtue of the said indenture or deed of settlement, or of this our charter, in opposition to the general

ope or true intent and meaning of this our charter, or any of the laws or statutes of our realm; and that if any such le or bye-law shall be so made, the same shall be absolutely null and void to all intents, effects, constructions, and irposes whatsoever: And we do further will and declare, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if e said corporation shall become insolvent, then, and in that case, all and every the proprietors for the time being of ny interest or share in the capital thereof, shall be individually liable, in their persons and property, to be called upon nder the covenant or agreement in the aforesaid indenture of copartnership, or otherwise to contribute for or towards ie payment, satisfaction, and discharge of the debts, liabilities, and engagements of the said corporation, not only ich part or parts of all and every share or shares held by him, her, or them respectively in the capital of the said corporation as shall not have been theretofore called for and paid up, but also all such further sum of money (not exceeding ie amount of the shares or interest so subscribed for and held by such proprietor or proprietors respectively in the apital of the said corporation) as shall be requisite and necessary to pay, satisfy, and discharge the debts, engagements, and liabilities of the said corporation: And we do hereby further will and ordain, that in the event of the insolvency of the said corporation, the business hereby authorized to be carried on by the said corporation shall, so far as the ame may depend upon or be carried on under or by virtue of the powers and provisions herein given and contained, ease and determine, and their debts, liabilities, and engagements shall be liquidated and discharged, and their assets, roperty, and securities shall be sold or disposed of and converted into money, and the surplus (if any) after providing or the full payment, satisfaction, and discharge of the debts, liabilities, and engagements of the said corporation, shall e divided amongst the proprietors of the said corporation, according and in proportion to the several and respective hares and interests in the capital thereof: And further, we do hereby will and ordain, that in the event of the insolvency of the said corporation, or of any suspension in the payments of the said corporation for the space of 130 days in uccession, or for any number of days (at intervals) which shall amount altogether 130 days within any one year, or f the said corporation shall not well and truly maintain, abide by, perform, and observe all and every the rules, orders, rovisions, and directions herein contained and set forth, then and in any of such cases it shall and may be lawful for is, our heirs and successors, if we or they shall be so minded, by writing under the sign manual, absolutely to revoke ind make void this our royal charter, and every matter and thing herein contained: And we do, for us, our heirs, and successors, grant and declare, that these our letters patent, or the enrolment thereof, shall be in and by all things valid and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same; and shall be recognized as valid and effectual by all our courts and judges in England, and by the respective governors for the time being of our said several colonies or settlements of New South Wales and Van Diemen's land, and of our several other colonies or settlements in Australasia, and all other officers, persons, and bodies politic or corporate, whom it doth or shall or may concern; and that the same shall be taken, construed, and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense, and for the best advantage of the said corporation, as well in our several courts of records in our several colonies and settlements aforesaid, and in England and elsewhere, and notwithstanding any non-recital, mis-recital, uncertainty, or imperfection in these our letters patent: And, lastly, we do hereby require and enjoin the several governors for the time being of our said several colonies and settlements aforesaid respectively, to give full force and effect to these our letters patent, and to be in all things aiding and assisting to the said corporation and their successors. In witness, &c. Witness, &c. the 21st day of May.

By writ of the Privy Seal.

Exd. *L. B. Allen*, Comptroller and Surveyor of the Hanaper.



C C.—AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

This company received a free grant of 1,000,000 acres of land in the territory of New South Wales, and is incorporated by charter: its objects are—

1st. From the growth and export of fine wool, from Merino sheep of the most approved breed.

2nd. The breeding of horses, on an extensive scale, for sale in New South Wales and in India.

3rd. The breeding of cattle and other live stock, the raising of corn, tobacco, &c. for the supply of the residents in the colony, and the manufacture of salt.

4th. The introduction, at a future period, of wine, olive oil, hemp, flax, silk, opium, &c. as articles of export to Great Britain.

On the 31st December, 1836, the total number of sheep belonging to the company were French Merino, 4,940; Saxon Merino, 2866; Anglo Merino, 1552; improved colonial, 27,254:—total of sheep, 36,615: on the 31st December, 1836, there were, sheep, 65,589. Of horses, in 1834, thorough bred and Cleveland, and the produce of those breeds, 197; colonial ditto, 129; Welsh and Timour ponies, and their produce, 58:—total, 384.: in 1836, 453. Of cattle, in 1834, Durham, 23; improved colonial, 867; colonial, 1,305; working oxen, 297:—total 2,803: in 1836, 3,169. The number of acres of land in cultivation and partly cleared in 1839, was 2,000. The people employed were—of free, 60; tickets of leave men, 62; convicts, 343; exclusive of women and children.

In the year 1825, a negociation was concluded with his Majesty's government, by which the mines of coal in New South Wales which had been previously worked by the local government, were transferred to the company, with a grant of 2,000 acres of the coal field.

These mines are situated at Newcastle, about 60 miles to the north of Sydney, at the south entrance of a secure harbour, called Port Hunter, containing a sufficient depth of water for vessels of about 250 tons, and into which the Coal River empties itself. The entrance of these mines is on a considerable elevation above the level of the sea, and the seams of coal are visible on the surface of the cliff, which forms the south headland of the harbour. The country immediately to the south of Port Hunter is an extensive field of coal, of which the strata have been traced for nine

miles, when they bend downwards, and sink below the level of the sea. Between the coal beds, are strata of sandstone and of clay slate, embedded in which there is found abundance of argillaceous iron ore.

The mines are within a short distance of the sea, an inclined plane and level railway leading from the pits' mouth to the wharf; the coal is, therefore shipped with facility.

The works have been completed in a very superior style, and the operations are proceeding in a most satisfactory manner. The sale of coal has been steadily increasing each year since the establishment of the company's works, and the quality continues to improve. The rapid increase of the town of Sydney, the comparative failure of wood for fuel in its neighbourhood, together with the increasing introduction of steam vessels and steam engines, combine to offer the most flattering prospect of adding annually to the company's profits in this important department of their undertaking.

In the year 1836 the sales of coals were as follows:—To his Majesty's Government, 1,703 tons, at 8s., 680*l.*; to the public, 8,103 tons, at 9s., 3,646*l.*; to ditto, 2,841 tons, at 10s., 1,420*l.*; total tons, 12,646: total sum, 5,747*l.*

Abstract of the Australian Agricultural Company's Charter.

The Australian Agricultural Company's charter, bearing date the 1st of October, 1824, is founded on the Act 5 Geo. 4, cap. 86. The charter, after setting forth the objects contemplated in the act, provides:

1. That all grants of land to the company shall be passed under the great seal of the colony, in pursuance of a warrant under the sign manual.

2. That a quit-rent of one and a half per cent. shall be charged on the land, its value being estimated at 1s. 6d. per acre.

3. That no quit-rent shall be charged on the land during the term of five years, such term to be computed from the date of the grant.

4. That the Company shall have the power to redeem their quit-rent, or any part thereof, on the payment of a sum equal to 20 times the value of the quit-rent to be redeemed.

5. That the company shall employ on their lands such a number of convicts as shall at least be equal to the number of free labourers employed, provided the governor shall be able and willing to supply a sufficient number of convicts for that purpose.

6. That the company shall employ one free superintendent to every 50 convicts.

7. That none of the company's land shall be in any way alienated during five years from the date of the grant, under pain of forfeiture of such land.

8. That the company shall have the power of alienating any portion of their land, not exceeding 50,000 acres, after having proved to the local government an expenditure in the improvement of their grant to the amount of 10,000*l.*, and so on in like proportion, and on the same condition, to the extent of one half of their grant; and they shall also have the power of leasing for any period not exceeding 21 years, without any covenant of renewal, portions of their land, not exceeding one moiety of the whole.

9. 10. 11. That the quit-rent chargeable on the company's land shall be paid at intervals of five years; the first payment to be made after the expiration of 10 years from the date of the grant. Provision is also made for the redemption of the quit-rent, by the employment and maintenance of 600 convicts during the greater part of the second period of five years from the date of the grant, of 1,000 convicts during the third period, and of 1,400 convicts during the fourth period.

12. That the whole amount of quit-rent shall be redeemed if within 20 years from the date of the grant, it shall appear that the company have relieved the treasury from a charge equal to 100,000*l.*, to be calculated at the rate of 16*l.* for each convict supported during a year.

[This company is under the secretaryship of Henry Thomas Ebsworth, Esq., to whose exertions the company is much indebted.—R. M. M.]

VAN DIEMEN'S ISLAND.

A.—General Statement of the Inhabitants in His Majesty's Settlements at Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land; as accounted for by the respective Returns transmitted to Head Quarters.—[Parliamentary Papers, 1810.]

Port Dalrymple:—Civil Department Victualled—1 Lieutenant-governor; 1 Assistant-surgeon; 1 Deputy Surveyor of Lands; 1 Deputy Commissary; 2 Superintendents and Storekeepers; 4 Women of the Civil Department; 2 Children of the Civil Department; total of the Civil Department Victualled, 12. Military Department Victualled—1 Captain; 1 Lieutenant; 1 Ensign; 8 Serjeants and Corporals; 2 Drummers and Fifers; 48 Privates; 17 Women; 39 Children above Two Years; total of the Military Department victualled, 117. Free Persons victualled—21 Men; 10 Women; 7 Children above Two years of age; total number of Free Persons victualled, 38. Prisoners victualled from the Public Stores—55 Men; 11 Women; 4 Children above Two years of age; total number of Prisoners victualled, 70. Number of different Rations—143 at Full; 42 at Two-thirds; 52 at Half; total number of full Rations, 197. Total number of Persons victualled from the Stores, 237. People not victualled from the Public Stores—10 Men; 12 Women; total number, 22. Total number of Souls in the Settlement, 259. Week's Provisions in the Public Stores—Beef and Pork, 9½; Wheat, Maize, and Rice, and Sugar as Wheat, 39; Sugar, 27.

Hobart Town:—Civil Department Victualled—1 Lieutenant-governor; 1 Deputy Judge Advocate; 1 Principal Surgeon; 1 Clergyman; 1 Assistant-surgeon; 1 Deputy Surveyor of Lands; 1 Deputy Commissary; 3 Overseers; 5 Superintendents and Storekeepers; 4 Women of the Civil Department; 1 Child above Two years of age; 1 Child under Two years of age; total of the Civil Department victualled, 21. Military Department victualled—2 Lieutenants; 6 Serjeants and Corporals; 2 Drummers and Fifers; 37 Privates, 12 Women; 5 Children above Two years; 14 Children under Two years; total of the Military Department victualled, 78. Free Persons victualled—273 Men; 151 Women; 92 Children above Ten years of age; 74 Children above Two years of age; 70 Children under Two years of age; 37 Orphans; total number of Free Persons victualled, 697. Prisoners victualled from the Public Stores—166 Men; 12 Women; total number of Prisoners victualled, 178. Number of different Rations, 538 at Full; 272 at Two-thirds; 79 at Half; 85 at One-quarter; total number of full Rations, 782. Total number of Persons victualled from the

Stores, 974. People not victualled from the Public Stores—48 Men; 40 Women; total number, 88. Total number of Souls in the Settlement, 1,062. Week's Provisions in the Public Stores—Beef and Pork, 13½; Wheat, Maize, and Rice, and Sugar as Wheat, 7½; Sugar, 24.

Date of the above Returns:—Port Dalrymple, 24 Feb. 1810; Hobart Town, 31 Jan. 1810. Sydney, New South Wales, 30 April 1810. (signed) *L. Macquarrie*, Gov. in Chief, N. S. W.

B.—General Statement of the quantities of Stock, &c. in His Majesty's Settlements at Port Dalrymple and Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land; as accounted for by the respective Returns transmitted to Head Quarters.—[Parliamentary Papers, 1810.]

To the Crown, at Port Dalrymple, 31 December 1809:—Horses—Male, 5; Female, 1. Horned Cattle—Bulls, 159; Cows, 301; Oxen, 118. Sheep—Male, 209; Female, 246. Goats—Male, 161; Female, 39.

To the Crown, at Hobart Town, 31 January 1810:—Horses—Male, 2; Female, 4. Horned Cattle—Bulls, 34; Cows, 500; Oxen, 19. Sheep—Male, 46; Female, 45.

Sydney, New South Wales, 30th April 1810. (signed) *L. Macquarie*, Gov. in Chief, N. S. W.

C.—VAN DIEMEN'S LAND—CHARTER OF JUSTICE. 4th March, 1831.

Extract from Patents of the First Year of the Reign of King William the Fourth.

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas by an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of our royal brother and predecessor, his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act to provide until the first day of July, 1827, and until the end of the next session of parliament, for the better administration of justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and for the more effectual government thereof, and for other purposes relating thereto," it was amongst other things enacted, that it should be lawful for his said late Majesty, his heirs and successors, by charters or letters-patent under the great seal of the United Kingdomof Great Britain and Ireland, to erect and establish courts of judicature in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land respectively, which should be styled "the Supreme Court of New South Wales," and "the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land:" and whereas by letters-patent under the great seal of the United Kingdom aforesaid, bearing date at Westminster on the 13th day of October in the year aforesaid, his said late Majesty, in pursuance and by virtue of the said act of parliament, did grant, direct, ordain and appoint, that there should be within that part of the colony of New South Wales called Van Diemen's Land a court, which should be called "the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land:" and whereas by a certain other act of parliament passed in the ninth year of the reign of his said late Majesty, intituled "an act to provide for the administration of justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and for the more effectual government thereof, and for other purposes relating thereto," it was enacted, that it should be lawful for his said late Majesty, his heirs and successors, by charters or letters-patent under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to erect and establish courts of judicature in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land respectively, which should be styled "the Supreme Court of New South Wales," and "the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land," and that each of such courts respectively should be holden by one or more judge or judges, not exceeding three, and should have such ministerial or other officers as should be necessary for the administration of justice in the said courts respectively, and for the execution of the judgments, decrees, orders and process thereof; and that the said judges should from time to time be appointed by his said late Majesty, his heirs and successors; and that the said ministerial and other officers of the said courts respectively should from time to time be appointed to and removed from their respective offices in such manner as his said late Majesty, his heirs and successors, should by such charters or letters-patent as aforesaid direct: and it was thereby further enacted, that until his said late Majesty should cause such charters or letters-patent to be issued as aforesaid, the Supreme Courts of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land respectively, instituted by his said late Majesty's letters-patent under the great seal, bearing date respectively the 13th day of October, in the fourth year of his said late Majesty's reign, should retain and exercise the several jurisdictions and dowers in such courts vested by his said late Majesty's said last-mentioned letters-patent, so far as the same might not be altered by that act, as fully and effectually as if such courts respectively had been instituted in virtue and in pursuance of the said act: and it was thereby enacted, that the said letters-patent and all orders, acts, matters and things made and done in pursuance of the powers and authorities vested in his said late Majesty in and by the said act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his said late Majesty should be of the same force and effect as if the same had respectively been issued, made, done and performed by virtue and in pursuance of the said act of the ninth year of his said late Majesty's reign: now know ye, that we upon full consideration of the premises, and of our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have, in pursuance of the said act of parliament of the ninth year of the reign of his said late Majesty, thought fit to grant, direct, ordain and appoint, and by these presents do accordingly for us, our heirs and successors, grant, direct, ordain an appoint, that there shall be within our colony of Van Diemen's Land a court, which shall be called "the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land;" and we do hereby create, direct and constitute the said Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land to be a court of record; and we do further will, ordain and appoint, that the said Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land shall consist of and be holden by and before two judges, of whom one shall be and be called the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land, and the other shall be and be called the puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land; and such judges shall respectively be

barristers in England or Ireland of not less than five years standing, to be named and appointed from time to time by us, our heirs and successors, by letters-patent under our or their great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and such judges shall hold their offices during the pleasure of us, our heirs and successors, and not otherwise. And we do further grant, ordain and appoint, that the said Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land shall have and use, as occasion may require, a seal bearing a device and impression of our royal arms within an exergue or label surrounding the same with this inscription, "The Seal of the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land;" and we do hereby grant, ordain and appoint, that the said seal shall be delivered to and kept in the custody of the said chief justice. And we do further grant, appoint and declare, that no judge of the said Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land shall be capable of accepting, taking or performing any other office or place of profit or emolument, on pain that the acceptance of any such other office or place as aforesaid shall be and be deemed in law *de facto* an avoidance of his office of judge, and the salary thereof shall cease and be deemed to have ceased accordingly from the time of such acceptance of any such other office or place. And we do hereby constitute and appoint our trusty and well-beloved John Lewes Pedder, Esquire, to be the first chief justice, and our trusty and well-beloved Alexander M'Duff Baxter, Esquire, to be the first puisne judge of the said Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land, and the said John Lewes Pedder and Alexander M'Duff Baxter being respectively barristers in England of five years standing and upwards. And we do hereby ordain, appoint and declare, that there shall be and belong to the said court the following officers, that is to say, a registrar, and another officer to be called the master and keeper of records, and such and so many other officers as to the chief justice of the said court for the time being shall from time to time appear to be necessary for the administration of justice and the due execution of all the powers and authorities which are granted and committed to the said court by these our letters-patent: provided nevertheless, that no new office shall be created in the said court unless the governor or acting governor for the time being of our said colony shall first signify his approbation thereof to our said chief justice for the time being, in writing under the hand of such governor or acting governor as aforesaid: and we do further ordain and direct that all persons who shall and may be appointed to the several offices of registrar or master and keeper of records of the said Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land, or to any offices in the said court, whereof the duties shall correspond to those performed by the master, regis-gistrar, prothonotary, or keeper of records of any or either of our courts of record at Westminster, shall be so appointed by us, our heirs, and successors, by warrant under our or their royal sign manual; and that all persons who shall or may be appointed to any other office within the said Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land shall be so appointed by the governor for the time being of the said colony. And we do further direct and appoint that the several officers of the said court so to be appointed as aforesaid by us, our heirs and successors, shall hold their respective offices during our and their pleasure: and that the several officers of the said court so to be appointed as aforesaid by the said governor, shall be subject to be removed by the said court from the offices therein upon reasonable cause. And we do hereby authorize and empower the said supreme court of Van Diemen's Land to approve, admit, and enrol such and so many persons, having been admitted barristers at law or advocates in Great Britain or Ireland, or having been admitted writers, attornies, or solicitors in one of our courts at Westminster, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or having been admitted as proctors in any ecclesiastical court in England, to act as well in the character of barristers and advocates, as of proctors, attornies, and solicitors in the said court; and which persons so approved, admitted, and enrolled as aforesaid, shall be and are hereby authorized to appear and plead and act for the suitors of the said court, subject always to be removed by the said court from their station therein, upon reasonable cause; and we do declare that no other person or persons whatsoever shall be allowed to appear and plead, or act in the said supreme court of Van Diemen's Land, for and on behalf of such suitors or any of them: Provided always, and we do ordain and declare that in case there shall not be a sufficient number of such barristers-at-law, advocates, writers, attornies, solicitors, and proctors within the said colony, competent and willing to appear and act for the suitors of the said court, then and in that case the said supreme court of Van Diemen's Land shall and is hereby authorized to admit so many other fit and proper persons to appear and act as barristers, advocates, proctors, attornies, and solicitors, as may be necessary, according to such general rules and qualifications as the said court shall for that purpose make and establish: Provided, that the said court shall not admit any person to act in any or either of the characters aforesaid, who hath been by due course of law convicted of any crime, which, according to any law now in force in England would disqualify him from appearing and acting in any of our courts of record at Westminster. And we do hereby ordain and declare that the governor or acting governor for the time being of the said colony of Van Diemen's Land shall yearly, on the first Monday in the month of January in each year, by warrant under his hand and seal, nominate and appoint some fit and proper person to act as and be the sheriff for our said colony of Van Diemen's land and its dependencies for the year ensuing, which sheriff when appointed shall, as soon as conveniently may be, and before he shall enter upon his said office, take an oath faithfully to execute his office, and the oath of allegiance, before the governor or acting governor, who are hereby auothorized to administer the same; and such sheriff shall continue in such his office during the space of one whole year, to be computed from the said first Monday in the month of January, and until another shall be appointed and sworn into the said office; and in case such sheriff shall die in his office, or depart from our said colony of Van Diemen's Land, then another person shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the death or departure of such sheriff, be in like manner appointed and sworn in as aforesaid, and shall continue in his office for the remainder of the year, and until another sheriff shall be duly appointed and sworn into the said office: And we do further order, direct, and appoint that the said sheriff and his successors shall by themselves, or their sufficient deputies to be by them appointed and duly authorized under their respective hands and seals, and for whom he and they shall be responsible during his or their continuing in such office, execute, and the said sheriff and his said deputies are hereby authorized to execute all the writs summonses, rules, orders, warrants, commands, and processes of the said supreme court of Van Diemen's Land and make return of the same, together with the manner of the execution thereof, to the supreme

court of Van Diemen's Land, and to receive and detain in prison all such persons as shall be committed to the custody of such sheriff by the said supreme court of Van Diemen's Land, or by the chief justice or the puisne judge of the said court: And we do further authorize our governor or acting governor for the time being of the said colony of Van Diemen's Land, to re-appoint the same person to fill the office of sheriff from year to year, if it shall appear to our said governor or acting governor expedient so to do; so nevertheless as that such appointment shall be annually renewed and be not ever made for more than one year: Provided nevertheless, and we do hereby require our said governor or acting governor of our said colony for the time being, in the selection of any person or persons to fill the said office of sheriff of Van Diemen's Land, to conform himself to such directions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by us, our heirs, and successors, through one of our or their principal secretaries of state: And we do further direct, ordain, and appoint, that whenever the said supreme court of Van Diemen's Land shall direct or award any process against the said sheriff, or award any process in any cause, matter, or thing, wherein the said sheriff, on account of his being related to the parties or any of them, or by reason of any good cause of challenge which would be allowed against any sheriff in England, cannot or ought not by law to execute the same, in every such case the said supreme court of Van Diemen's Land shall name and appoint some other fit person to execute and return the same, and the said process shall be directed to the person so to be named for that purpose, and the cause of such special proceedings shall be suggested and entered on the records of the said court: Provided always, and we do hereby ordain and declare, that the said supreme court of Van Diemen's Land shall fix certain limits beyond which the said sheriff shall not be compelled or compellable to go in person, or by his officers or deputies, for the execution of any process of the said court; and when the process of the said court shall be to be executed in any place or places beyond the limits so to be fixed, we grant, ordain, and direct that the said supreme court of Van Diemen's Land shall, upon motion, direct by what person or persons, and in what manner such process shall be executed, and the terms and conditions which the party, at whose instance the same shall be issued, shall enter into, in order to prevent any improper use or abuse of the process of the said court, and the said sheriff shall and he is hereby required to grant his special warrant or deputation to such person or persons as the said court shall direct for the execution of such process; and in that case we direct and declare that the said sheriff, his executors, or administrators, shall not be responsible or liable for any act to be done in or in any way respecting the execution of such process, under and by virtue of such special warrant, and that any person or persons being aggrieved under or by pretence of such special warrant, shall and may seek their remedy under any security which may have been directed to be taken upon the occasion, and which the said court is hereby authorized to direct to be taken. And whereas in the said last mentioned Act of Parliament, it is enacted that the said supreme courts respectively shall be courts of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and shall have full power and authority to administer and execute within New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and the dependencies thereof respectively, such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and authority as shall be committed to the said supreme courts respectively, by our charters or letters-patent: Now we do hereby, for us, our heirs, and successors, grant, ordain, establish, and appoint that the said supreme court of Van Diemen's Land shall be a court of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, with full power to grant probates, under the seal of the said court, of the last wills and testaments of all or any of the inhabitants of the said colony and its dependencies, and of all other persons who shall die and leave personal effects within the said colony and its dependencies and to commit letters of administration, under the seal of the said court, of the goods, chattels, credits, and all other effects whatsoever of the persons aforesaid who shall die intestate, or who shall not have named an executor resident within the said colony and its dependencies, or where the executor, being duly cited, shall not appear and sue forth such probate, annexing the will to the letters of administration, when such persons shall have left a will without naming any executor or any person for executor who shall then be alive and resident within the said colony and its dependencies, and who, being duly cited thereunto, will appear and sue forth probate thereof, and to sequester the goods and chattels, credits, and other effects whatsoever of such persons so dying, in cases allowed by law, as the same is and may be now used in the diocese of London; and to demand, require, take, hear, examine, and allow, and if ocsasion require to disallow and reject, the accounts of them in such manner and form as may be used in the diocese of London, and to do all other things whatsoever needful and necessary in that behalf: Provided always, and we do hereby authorize and require the said court, in such cases as aforesaid, where letters of administration shall be committed with the will annexed, for want of an executor applying in due time to sue forth the probate, to reserve in such letters of administration full power and authority to revoke the same, and to grant probate of the said will to such executor whenever he shall duly appear and sue forth the same: And we do hereby further authorize and require the said supreme court of Van Diemen's Land to grant and commit such letters of administration to any one or more of the lawful next akin of such person so dying as aforesaid, and being then resident within the jurisdiction of the said court, and being of the age of twenty-one years, and in case no such person shall then be residing within the jurisdiction of the said court, or, being duly cited, shall not appear and pray the same, to the registrar of the said court, or to such person or persons, whether creditor or creditors or not of the deceased person, as the court shall see fit: Provided always, that probates of wills and letters of administration to be granted by the said court shall be limited to such money, goods, chattels, and effects as the deceased person shall be entitled to within the said colony and its dependencies: And we do hereby further enjoin and require that every person to whom such letters of administration shall be committed, shall, before the granting thereof, give sufficient security by bond, to be entered into to us, our heirs, and successors, for the payment of a competent sum of money, with one, two, or more able sureties, respect being had in the sum therein to be contained, and in the ability of the sureties, to the value of the estates, credits, and effects of the deceased, which bond shall be deposited in the said court among the records thereof, and there safely kept, and a copy thereof shall be also recorded among the proceedings of the said court; and the condition of the said bond shall be to the following effect: "That if the above-bounded administrator of the goods, chattels, and effects of the deceased do make or cause to be made a true and perfect inventory of all and singular the goods, cre-

dits, and effects of the said deceased which have or shall come to the hands, possession, or knowledge of him the said administrator, or to the hands or possession of any other person or persons for him, and the same so made do exhibit into the said supreme court of Van Diemen's Land at or before a day therein to be specified, and the same goods, chattels, credits, and effects, and all other the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the deceased at the time of his death, or which at any time afterwards shall come to the hands or possession of such adminstrator, or to the hands or possession of any other person or persons for him, shall well and truly administer according to law, and further shall make or cause to be made a true and just account of his said administration at or before a time therein to be specified, and afterwards from time to time as he, she, or they shall be lawfully required, and all the rest and residue of the said goods, chattels, credits, and effects which shall be found from time to time remaining upon the said administration account, the same being first examined and allowed by the said supreme court of Van Diemen's Land, shall and do pay and dispose of in a due course of administration, or in such manner as the said court shall direct, then this obligation to be void and of none effect, or else to be and remain in full force and virtue;" and in case it shall be necessary to put the said bond in suit for the sake of obtaining the effect thereof for the benefit of such person or persons as shall appear to the said court to be interested therein, such person or persons from time to time giving satisfactory security for paying all such costs as shall arise from the said suit, or any part thereof, such person or persons shall, by order of the said court, be allowed to sue the same in the name of the attorney-general for the time being of the said colony, and the said bond shall not be sued in any other manner: And we do hereby authorize and empower the said court to order that the said bond shall be put in suit in the name of the said attorney-general: And we do further will, order and require, that the said court shall fix certain periods when all persons to whom probates of wills and letters of administration shall be granted by the said court, shall from time to time, until the effects of the deceased person shall be fully administered, pass their accounts relating thereto before the said court; and in case the effects of the deceased shall not be fully administered within the time for that purpose to be fixed by the said court, then, or at any earlier time, if the said court shall see fit so to direct, the person or persons to whom such probate or administration shall be granted, shall pay, deposit and dispose of the balance of money belonging to the estate of the deceased then in his, her or their hands, and all money which shall afterwards come into his, her or their hands, and also all precious stones, jewels, bonds, bills, and securities belonging to the estate of the deceased, in such manner and unto such persons as the said court shall direct for safe custody; and we require that the said court shall from time to time make such order as shall be just for the due administration of such assets and for the payment or remittance thereof or any part thereof, as occasion shall require, to or for the use of any person or persons, whether resident or not resident in the said colony and its dependencies, who may be entitled thereto or any part thereof as creditors, legatees or next of kin, or by any other right or title whatsoever. And we further order and direct, that it shall be lawful for the said court to allow to any executor or administrator of the effects of any deceased person (except as herein mentioned) such commission or per centage out of their assets as shall be just and reasonable for their pains and trouble therein: provided always, that no allowance whatever shall be made for the pains and trouble of any executor or administrator who shall neglect to pass his accounts at such time or to dispose of any money, goods, chattels or securities with which he shall be chargeable, in such manner as in pursuance of any general or special rule or order of the said court shall be requisite; and moreover every such executor or administrator so neglecting to pass his accounts, or to dispose of any such money, goods, chattels or securities with which he shall be chargeable, shall be charged with interest at the rate then current within the said colony and its dependencies for such sum and sums of money as from time to time shall have been in his hands, whether he shall or shall not make interest thereof. And we do hereby authorize the said supreme court of Van Diemen's Land to appoint guardians and keepers of infants and their estates according to the order and course observed in that part of our United Kingdom called England, and also guardians and keepers of the persons and estates of natural fools, and of such as are or shall be deprived of their understanding or reason by the act of God, so as to be unable to govern themselves or their estates, which we hereby authorize and empower the said court to inquire [into,] hear and determine, by inspection of the person, or such other ways and means by which the truth may be best discovered and known. And we do hereby direct, establish, and ordain, that any person or persons may appeal to us, our heirs and successors, in our or their privy council, from any judgment, decree, order or sentence of the said supreme court of Van Diemen's Land, in such manner, within such time, and under and subject to such rules, regulations and limitations as are hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, in case any such judgement, decree, order, or sentence shall be given or pronounced for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of £1000 sterling, or in case such judgment, decree, order, or sentence shall involve directly or indirectly any claim, demand or question to or respecting property or any civil right, amounting to or of the value of £1000 sterling, the person or persons feeling aggrieved by any such judgment, decree, order, or sentence, may within 14 days next after the same shall have been pronounced, made or given, apply to the said court by petition for leave to appeal therefrom to us, our heirs and successors, in our or their privy council; and in case such leave to appeal shall be prayed by the party or parties who is or are directed to pay any such [?] sum of money, or perform any duty, the said court shall and is hereby empowered either to direct that the judgment, decree, order or sentence appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof shall be suspended pending the said appeal, as to the said court may appear to be most consistent with real and substantial justice; and in case the said court shall direct such judgment, decree, order or sentence to be carried into execution, the person or persons in whose favour the same shall be given, shall, before the execution thereof, enter into good and sufficient security, to be approved by the said court, for the due performance of such judgment or order as we, our heirs and successors, shall think fit to make thereupon; or in case the said court shall direct the execution of any such judgment, decree, order, or sentence to be suspended pending the appeal, the person or persons against whom the same shall have been given, shall in like manner and

before any order for the suspension of any such execution is made, enter into good and sufficient security to the said court for the due performance of such judgment or order as we, our heirs and successors, shall think fit to make thereupon; and in all cases we will and require that security shall also be given by the party or parties appellant to the satisfaction of the said court for the prosecution of the appeal and for the payment of all such costs as may be awarded by us, our heirs and successors, to the party respondent; and if such last-mentioned security shall be entered into within three months from the date of such petition for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the said court shall allow the appeal, and the party or parties appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his, her or their appeal to us, our heirs and successors, in our or their privy council in such manner and under such rules as are observed in appeals made to us from our plantations or colonies: and we do hereby reserve to ourself, our heirs and successors, in our or their privy council, full power and authority, upon the humble petition, at any time, of any person or persons aggreived by any judgment or determination of the said court, to refuse or admit his, her or their appeal therefrom, upon such terms and upon such limitations, restrictions and regulations as we or they shall think fit, and to reverse, correct or vary such judgment or determination as to us or them shall seem meet: and it is our further will and pleasure, that in all cases of appeal allowed by the said court, or by us, our heirs or successors, the said court shall certify and transmit to us, our heirs, or successors, in our or their privy council, a true and exact copy of all evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees and orders had or made in such cases appealed, so far as the same have relation to the matters of appeal, such copies to be certified under the seal of the said court. And we do further direct and ordain, that the said court shall in all cases of appeal to us, our heirs or successors, conform to and execute, or cause to be executed, such judgments and orders as we shall think fit to make in the premises, in such manner as any original judgment, decree, or decretal order, or other order or rule of the said court of Van Diemen's Land, should or might have been executed: and we do hereby strictly charge and command all governors, commanders, magistrates, ministers, civil and military, and all our liege subjects within and belonging to the said colony, that in the execution of the several powers, jurisdictions and authorities hereby granted, made, given or created, they be aiding and assisting, and obedient in all things, as they will answer the contrary at their peril: provided always, that nothing in these presents contained, or any act which shall be done under the authority thereof, shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent us, our heirs and successors, to repeal these presents or any part thereof, or to make such further or other provision by letters-patent for the administration of justice, civil and criminal, within the said colony and the places now or at any time hereafter to be annexed thereto, as to us, our heirs and successors, shall seem fit, in as full and ample a manner as if these present had not been made, these presents or anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. In witness, &c., the 4th day of March.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

D.—ABSTRACT OF THE VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY'S CHARTER.

The Van Diemen's Land Company's charter, bearing dated the 1st September, 1825, is founded on the Act of the 6 Geo. 4, c. 39.

The charter, after setting forth the objects contemplated in the act, goes on to declare and define the scope of the operations of the company. It empowers the company to expend their capital in the improvements of their lands and the construction of works thereon, and in carrying out emigrants. It conveys the power of "working and raising mines and minerals," subject to such conditions as might be imposed by the government.

The company may make loans on the security of "lands and hereditaments" situated within the colony, to the amount of 50,000*l.* in the whole; a record of each loan to be entered in the supreme court within one month.

They may also make loans to the amount of 20,000*l.* on any "bonds or judgments" (such loans to be subject to the further regulation of the government), provided they do not enter into any banking operations. Loans may be made without restriction to persons settling on their lands for the purpose of improving them.

They may contract for public works to the extent of 50,000*l.* This licence to continue for 10 years only, and be then subject to renewal or otherwise.

They may advance money to the government to the extent of 100,000*l.* on security of any tolls or taxes. This licence also to continue for 10 years only, subject to renewal.

They may advance money on whale or seal fisheries to the amount of 20,000*l.*

They may lay out capital to the extent of 20,000*l.* in the acquirement of "houses, wharfs, and buildings," and capital to the amount of 10,000*l.* in the acquisition of any other description of real property, "lands or hereditaments." Such last-mentioned description of property (not being a house, wharf, or other building) to be only through a license from the governor. The secretary of state may authorize the company to increase such loans and investments of capital, if it shall appear to be for the benefit of the colony to do so.

Provision is then made for regulating the tenure of their grant.

1. The grants to be made under the seal of the colony, in pursuance of warrants under the Royal Sign Manual.
2. A quit-rent to be chargeable of 1½ per cent. on the lands.
3. No quit-rent to be due or payable for five years from the date of the grant.
4. May redeem the quit-rent by payment of 20 times its amount.
5. They shall employ a number of convicts equal to the number of their free labourers, provided the governor should be able and willing to supply such a number.
6. The company to employ one free overseer to every 50 convicts.

7. None of the company's land to be alienated for five years from the date of the grant, under penalty of a forfeiture to the crown.

8. The company have the power of alienating any portion of their land (after such period of five years not exceeding 12,500 acres, after having proved to the local government an expenditure of 2,500*l.*; and so on in like proportion, and on the same conditions, to the extent of one-half their grant. They may also lease for any period not exceeding 21 years any portions of their land, to the extent of one-half their grant.

9, 10, & 11. The quit-rent chargeable on the company's land shall be paid at intervals of five years; the first payment to be made after the expiration of 10 years from the date of the grant. It is also provided that the quit-rent may be redeemed by the employment and maintenance of 150 convicts during the greater part of the second period of five years from the date of the grant, of 250 convicts during the third period, and of 350 during the fourth period.

12. The lands shall be free from quit-rent if, within 20 years from the date of the grant, the company shall make it appear that they have relieved the local treasury from a charge equal to 25,000*l.* by the maintenance of convicts, to be calculated at the rate of 16*l.* for each convict supported during the year.

The capital of the company is fixed at 1,000,000*l.* sterling, to be raised in shares of 100*l.* each.

Then follow various provisions relative to the appointment of the governor, deputy-governor, and the directors; their meetings, &c. &c. &c. [*A letter of Lord Bathurst's, then secretary of state for the colonies, will shew the terms on which government were then disposed to grant the colonial lands to companies established in England.*]

E.—Copy of a Letter from Earl Bathurst to Mr. Edward Curr, Secretary to the proposed Van Diemen's Land Company.

Sir, Downing-street, 15th April, 1825.

Having had under my consideration the letter which on the 22d ultimo you addressed to me on behalf of the merchants and others who have associated themselves together as a company for the cultivation and improvement of waste lands in His Majesty's Island of Van Diemen's Land, I have thought it right in transmitting my answer to your proposals to avail myself of the opportunity this correspondence affords, of stating to you explicitly the terms upon which I am prepared to advise His Majesty to sanction the formation of the projected company.

2. It would be superfluous to state in this place the reasons which have induced me to consider the establishment of a company for the cultivation and improvement of waste lands in more than one of His Majesty's colonies as an undertaking deserving the support of His Majesty's government. It is sufficient to express the conviction of His Majesty's government, that the introduction of capital, judiciously applied, cannot fail to produce the most beneficial results. It must therefore form the essential basis of every such plan, that adequate security should be given that the nominal capital of any company of this description will be really raised and expended in carrying the avowed designs of the subscribers into effect.

3. I must therefore stipulate, on the behalf of His Majesty's government, that before any bill is brought into Parliament for investing the Van Diemen's Land company with the necessary powers, four-fifths, at least, of the capital should be actually subscribed; and I shall expect to receive, on the personal credit of the very respectable gentlemen whose names are placed at the head of the proposed company, an assurance that the subscribers are in general persons of capital and substance adequate to the payment of their subscriptions.

4. I shall further require as a necessary preliminary to the granting of the charter, that the subscribers shall actually pay up and deposit in the hands of the directors five per cent. upon the amount of the capital subscribed, and an additional five per cent. on that amount before the lands to be granted by the Crown are actually delivered into the possession of the company. If, in addition to these securities, it were possible to render the shares of the capital stock of the company inalienable for a few years, I should be much disposed to insist on such a condition. But being, upon full consideration of the subject, persuaded that the number of exceptions to such a rule which must be admitted, combined with the various contrivances which might be devised for eluding its operation, would deprive the rule itself of all practical efficacy, I have decided not to insist upon such a condition. As a substitute for it, however, I shall expect the company to agree to the following regulation: The capital originally subscribed will be divided into shares of 50*l.* each, and the certificates to be delivered to shareholders will be expressed accordingly. But as, in the progress of the undertaking, it may be necessary that additional capital should be raised, it will be provided, that His Majesty's government may authorize the creation of an additional capital, equal in amount to that originally subscribed.

This additional capital will also be divided into shares of 50*l.* each, and the original subscribers will be required to agree, for themselves and their representatives, that each person will accept a number of the second set of shares equal to the number which, at the time of such increase of capital, he may hold in the original shares.

5. Although the sanction of His Majesty's government will thus precede the increase of capital, it is, on the other hand, to be understood that this sanction will not be given unless it shall be applied for in a petition adopted at a general meeting of the subscribers, and unless His Majesty's government shall receive satisfactory proof that a considerable proportion of the original capital has been *bona fide* applied and expended in the prosecution of the undertaking.

6. The capital to be originally subscribed will be 500,000*l.* sterling, and will be divided into ten thousand shares. Each director and auditor of the company will be required to hold fifty shares, as the necessary qualification for his admission and continuance in those offices.

7. It is necessary that the manner in which it shall be lawful for the company to employ this capital should be defined with as much precision as the nature of the subject will admit; for it must be clearly un-

derstood that every intentional deviation from the mode of employment authorized by the terms of the charter, according to their fair and equitable construction, will be deemed a violation of the terms upon which such charter was granted.

8. As soon as the proposed charter of incorporation shall be obtained, and the necessary surveys completed, I shall be ready to advise His Majesty to make to the company a grant of two hundred and fifty thousand acres of land in the island of Van Diemen's Land; and one of the primary objects in which the company will be authorized to expend their capital, will be the clearing, improvement and cultivation of this tract of land. The words "improvement and cultivation" will be understood in a large and liberal sense, as including the formation of roads, drains and bridges; the erection of houses, mills, and other works and machinery necessary or convenient for the occupation or profitable cultivation of the soil; the depasturing of sheep or cattle, and generally such operations of agriculture or pasturage as the exigencies and peculiar situation of settlers in a new country may require.

9. Another mode of employing the capital of the company will consist in the defraying the expenses incident to the emigration of persons proposing to settle upon any part of the company's estates; in which is of course included all charges of freight, outfit, and other expenses incident to the removal of emigrants, and to the settling them on their arrival.

10. With respect to the operations of mining, it may be necessary to remark that the Crown has always reserved to itself, upon the grant of waste lands in the colonies, all mines and minerals beneath the surface. A similar reservation will be made in the grant which may be issued in favour of the proposed company. Permission, however, will be given to the company to accept leases or grants of mines from His Majesty within the island of Van Diemen's Land, and to employ their capital in raising minerals, and in all other expenses ordinarily incident to that operation. It will, however, be clearly understood that the company is not to engage in any mining concerns, except upon such lands as may be expressly demised or granted to them by the Crown for that purpose; and that such grants or leases will prescribe such conditions as may from time to time appear necessary to His Majesty, for preventing the capital of the company being engaged in these undertakings to an unreasonable extent, or in an improvident manner. It is scarcely necessary to add, that it will altogether be optional with the Crown to make or to withhold such grants or leases, and that without an express grant or lease the company will not be at liberty to engage in mining operations, even upon their own lands. The ordinary operations of quarrying, or raising lime, clay, or other materials for buildings, do not fall within the meaning of this prohibitory rule.

11. The employment of the capital of the company in making loans to settlers will be permitted, but this power must not be exercised, except under such restrictions as have appeared to me necessary for preventing the abuses to which such a power, if unrestricted, might obviously lead. First, then, it will be required that all loans of this nature should be matter of public record, and that the whole amount of the money for which the company may at any one time be in advance to settlers shall not exceed 50,000*l*. sterling. Further, the company will be permitted to lend money on mortgage to persons not settled on their own estates, but in such manner as only will give them, in default of payment, the right, not of foreclosure, but of sale; and in every loan made on mortgage, a provision shall be introduced for the repayment of the money borrowed by instalments. In the event of the company bringing the estate of their debtor to a judicial sale, they will not be permitted to become the purchasers of it from the sheriff, for any price greater than the sum which the company may have vested on the mortgage of such estate.

12. The preceding regulations respecting the lending of money on mortgage will not extend to the case of persons effecting settlements on the company's estates. I do not deem it necessary to limit the amount of capital which may be advanced to this class of settlers, or to restrain the company from entering into such contracts with them, as, upon general principles of law, may be made by way of mortgage between any private capitalist and the owners of land.

13. With respect to the employment of the capital of the company on loans to private individuals upon mere personal security, it is requisite to lay down explicitly the distinction which it will be necessary to observe. It cannot be too plainly stated, that transactions in the nature of banking operations cannot be permitted. The company will therefore not be at liberty to lend money at interest to any private person by way of discount upon bills of exchange, promissory notes, or other negotiable securities, which by the custom of trade are transferable by delivery, or by a simple indorsement: still less can they be allowed to open a running account with any private person in the nature of an ordinary banker's account. But they will be permitted so advance money to any private person resident in the island on the security of bonds or judgments, provided that the whole amount of such loans shall not at any one time exceed 20,000*l*. and subject to such regulations as may from time to time be laid down for the prevention of abuses.

14. The employment of a portion of the capital of the company in the accomplishment of public works, will be expressly sanctioned: but here also the permission must be qualified by such limitations as have appeared to be necessary to obviate its possible abuse. In the first place, the company will not be permitted, at any one time, to embark more than 50,000*l*. in the whole, in any undertaking of this nature. At the expiration of ten years from the date of their charter, the power of employing any part of their capital in the execution of public works, will cease, unless his Majesty's government shall, at that period, see fit to continue that power for a further period. And finally, the company will not consider themselves as having any claim to be preferred above private persons in contracts of this nature, unless their proposals should, by the local government, be deemed more advantageous than those of any other candidates.

15. If the governor and legislative council of the colony should, at any time, pass any act for borrowing money for the public service, on the security of tolls, or other public taxes, the company will be permitted, in the event of such acts being confirmed by his Majesty, to become competitors for any such loans, provided that they are never in advance, on that account, in a greater sum than 100,000*l*. at any one time. This power of making loans will, however, expire in ten years from the date of the charter, unless it should be then renewed for a limited period, by the express sanction of his Majesty's government.

16. Whaling and sealing are mentioned in your letter as affording a mode in which the capital of the company might be invested with advantage to the colony. The conduct of a whale fishery, upon an extensive scale, requires so much attention, and so large an expenditure, and involves so much risk, that I cannot deem it right to sanction the diversion of the capital of the company, or the time of its agents, into such a channel. But so far as whaling and sealing, undertaken on the account and risk of others, can be promoted by loans of money to be made by the company, according to the preceding conditions, there will be no objection to that employment of it, to an extent not exceeding 20,000*l.*

17 Having thus defined in general the purposes for which the capital of the company may be employed, I proceed to state the general rule, that it is not to be engaged in any species of trade. Without undertaking to furnish a precise definition of the general term, I would be understood to mean by trade, any transaction in the nature of barter and sale, which might not be fairly and *boná fide* undertaken for the purpose of converting into cash, or remitting to other ports, in the most convenient and economical manner, the produce of the company's lands.

18. The investment of the capital of the company in the purchase of lands in the colony, will not be permitted except in special cases, in which they shall first obtain the licence of the governor, it being understood, that even with his licence, they can never at any one time have invested in the purchase of land more than 10,000*l.*

19. In reference to your request that the company may be at liberty to invest some portion of its capital in the purchase of houses and wharfs in the different townships, I am to apprize you that to the extent of 20,000*l.* such investments will be permitted, and that for that purpose the licence of the local government will not be necessary.

20. As the preceding limitations, with regard to the amount of the capital which the company may embark in the several particular operations above enumerated, may in process of time require revision, a power will be reserved to the crown to authorize by a licence through the secretary of state, any augmentation of such advances which experience may show to be necessary or desirable.

21. With respect to the grant and selection of the lands to be conceded to the company, the following rules will be observed:—

The company will receive their grant in the north-west district of the island, that district being for the present purpose, considered as bounded on the north by Bass's Streights; on the west by the ocean; and on the east and south by lines drawn from either shore, so as to afford the necessary depth of country. Within that district they will be at liberty to select any ungranted lands at their own discretion. These lands must however lie in one continuous and unbroken tract, approximating to the form of a square, as nearly as may be, compatible with preserving a clear and well-defined natural boundary. The whole quantity of useful land, that is of land capable of being used in pasturage or tillage, to be contained in this square, is two hundred and fifty thousand acres. Whatever useless and unprofitable land may be unavoidably included in order to complete the square figure, will be granted to the company gratuitously.

22. The survey and valuation of the land thus to be granted to the company, will be carried into effect by five commissioners, of whom two will be appointed by the crown, and two by the company. The fifth commissioner will be elected by the four thus apppointed. If the majority cannot concur in the election within fourteen days after their own appointment, then at the expiration of that period the governor or officer administering the government of Van Diemen's Land, will, on his Majesty's behalf, nominate a fifth commissioner.

23. In the event of the death, resignation or absence from the colony of any one of the five commissioners before the survey is completed, a successor will be appointed by the surviving or continuing commissioners: and if they cannot concur in electing a successor within fourteen days after the vacancy has occurred, the nomination will be made by the officer administering the government of the island.

24. The remuneration of the commissioners appointed by his Majesty will be provided for and paid by his Majesty; that of the commissioners appointed by the company, will be provided for and paid by them. The remuneration of the fifth commissioner, and the other expenses incident to the commission, will be provided and paid for equally between his Majesty and the company, those expenses being first taxed and allowed by the officer administering the government of the island.

25. The commissioners will make a report in writing to the governor or lieutenant-governor of the result of their survey and valuation, and a report of the majority of their number must be taken as the report of the whole body. In that report, they will state with all possible precision, the exact limits of the grant to be made to the company, especially distinguishing all the natural boundaries; and they will also state the average value per acre of that part of the land which is capable of being employed in pasturage or tillage.

26. So soon as the limits of the intended grant shall be thus ascertained, the officer administering the government of the island will be authorized to issue a grant of it to the company, to be held by them and their successors in free and common soccage. In this grant a quit rent will be charged upon the land, amounting to 30*s.* per annum, upon every hundred pounds of the ascertained value of the land to be comprised in the grant. The quit rent will not become payable until the expiration of five years from the date of the grant. Upon giving six months notice in writing to the local government, the company will be at liberty to redeem the quit rent, or any part of it, by paying into the colonial treasury a sum equal to twenty times the amount of the rent proposed to be extinguished. If the local government should be able and willing to supply the company with a number of convict labourers, not exceeding the number of free labourers employed by them in their grant, the company will accept such convicts and employ and maintain them at their own expense. If within fifteen years from the date of the grant, it shall be made to appear that the company have saved to His Majesty's government, by the maintenance of convicts, the sum of 25,000*l.* sterling, then all the lands contained in such grant will be for ever exonerated from all future quit rents. It will be estimated that His Majesty's government has saved 16*l.* sterling by each convict wholly kept and maintained by the company for one year.

27. In order to carry into full effect the preceding conditions, and to invest the company with all the powers which may be necessary for the accomplishment of their undertaking, I will recommend the necessary measures for obtaining a charter of incorporation under the great seal of the United Kingdom, and for introducing into parliament a bill for granting to the company such necessary powers as it would not be competent to His Majesty, in the exercise of his prerogative to confer.

Edward Curr, Esq. I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
48, Lothbury. (signed) BATHURST.

Van Diemen's Land Company was established by Act 6 Geo. IV., chap. 39, and incorporated by royal charter, 1825. The capital is one million sterling, divided into 10,000 shares of 100*l.* each. The amount paid on each share is £——

The general management of the affairs of the company, in London, is vested in a governor, deputy-governor, 18 directors, three auditors, and the clerk to the company.

The superintendence in the colony devolves upon the chief agent, and the objects are similar to the Australian Company.

The company's grants consist of 180,000 acres on the north-west coast, including three islands off the coast, in climate and soil resembling the west of England, as laid down in the map.

170,000 acres of the interior of the island, in climate and soil resembling the northern counties of England, and the southern counties of Scotland.

The present determination of the directors is to pursue tillage with the view to artificial grasses chiefly at Circular Head, to encourage the increase of the valuable imported flocks of sheep at Woolnorth, to discontinue for the present the attempt to keep sheep at the Hampshire and Surrey Hills, and to convert that district into a cattle estate. The stock, &c. belonging to the company is as follows :—

Number of Inhabitants and Live Stock * on the Van Diemen's Land Company's Establishments in Van Diemen's Land to February 1838.

Establishments.	Men.		Women.		Children		Horses and Fillies.	Cattle and Working Oxen.	Sheep.									
	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.			Description.	Rams.	Wethers.	Ewes.	Lambs.	Merino.	Cotswold and Cheviot.	Leicester and Cross Bread.	Improved &c.	Total.
Circular Head ..	21	55	12	2	15	4	158	282	Merino	110	36	196	293	635				
									Cheviot &c. ..	..	..	54	61	..	115			
									Leicester	8	118	202	241	..	..	569		
									Improved &c.	..	..	297	507	..	..	..	804	
									Total ..	118	154	749	1102	..	..	..	..	2123†
Emu Bay, the Hampshire and Surrey Hills.	9	13	..	..	..	..	24	1120	Cheviot	11	..	134	28	..	173			
									Leicester and Cross-bred	..	3	129	115	..	..	247		
									Merino									
									Total ..	11	3	263	143	..	..	..	..	420‡
Woolnorth and Cape Grim.	8	15	2	..	8	..	4	86	Merino & Saxon	..	44	1788	961	2793				
									Cotswold.. ..									
									Leicester.. ..									
									Improved &c.	..	156	673	310	..	1139			
	38	83	14	2	23	4			Total ..	..	200	2461	1271	..	..	..	..	3932 §
														3428	1427	816	804	
Total ..	121		16		27		186	1488	.. .. ..	129	357	3473	2516	..	..	..	..	6475

* Inhabitants : men, 121 ; women, 16 ; children, 27 ; total, 164. Horses, 186 ; deer, 11 ; total, 197. Cattle : working oxen, 71 ; steers, 97 ; bulls, 26 ; cows, 618 ; heifers, 229 ; calves, 447 ; total, 1,488. Sheep : Merino, 3,428 ; Cotswold and Cheviot, 1,427 ; Leicester and cross bred, 816 ; improved &c., 804 ; total, 6,475. Swine : boars, 4 ; sows, 11 ; pigs, 71 ; total, 86. † (Date of Return) 28th February, 1838. ‡ 31st January, 1838. § 28th February, 1838.

Establishments.	RETURNS OF PRODUCE.								RETURNS OF LAND.										Total.
	Wheat.		Oats Thrashed.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Butter.	Beef.	Mutton.	Oats.	English grasses.	Turnips.	Potatoes.	Cabbages.	Rape.	Plough'd Land.	Fallow.	Garden.	Plantation.	
	Thrashed	Un-thrashed.																	
	bsh.	bsh.	bsh.	Tns.	Tons.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	acrs	acrs	acrs	acrs	acrs	acrs	acrs	acrs	acrs	acrs	acres.
Circular Head ..	304	1796	..	64	..	78	2524	438	..	304½	39	7	1½	..	38	73¾	4	1½	469*
Emu Bay, the Hampshire and Surrey Hills.	..	..	8	..	..	37½	771	..	66	149	21	3	..	..	..	52	..	..	291†
Woolnorth and Cape Grim.	..	..	250	..	Rye Grass Seed. 30	..	..	907	..	67	5	2	..	6	15	12	..	..	107‡
Total ..	304	1796	258	64	30	115½	3295	1345	66	520½	65	12	1½	6	53	137¾	4	1½	867

* (Date of Return) 28th February, 1838. † 31st January, 1338. ‡ 28th February, 1838.

F.—GOVERNMENT. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Order in Council. At the Court at St. James's, the 1st of November, 1830; present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty's Council.—Whereas by a certain act of parliament passed in the tenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, chap. 22, intituled "An act to provide until the 31st day of December, 1834, for the government of his Majesty's settlements in Western Australia, on the western coast of New Holland," it is enacted, "that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by any order or orders to be by him or them made with the advice of his or their privy council, to make, ordain and subject to such conditions and restrictions as to him or them shall seem meet, to authorize and empower any three or more persons resident and being within the said settlements, to make, ordain, and establish all such laws, institutions and ordinances, and to constitute such courts and officers as may be necessary for the peace, order and good government of his Majesty's subjects and others within the said settlements: provided that all such orders in council, and all laws and ordinances so to be made as aforesaid, shall be laid before both houses of parliament as soon as conveniently may be after the making and enactment thereof respectively." His Majesty doth therefore, with the advice of his privy council, and in pursuance and exercise of the authority in him vested by the said act, order, and it is hereby ordered, that the governor for the time being of the said settlements of Western Australia, or the officer administering the government thereof, the senior officer of his Majesty's land forces next in command, the colonial-secretary of the said territory for the time being, the surveyor-general thereof for the time being, and the advocate-general thereof for the time being, so long as they shall respectively be resident in the said settlements, or any three of them, of whom the acting governor to be one, shall have authority and power to make, ordain and establish all such laws and ordinances, and to constitute such courts and officers as may be necessary for the peace, order and good government of his Majesty's subjects and others within the said settlements; which power and authority shall nevertheless be so exercised, subject to the following conditions and restrictions, that is to say, that all such laws and ordinances as aforesaid, shall by the said governor or officer administering the government, be with all convenient expedition transmitted to his Majesty for his approbation or disallowance, through one of his principal secretaries of state; and that the same or any part thereof shall not be in force within the said settlements after his Majesty's disallowance thereof, or any of them, or of any such part thereof, or of any of them as aforesaid, shall be made known therein; and further, that no such law or ordinance shall be made unless the same shall have first been proposed by the said governor or officer administering the government; and further, that in making all such laws and ordinances, the said several persons shall and do conform to all such instructions as his Majesty shall from time to time be pleased to issue for that purpose; and further, that no court of justice be constituted by the several persons aforesaid within the said settlements, except by a law or ordinance to be by them for that purpose made, under and subject to the conditions and restrictions aforesaid. And the Right Honourable Viscount Goderich, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

G.—CHARTER. SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA.

4 & 5 Will. IV. chap. 95.

An Act to empower his Majesty to erect South Australia into a British Province or Provinces, and to provide for the Colonization and Government thereof.—15th August, 1834.

WHEREAS that part of Australia which lies between the meridians of the one hundred and thirty-second and one hundred and forty-first degrees of east longitude, and between the Southern Ocean and twenty six degrees of south latitude, together with the islands adjacent thereto, consists of waste and unoccupied lands which are supposed to be fit for the purposes of colonization: and whereas divers of his Majesty's subjects possessing among them considerable property are desirous to embark for the said part of Australia. and whereas it is highly expedient that his Majesty's said subjects should be enabled to carry their said laudable purpose into effect: and whereas the said persons are desirous that in the said intended colony an uniform system in the mode of disposing of waste lands should be permanently established: be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, with the advice of his privy council, to erect within that part of Australia which lies between the meridians of the one hundred and thirty-second and one hundred and forty-first degrees of east longitude, and between the Southern Ocean and the twenty-six degrees of south latitude, together with all and every the islands adjacent thereto, and the bays and gulfs thereof, with the advice of his privy council, to establish one or more provinces and to fix the respective boundaries of such provinces; and that all and every person who shall at any time hereafter inhabit or reside within his Majesty's said province or provinces shall be free, and shall not be subject to or bound by any laws, orders, statutes, or constitutions which have been heretofore made, or which hereafter shall be made, ordered, or enacted by, for, or as the laws, orders, statutes, or constitutions of any other part of Australia, but shall be subject to and bound to obey such laws, orders, statutes, and constitutions as shall from time to time, in the manner hereinafter directed, be made, ordered, and enacted for the government of his Majesty's province or provinces of South Australia.

2. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by any order or orders to be by him or them made with the advice of his or their privy council, to make, ordain, and, subject to such conditions and restrictions as to him and them shall seem meet, to authorize and empower any one or more persons resident and being within any one of the said provinces, to make, ordain, and establish all such laws, institutions, or ordinances, and to constitute such courts, and appoint such officers, and also such chaplains and clergymen of the established church of England and Scotland, and to impose and levy such rates, duties, and taxes, as may be necessary for the peace, order, and good government of his Majesty's subjects and others within the said province or provinces; provided that all such orders, and all laws and ordinances so to be made as aforesaid, shall be laid before the king in council as soon as conveniently may be after the making and enacting thereof respectively, and that the same shall not in anywise be contrary or repugnant to any of the provisions of this act.

3. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, by warrant under the sign manual, to be countersigned by his Majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies, to appoint three or more fit persons to be commissioners to carry certain parts of this act, and the powers and authorities hereinafter contained into execution, and also from time to time at pleasure to remove any of the commissioners for the time being, and upon every or any vacancy in the said number of commissioners, either by removal or by death or otherwise, to appoint some other fit persons to the said office; and until such appointment, it shall be lawful for the surviving or continuing commissioners or commissioner to act as if no such vacancy had occurred.

4. And be it further enacted, that the said commissioners shall be styled "The Colonization Commissioners for South Australia;" and the said commissioners or any two of them may sit from time to time, as they deem expedient, as a board of commissioners for carrying certain parts of this act into execution.

5. And be it further enacted, that the said commissioners shall cause to be made a seal of the said board, and shall cause to be sealed or stamped therewith all rules, orders, and regulations made by the said commissioners in pursuance of this act; and all such rules, orders, and regulations, or copies thereof, purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the said board, shall be received as evidence of the same respectively without any further proof thereof; and no such rule, order, or regulation, or copy thereof, shall be valid, or have any force or effect, unless the same shall be so sealed or stamped as aforesaid.

6. And be it further enacted, that the said commissioners shall and they are hereby empowered to declare all the lands of the said province or provinces (excepting only portions which may be reserved for roads and footpaths to be public lands. open to purchase by British subjects, and to make such orders and regulations for the surveying and sale of such public lands at such price as the said commissioners may from time to time deem expedient, and for the letting of the common of pasturage of unsold portions thereof as to the said commissioners may seem meet, for any period not exceeding three years; and from time to to time alter and revoke such orders and regulations, and to employ the means

from time to time received as the purchase-money of such lands, or as rent of the common of pasturage of unsold portions thereof, in conducting the emigration of poor persons from Great Britain or Ireland to the said province or provinces: provided always, that no part of the said public lands shall be sold except in public for ready money, and either by auction or otherwise as may seem best to the said commissioners, but in no case and at no time for a lower price than the sum of twelve shillings sterling per English acre: provided also, that the sum per acre which the said commissioners may declare during any period to be the upset or selling price at which such lands shall be sold shall be an uniform price; (that is to say,) the same price per acre whatever the quantity or situation of the land put up for sale: provided also, that the whole of the funds from time to time received as the purchase money of the said lands, or as the rent of the common of pasturage of unsold portions thereof, shall constitute an "Emigration Fund," and shall, without any deduction whatsoever, except in the case hereinafter provided for, be employed in conveying poor emigrants from Great Britain or Ireland to the said province or provinces: provided also, that the poor persons who shall by means of the said "Emigration Fund" be conveyed to the said province or provinces, shall, as far as possible, be adult persons of the two sexes in equal proportions, and not exceeding the age of thirty years.

7. And be it further enacted, that no poor person having a husband or wife (as the case may be), or a child or children, shall, by means of the said "Emigration Fund," obtain a passage to the said province or provinces, unless the husband or wife (as the case may be), or the child or children of such poor person, shall also be conveyed to the said province or provinces.

8. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by warrant, under the sign manual to be countersigned by his Majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies, to appoint a commissioner of public lands to be resident in the said colony, and to act under the orders of the said board of commissioners as hereinafter directed.

9. And be it further enacted, that the said commissioners shall and they are hereby empowered to appoint such person or persons as they may think fit treasurer, assistant-surveyors, and other officers, for carrying this act into execution respecting the disposal of the said public lands and the purchase-money thereof, and to remove such treasurer or assistant surveyor or other officers at their discretion, and on every or any vacancy in the said office of treasurer, assistant-surveyor, or other officer, by removal or by death or otherwise, to appoint, if they see fit, some other person to the said office.

10. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners to delegate to the said colonial commissioners, assistant-surveyor, or other officer, or to any of them, such of the powers and authorities with respect to the disposal of the public lands of the said province or provinces as the said commissioners shall think fit; and the powers and authorities so delegated, and the delegation thereof, shall be notified in such manner, and such powers and authorities shall be exercised at such places, for such periods, and under such circumstances, and subject to such regulations, as the said commissioners shall direct; and the said commissioners may at any time revoke, recall, alter, or vary all or any of the powers and authorities which shall be so delegated as aforesaid.

11. And be it further enacted, that all the monies under the controul of the said board of commissioners shall be received and paid by the treasurers who may be appointed by the said board, and who shall give security for the faithful discharge of their duties to such amount and in such manner as to the said commissioners may seem fit.

12. And be it further enacted, that all accounts of the said treasurer shall be submitted to the lords of his Majesty's treasury, and be audited in the same manner as other public accounts.

13. And be it further enacted, that the said commissioners may and they are hereby empowered from time to time to appoint a secretary, treasurer, and all such clerks, messengers, and officers as they shall think fit, and from time to time, at the discretion of the said commissioners, to remove such secretary, treasurer, clerks, messengers, and officers, or any of them, and to appoint others in their stead.

14. And be it further enacted, that every commissioner and colonial commissioner to be appointed from time to time shall, before he shall enter upon the execution of his office, take the following oath before one of the judges of his Majesty's court of common pleas, or one of the barons of the court of exchequer or (in the case of such colonial commissioners) before the judge of one of his Majesty's courts in the said province or provinces; (that is to say,)

'I, *A. B.* do swear, that I shall faithfully, impartially, and honestly, according to the best of my skill and judgment, execute and fulfil all the powers and duties of a commissioner [or colonial commissioner, as the case may be,] under an act passed in the fifth year of the reign of King William the Fourth, intituled (here set forth the title of this act.)'

15. Provided always and be it further enacted, that the salaries to be paid to all such persons as may be appointed to any office under this act, shall be fixed by the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, and by them shall be revised from time to time as they may deem expedient.

16. And be it further enacted, that the said commissioners shall, at least once in every year, and at such other times and in such form as His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies shall direct, submit to the said Secretary of State a full and particular report of their proceedings; and every such report shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within six weeks after the receipt of the same by the said Secretary of State, if Parliament be then sitting, or if Parliament be not sitting, then within six weeks after the next meeting thereof.

17. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners, previously and until the sale of public lands in the said province shall have produced a fund sufficient to defray the cost of conveying to the said province or provinces, from time to time, such a number of poor emigrants as may by the said commissioners be thought desirable, from time to time to borrow and take up on bond or otherwise, payable by instalments or otherwise, at interest not exceeding 10*l.* per cent. per annum, any sum or sums of money not exceeding 50,000*l.* for the sole purpose of defraying the costs of the passage of poor emigrants from Great Britain or Ireland to the said province or provinces, by granting and issuing, to any person or persons willing to advance such monies, bonds or obligatory writings under the hands and seals of the said commissioners or of any two of them, which bonds or other obligatory writings shall be termed "South Australia Public Lands Securities;" and all such sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole 50,000*l.* so borrowed or taken up by means of the bonds or writings obligatory aforesaid, for the sole purpose aforesaid, shall be borrowed on the credit of and be deemed a charge upon the whole of the fund to be received as the purchase money of public lands, or as the rent of the common of pasturage of unsold portions thereof; and it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners from time to time to appropriate all or any part of the monies which may be obtained by the sale of public lands in the said province or provinces to the payment of interest on any such sum or sums borrowed and taken up as aforesaid, or to the repayment of such principal sum or sums.

18. And be it further enacted, that for defraying the necessary costs, charges and expenses of founding the said intended colony, and of providing for the government thereof, and for the expenses of the said commissioners (excepting always the purpose whereunto the said emigration fund is made solely applicable by this act,) and for defraying all costs, charges and expenses incurred in carrying this act into execution, and applying for and obtaining this act, it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners from time to time to borrow and take up on bond or otherwise, payable by instalments or otherwise, at interest not exceeding 10*l.* per cent. per annum, any sum or sums of money required for the purposes last aforesaid, not exceeding in the whole the sum of 200,000*l.* by granting or issuing to any person or persons willing to advance such monies, bonds or obligatory writings under the hands and seals of the said commissioners or any two of them, which bonds monies or obligatory writings shall be termed "South Australia Colonial Revenue Securities;" and all such sum or sums of money by the said commissioners so borrowed and taken up as last aforesaid, shall be and is and are hereby declared to be a charge upon the ordinary revenue or produce of all rates, duties and taxes to be levied and collected as hereinbefore directed within the said province or provinces, and shall be deemed and taken to be a public debt owing by the said province to the holders of the bond or bonds or other writings obligatory by the said commissioners granted for the purposes last aforesaid.

19. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners at any time to borrow or take up any sum or sums of money for any of the purposes of this act at a lower rate of interest than any security or securities previously given by them under and by virtue of this act which may then be in force shall bear, and therewith to pay off and discharge any existing security or securities bearing a higher rate of interest as aforesaid.

20. And be it further enacted, that in case it should so happen that the said commissioners shall be unable to raise by

the issue of the said colonial revenue securities the whole of the said sum of 200,000*l*. or that the ordinary revenue of the said province or provinces shall be insufficient to discharge the obligations of all or any of the said securities, then and in that case, but not otherwise, the public lands of the said province or provinces then remaining unsold, and the monies to be obtained by the sale thereof, shall be deemed a collateral security for payment of the principal and interest of the said colonial debt: provided always, that no monies obtained by the sale of public lands in the said province or provinces shall be employed in defraying the principal or interest of the said colonial debt so long as any obligation created by the said South Australian Public Lands Securities shall remain undischarged: provided also, that in case, after the discharge of all obligations created by the said South Australian Public Land Securities, any part of the monies obtained by the sale of public lands in the said province or provinces shall be employed to discharge any of the obligations created by the said colonial revenue securities, then and in that case the amount of such deduction from the said emigration fund shall be deemed a colonial debt owing by the said province or provinces to the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia, and be charged upon the ordinary revenue of the said province or provinces.

21. And be it further enacted, that the commissioners nominated and appointed by His Majesty as aforesaid, may sue and be sued in the name or names of any one of such commissioners, or of their secretary, clerk or clerks for the time being; and that no action or suit to be brought or commenced by or against any of the said commissioners in the name or names of any such one of such commissioners, or their secretary or clerk, shall abate or be discontinued by the death or removal of such commissioner, secretary or clerk, or any of them, or by the act of such commissioner, secretary or clerk, or any of them, without the consent of the said commissioners, but that any one of the said commissioners, or the secretary or clerk for the time being to the said commissioners, shall always be deemed to be the plaintiff or defendant (as the case may be) in every such action or suit: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed, construed or taken to extend to make the commissioners who shall sign, execute, or give any of the bonds or obligatory writings so hereby authorized or directed to be given personally, or their respective estates, lands, or tenements, goods and chattels, or such secretary or clerk, or their or either of their lands and tenements, goods and chattels, liable to the payment of any of the monies so borrowed and secured by reason of their giving any such bonds or securities as aforesaid, or of their being plaintiff or defendant in any such action as aforesaid; but that the costs, charges and expenses of every such commissioner, secretary or clerk, by reason of having been made plaintiff or defendant, or for any contract, act, matter, or thing whatsoever, made or entered into in the *bona fide* execution of this act, from time to time to be defrayed by the said commissioners out of the money so borrowed and taken up as aforesaid.

22. And be it further enacted, that no person or persons convicted in any court of justice in Great Britain or Ireland or elsewhere, shall at any time or under any circumstances be transported as a convict to any place within the limits hereinbefore described.

23. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to frame, constitute, and establish a constitution or constitutions of local government for any of the said provinces possessing a population of 50,000 souls, in such manner and with such provisoes, limitations and restrictions, as shall to His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, be deemed meet and desirable: provided always, that the mode hereinbefore directed of disposing of the public lands of the said province or provinces by sale only, and of the fund obtained by the sale thereof, shall not be liable to be in anywise altered or changed otherwise than by the authority of His Majesty and the consent of parliament: provided also, that in the said constitution of local government for the said province or provinces, provision shall be made for the satisfaction of the obligations of any of the said colonial revenue securities which may be unsatisfied at the time of framing such constitution of the said province or provinces.

24. And be it further enacted, that for the purpose of providing a guarantee or security that no part of the expense of founding and governing the said intended colony shall fall on the mother country, the said commissioners shall and are hereby empowered and required, out of the monies borrowed and taken up as aforesaid on the security of the said South Australian Colonial Revenue Securities, to invest the sum of 20,000*l*. in the purchase of Exchequer bills or other government securities in England, in the names of trustees to be appointed by His Majesty; and the said trustees shall hold the said Exchequer bills, or other government securities, so long as may seem fit to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies; or shall, in case it shall seem fit to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dispose of the same for any of the purposes to which the monies raised by the issue of the said South Australian Colonial Revenue Securities are hereby made applicable: provided always, that if the said Secretary of State should dispose of any part of the said 20,000*l*. a sum or sums equal to the sum or sums so disposed of shall be invested in the names of the said trustees by the said commissioners, so that the said guarantee or security fund of 20,000*l*. shall not at any time be reduced below that amount: provided always, that the interest and dividends accruing from time to time upon the said Exchequer bills or other government securities, shall be paid to the said commissioners, and by them be devoted to the purposes to which, as hereinbefore directed, the monies to be raised by the issue of the aforesaid South Australian Colonial Revenue Bonds are made applicable.

25. And be it further enacted, that if after the expiration of ten years from the passing of this act the population of the said province or provinces shall be less than 20,000 natural born subjects, then and in that case all the public lands of the said province or provinces which shall then be unsold shall be liable to be disposed of by His Majesty, his heirs and successors, in such manner as to him or them shall seem meet: provided always, that in case any of the obligations created by the said South Australian Public Lands Securities should then be unsatisfied, the amount of such obligations shall be deemed a charge upon the said unsold public lands, and shall be paid to the holders of such securities out of any monies that may be obtained by the sale of the said lands.

26. And be it further enacted, that until the said commissioners shall, by the granting and issuing of bonds and writings obligatory as aforesaid, that is to say, "South Australian Colonial Revenue Securities," have raised the sum of 20,000*l*. and and have invested the same in the purchase of Exchequer bills or other government securities, as hereinbefore directed, and until the persons intending to settle in the said province or provinces and others shall have invested, (either by payment to the said commissioners, or in the names of trustees to be appointed by them,) for the purchase of public lands in the said province or provinces, the sum of 35,000*l*. none of the powers and authorities hereby given to His Majesty, or to the said commissioners, or to any person or persons, except as respects the exercise by the said commissioners of such powers as are required for raising money by means of and on the security of the bonds or securities last aforesaid, and for receiving and investing the aforesaid sum of 35,000*l*. for the purchase of public lands, shall be of any effect, or have any operation whatsoever.

APPENDIX VI.—AFRICA.

Extract from Patents of the Second Year of the Reign of King William the Fourth.

A.—CHARTER FOR SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

William the Fourth, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting:

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the better and more effectual administration of justice in our colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and in the several territories and settlements dependent thereupon, and for that purpose to constitute within our said colony and its dependencies one supreme court of justice, to be holden in the manner and form hereinafter mentioned. Now know ye, that we of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to grant, direct, order, and appoint, and by these presents do accordingly for us, our heirs and successors, grant, direct, order, and appoint, that there shall be within our said colony of the Cape of Good Hope a court, which shall be called "The Supreme Court of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope." And we do hereby create, erect, and constitute the said supreme court to be a court of record. And we do further will, ordain, and appoint, that the said supreme court of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope shall consist of and be holden by and before one chief justice and two puisne judges, and that the said chief justice shall be called and known by the name and style of "The Chief Justice of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope;" and which said chief justice and puisne judges shall be respectively barristers in England or Ireland, or advocates admitted to practise in our courts of session of Scotland, or in the said supreme court. And which said chief justice and puisne judges shall from time to time be nominated and appointed to such their offices by us, our heirs and successors, by letters-patent under the public seal of the said colony, to be issued in pursuance of any warrants or warrant, to be from time to time for that purpose granted by us, our heirs and successors, under our or their sign manual. And we do hereby declare, ordain, and grant, that upon the death, resignation, sickness, or incapacity of the said chief justice or any of the said puisne judges; or in the case of the absence of any of them from the said colony, or in case of any such suspension from office as hereinafter mentioned, of any such chief justice or puisne judge, it shall and may be lawful to and for the governor of our said colony for the time being, by letters-patent, to be by him for that purpose made and issued under the public seal of the said colony, to nominate and appoint some fit and proper person or persons to act as and in the place and stead of any such chief judge or puisne judge so dying or resigning, or labouring under such sickness or incapacity as aforesaid; or being so absent as aforesaid from the said colony, or being so suspended, until the vacancy or vacancies so created by any such death or resignation, or sickness, or incapacity, or absence, or suspension, shall be supplied by a new appointment, to be made in manner aforesaid by us, our heirs and successors, or until the chief justice or puisne judge so becoming sick, or incapable, or being absent, or suspended as aforesaid, shall resume such his office, and enter into the discharge of the duties thereof. And we do further will, ordain, and grant, that the said chief justice and puisne judges shall hold such their offices during their good behaviour. Provided nevertheless, that it shall and may be lawful for the governor of our said colony for the time being, by any order or orders to be by him for that purpose made and issued under the public seal of the said colony, with the advice of the executive council of government of the said colony, or the major part of them, upon proof of the misconduct of any such chief justice or puisne judge as aforesaid, to suspend him from such his office and from the discharge of the duties thereof, provided that in every such case the said governor shall immediately report for our information, through one of our principal secretaries of state, the grounds and causes of such suspension. And we do hereby reserve to us, our heirs and successors, full power and authority to confirm or disallow such suspension from office as aforesaid of any such chief justice or puisne judge. And we do hereby further reserve to us, our heirs and successors, full power and authority, upon sufficient proof to our or their satisfaction of any such misconduct, to remove and displace any such chief justice or puisne judge from such his office. And we do hereby give and grant to our said chief justice for the time being rank and precedence above and before all our subjects whomsoever within the said colony of the Cape of Good Hope and the territories and places dependent thereupon, excepting the governor or lieutenant-governor for the time being thereof, and the commander-in-chief of our forces for the time being within the same, and excepting all such persons as by law or usage in England take place before our chief justice of our court of King's Bench. And we do hereby give and grant to the said puisne judges for the time being rank and precedence within our said colony of the Cape of Good Hope and the territories and places dependent thereupon, next after our said chief justice of our said colony for the time being. And we do hereby declare, that the said puisne judges shall take rank and precedence between themselves according to the priority of their appointment respectively. And we do further grant, ordain, and appoint, that the said supreme court of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope shall have and use as occasion may require, a seal bearing a device and impression of our royal arms within an exergue or label surrounding the same, with this inscription, "The Seal of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope." And we do hereby ordain, grant, and appoint, that the said seal shall be delivered to and shall be kept in the custody of the said chief justice, with full liberty to deliver the same to any puisne judge of the said court for any temporary purpose; and in case of vacancy of or suspension from the office of chief justice, the same shall be delivered over to and kept in the custody of such person as shall be appointed by the said governor of our said colony to act as and in the place and stead of the said chief justice. And we do further grant, ordain, and declare, that the said chief justice and the said puisne judges, so long as they shall hold their offices respectively, shall be entitled to have and receive such salaries as shall be granted to them by us, our heirs and successors, which salaries shall be in lieu of all fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, and

advantages whatsoever; and that no fee of office, perquisite, emolument, or advantages other than and except the said salaries shall be accepted, received, or taken by any such chief justice or puisne judge on any account or any pretence whatsoever. And we do further ordain, appoint, and declare, that no such chief justice or puisne judge as aforesaid, shall accept, take, or perform any other office, place of profit or emolument within our said colony; and that the acceptance of any such other office or place as aforesaid shall actually vacate and avoid such his office of chief justice or puisne judge, as the case may be, and the salary thereof shall cease accordingly from the time of the acceptance of any such other office or place. And we do hereby ordain, appoint, and declare, that there shall be attached and belong to the said court the following officers (that is to say), one officer to be styled the registrar or prothonotary and keeper of records of the said court, and one other officer to be styled the master thereof, together with such and so many other officers as the chief justice of the said court for the time being shall from time to time appear to be necessary for the administration of justice, and the due execution of the powers and authorities which are granted and committed to the said court by these our letters-patent. Provided nevertheless, that no new office shall be created in the said court, unless the governor of the said colony or lieutenant-governor for the time being shall first signify his approbation thereof to the said chief justice for the time being in writing under the hand of such governor or lieutenant-governor. And we do further ordain and direct, that all persons who shall and may be appointed to the offices of registrar or prothonotary and keeper of records or master of the said court, and that all persons who shall be appointed in the said court to any offices of which the duties shall correspond to those performed by the master or prothonotary of any or either of our courts of record at Westminster, shall be so appointed by us, our heirs and successors, by warrant under our or their royal sign manual; and that all persons who shall and may be appointed to any other office within the said supreme court, shall be so appointed by the governor for the time being of the said colony. And we do further direct and appoint, that the said several officers of the said court other than and except the said chief justice and puisne judges thereof, shall hold their respective offices therein during the pleasure of us our heirs and successors. And we do hereby authorize and empower the said supreme court of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope to approve, admit, and enrol such persons as shall have been admitted as barristers in England or Ireland, or advocates in the court of session of Scotland, or to the degree of doctor of laws at our universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, to act as barristers or advocates in our supreme court. And we do further authorize and empower the said supreme court to admit any persons to practise as barristers and advocates therein, who previously to the promulgation of these presents within the said colony have been actually admitted to practise as advocates in the supreme court of justice heretofore existing within the same. And we do further authorize and empower the said supreme court to approve, admit, and enrol, any persons being attornies or solicitors of any of our courts of record at Westminster or Dublin, or being proctors admitted to practise in any ecclesiastical court in England or Ireland, or being writers to the signet in Scotland, or being now entitled to practise as proctors or notaries in the said supreme court of justice heretofore existing within the said colony, to act as attornies, solicitors, or proctors in the said supreme court of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. And we do further authorize our said supreme court to approve, admit and enrol, as such attornies, solicitors or proctors as aforesaid, such and so many persons as may be instructed within our said colony in the knowledge and practice of the law, by any barrister, advocate, attorney, solicitor, or proctor, duly admitted to practise in the said court, and which persons shall be so approved, admitted, and enrolled according to and in pursuance of any general rule or rules of court to be for that purpose made in manner hereinafter directed. And we do ordain and declare, that persons approved, admitted, and enrolled as aforesaid, shall be and they are hereby authorized to appear and plead and act for the suitors of the said supreme court, subject always to be removed by the said supreme court from their station therein upon reasonable cause. And we do further ordain, that no person or persons whatsoever not so approved, admitted and enrolled as aforesaid, shall be allowed to appear, plead, or act in the said supreme court for or on behalf of any suitors in the said court. Provided always, and we do further ordain and declare, that the functions and office of barristers and advocates shall not be discharged in the said court by the attornies, solicitors, and proctors thereof; and that the functions and office of such attornies, solicitors, and proctors, shall not be discharged by such barristers at law or advocates. Provided nevertheless, and we do further declare our will to be, that in case there shall not be a sufficient number of barristers and advocates within the said colony competent and willing to act for the suitors of the said court, the said court shall and is hereby authorized to admit any of the attornies, solicitors, or proctors thereof, to appear and act as barristers and advocates during the time of such insufficiency only; and in case there shall not be a sufficient number of attornies, solicitors, and proctors within the said colony competent and willing to appear and act in that capacity for the suitors of the said court, the said supreme court shall and is hereby authorized to admit any of such barristers or advocates to practise and act in the capacity of attornies, solicitors, and proctors, during the time of such insufficiency only. And we ordain and declare, that the governor for the time being of the said colony of the Cape of Good Hope shall, on the first Monday in the month of January in each year, by warrant under his hand and seal, nominate and appoint some fit and proper person to act as and be the sheriff for our said colony of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies for the year ensuing, which Sheriff, when appointed, shall, as soon as conveniently may be, and before he shall enter upon his said office, take an oath faithfully to execute the duties thereof, and the oath of allegiance before the said governor, who is hereby authorized to administer the same. And we do direct, that the said sheriff shall continue in such his office during the space of one whole year, to be computed from the said first Monday in the month of January, and until another shall be appointed and sworn into the said office; and in case such sheriff shall die in or resign his said office, or depart from our said colony of the Cape of Good hope during the period of his office, then another person shall as soon as conveniently may be after the death, resignation, or departure of such sheriff, be in like manner appointed and sworn as aforesaid, and shall continue in his office for the remainder of the year, and until another sheriff shall be duly appointed and sworn into the said office. And we do further order, direct and appoint, that the said sheriff for the time being shall, by himself or his suffi-

cient deputies, to be by him appointed and duly authorized under his hand and seal, and for whom he shall be responsible during his continuance in such office, execute, and the said sheriff by himself and his said deputies are hereby authorized to execute, all the sentences, decrees, judgments, writs, summonses, rules, orders, warrants, commands, and processes of the said supreme court of the Cape of Good Hope, or of the circuit courts of the said colony hereafter mentioned; and shall make a return of the same, together with the manner of the execution thereof, to the supreme court of the Cape of Good Hope, or to the said circuit courts, as the case may be; and shall receive and detain in prison all such persons as shall be committed to the custody of such sheriff by the supreme court of the Cape of Good Hope, or by the said circuit courts, or by the chief justice, or by any other judge of the said courts. And we do further authorize our governor for the time being of the said colony of the Cape of Good Hope in each succeeding year to re-appoint the same person to fill the office of sheriff, if it shall appear to our said governor expedient so to do. Provided nevertheless, and we do hereby require our said governor in the selection of any person to fill the said office of sheriff of the Cape of Good Hope, to conform himself to such directions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by us, our heirs and successors, through one of our or their principal Secretaries of State. And we do further direct, ordain, and appoint, that whenever the said supreme court of the Cape of Good Hope, or the circuit courts hereinafter mentioned, shall direct or award any process against the said sheriff, or award any process in any cause, matter, or thing, wherein the said sheriff, on account of his being related to the parties or any of them, or by reason of any good cause or challenge which would be allowed against any sheriff in England, cannot or ought not by law to execute the same, in every such case the said supreme court of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, or the said circuit courts, as the case may be, shall name and appoint some other fit person to execute and return the same; and the said process shall be directed to the person so to be named for that purpose, and the cause of such special proceedings shall be registered and entered on the records of the said courts respectively. And we do hereby further ordain, direct and appoint, that the said supreme court of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope shall have cognizance of all pleas and jurisdiction in all causes whether civil, criminal, or mixed, arising within the said colony, with jurisdiction over our subjects and all other persons whomsoever residing and being within the said colony, in as full and ample manner and to all intents and purposes as the supreme court of justice now existing within the said colony now hath or can lawfully exercise the same. And we do further give and grant to the said supreme court of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope full power, authority, and jurisdiction, to apply, judge, and determine upon, and according to the laws now in force within our said colony, and all such other laws as shall at any time hereafter be made and established for the peace, order, and government thereof by us, our heirs and successors, with the advice and consent of Parliament, or in our or their privy council, or by the governor of the said colony, by the advice of the legislative council of government thereof. And we do further give and grant to the said supreme court full power, jurisdiction, and authority, to review the proceedings of all inferior courts of justice within our said colony, and if necessary to set aside and correct the same; and in the exercise of such jurisdiction, powers, and authorities as aforesaid, our will and pleasure is, that the pleadings and proceedings of the said supreme court and the said circuit courts shall be carried on, and the sentences, decrees, judgments. and orders thereof, pronounced and declared in open court, and not otherwise, and that the several pleadings and proceedings of the said courts shall be in the English language; and that in all criminal cases the witnesses against and for any accused person or persons shall deliver their evidence *viva voce* and in open court. And we do further will, direct, and appoint, that for the conduct and decision of all civil suits, actions, and causes depending before the said supreme court, and of all questions, matters, and things arising in the course of any such civil suits, actions, or causes, any two of the judges of the said supreme court shall form a quorum, and shall be competent to execute all and every the powers, jurisdictions, and authorities hereby granted to and vested in the said supreme court; and that in the event of any difference of opinion between such two judges, the decision of the said court shall in any such case be suspended until all the three judges shall be present, and the decision of such three judges when unanimous, or of the majority of such three judges in case of any difference of opinion, shall in all cases be deemed and taken to be the decision of the whole court. And we do further ordain, direct, and appoint, that in any criminal case depending before the said supreme court the trial of the person or persons accused shall be before any one or more of the judges of the said court and a jury (*a*) of nine men, who shall concur in every verdict to be given on the trial of any such accused party or parties; and every such verdict shall be delivered in open court by the mouth of the foreman of every such jury, and shall be thereupon recorded and read over to such jury before they are discharged from attendance on the said court. Provided nevertheless, and we do further declare and direct, that no person within the said colony who may be otherwise competent to serve on any such jury as aforesaid, shall be or be taken to be incompetent to serve on such jury by reason of his ignorance or supposed ignorance of the English language. And we do further ordain and direct, that all the duties heretofore performed by the orphan chamber within our said colony, shall henceforth be performed by the master for the time being of the said supreme court, and that the said orphan chamber shall be and the same is hereby abolished. And we do further direct and appoint, that the said supreme court shall at all times be holden at Cape Town in our said colony. And we do further ordain and direct, that it shall and may be lawful for the governor of the said colony by any proclamation or proclamations, to be by him for that purpose issued, to apportion and divide the said colony into two or more districts, and to fix and ascertain the boundaries and limits of every such district, and such boundaries and limits from time to time to alter as occasion may require. Provided always, that such apportionment of the said colony into such districts as aforesaid be made in such manner as to such governor may appear to be best adapted for enabling the inhabitants of the said colony to resort with ease and convenience to the circuit courts to be therein established as after mentioned. And we do further grant, ordain and appoint, that courts to be called circuit courts shall be holden twice at the least in each year in each of the districts into which the said colony may be so divided as aforesaid, and each of the said circuit courts shall be holden by the chief justice, or by one of the said puisne judges of the said supreme court of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, at such times

and at such one or more place or places within each of the said districts as the governor of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope shall from time to time direct and appoint. And we do further direct and appoint, that each of the said circuit courts shall be respectively courts of record, and shall, within the district in which it may be holden, have and exercise all such and the same jurisdiction, powers, and authority as is hereby vested in the said supreme court of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope throughout the whole of the said colony; and that all crimes and offences cognizable in the said circuit courts shall be inquired of, heard, and determined by the said circuit judge and a jury of nine men, and that the verdict of such jury shall be pronounced and recorded in the manner before directed respecting the verdict of juries to be given in the said supreme court; and that the provision hereinbefore contained respecting the ignorance or supposed ignorance of the English language of any person otherwise competent to serve on any jury in the said supreme court, shall also extend and apply to persons serving or who may be required to serve as jurors in the said circuit courts or any of them. Provided nevertheless, and we do further ordain and direct, that if upon the trial of any crime or offence before any of the said circuit courts, nine good and lawful men, being duly summoned, shall not appear to form a jury, then and in all such cases such trial shall be had before the circuit judge and any number of the jury who shall appear, not being less than six, who shall be sworn and have the same power as if the full number of nine had appeared. Provided also, and we do further direct and appoint, that all civil suits or actions depending in any of the said circuit courts shall be tried and decided by the judge of such court alone and without a jury: and that in all cases where the sum or matter at issue in any such suit or action shall exceed or be of the value of more than one hundred pounds sterling British money, the judge of the said court respectively shall cause the evidence on every such hearing or trial as aforesaid to be taken down in writing by the clerk or other proper officer in open court in the presence of the witnesses respectively giving the same, and the evidence so taken shall be entered upon the proceedings of the said courts and be of record; and in every case in which any appeal shall be made and allowed under the provisions of this our charter from any judgment of the said circuit courts, copies of all documents and papers which shall have been produced and given in evidence shall be certified and transmitted by the said clerk or other proper officer as authentic, and also copies of any documents and papers which shall have been produced and tendered in evidence and rejected, shall, if required by the party producing the same, be in like manner authenticated and marked by such officer as aforesaid as rejected, in order that all such copies may be annexed to the record as part thereof in case of appeal. And we do further direct and declare, that it shall be lawful for the judges of the said circuit court respectively, on application of either of the parties, plaintiff or defendant, at or before the trial of any civil suit or action commenced in the said circuit courts respectively, to permit the evidence on such trial to be recorded and certified as aforesaid, although the sum or matter at issue may be less than one hundred pounds sterling provided that it shall be made to appear to such judge that such judgment, decree, order, or sentence which may be given, made, or pronounced in such suit or action may be of such importance as to render it proper that an appeal should be permitted; and if after giving or pronouncing such judgment, decree, or order the said judge shall be of opinion that such judgment, decree, order or sentence is of such importance as to make it proper that an appeal should be permitted, it shall be lawful for the said judge to allow either of the said parties, plaintiff or defendant, to appeal to the said supreme court in like manner and under and subject to the like rules and regulations as in and by this our charter are directed in other cases of appeal from the said circuit courts. And we do further direct and appoint, that it shall be lawful for the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, against whom any sentence, judgment, or decree or order of the said circuit courts respectively shall be given for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue above or exceeding the value of one hundred pounds sterling, to appeal therefrom to the said supreme court; and the party or parties appealing from such sentence, judgment, decree, or order, shall within fourteen days from the passing thereof give notice to the adverse party or parties of such appeal, and within fourteen days from and after such sentence, judgment, decree, or order, enter into sufficient security, to be approved by the judge of the said circuit courts respectively, to satisfy and perform the said judgment, decree, or order, in case the same shall be affirmed or the appeal dismissed, together with such further costs as shall be awarded thereon; and in all cases of appeal where notice shall be given and security perfected as aforesaid, execution shall be stayed, and not otherwise; and the said supreme court shall and may inquire into, hear, and decide all questions whether of law or fact arising upon any such appeal, but shall not admit or receive any evidence which was not tendered to the circuit court from which such appeal may be bronght on the hearing or trial of any such suit or action therein. And we do further direct and appoint, that as often as any action or suit shall be brought in the supreme court or in either of the said circuit courts respectively, and it shall be made to appear to the court before which such action or suit may be pending, that such action may be more conveniently heard or determined either in the said supreme court or in some other of the said circuit courts, it shall be lawful for such court to permit and allow such action or suit to be removed to such other court, and such allowance shall be certified by the judge, together with the process and proceedings in such action or suit, to the court into which such action or suit shall be intended to be removed, and thereupon it shall be lawful for such last-mentioned court and such court is hereby required to proceed in such action or suit in like manner as if the same had been originally commenced and prosecuted in such last-mentioned court. And we do further ordain and direct, that no judgment or sentence, either of the said supreme court or of any such circuit court as aforesaid, in any criminal case whereby any person shall be condemned to death, or transportation, or banishment from the said colony, shall be carried into execution until a report of all the proceedings upon any such trial hath been laid before or transmitted to the governor of the said colony by the chief justice or puisne judge presiding at any such trial, nor until such governor shall have authorized and approved the execution of such sentence. And we do further grant, ordain, direct, and appoint, that it shall and may be lawful for the said supreme court, by any rules or orders of court to be by them from time to time for that purpose made and published, to frame, constitute, and establish such rules, orders and regulations as to them shall seem meet, touching and concerning the time and place of holding the said supreme court and touching

the forms and manner of proceeding to be observed in the said supreme court and circuit courts respectively, and the practice and pleadings upon all actions, suits, and other matters, both civil and criminal, indictments and informations to be therein brought, the appointing of commissioners to take bail and examine witnesses, the examination of witnesses *de bene esse*, and allowing the same as evidence, the proceedings of the sheriff and other ministerial officers of the said courts respectively, the process of the said courts and the mode of executing the same, the summoning, empannelling, and challenging of jurors, the admission of barristers, advocates, attornies, and solicitors, and proctors, the fees, poundage, or perquisites to be lawfully demanded by and payable to any officers, attornies, solicitors, and proctors, in the said courts respectively, and touching and concerning all such other matters and things necessary for the proper conduct and dispatch of business in the said supreme and circuit courts respectively, and all such rules, orders, and regulations, from time to time to revoke, alter, amend, or renew, as occasion may require. Provided always, that no such rules, orders and regulations shall be repugnant to this our charter and that the same shall be so framed as to promote, as far as may be, economy and expedition in the dispatch of business of the said supreme court and circuit courts respectively. And that all such rules and forms of practice, process, and proceeding, shall, so far as the circumstances of the said colony may permit, be framed with reference to the corresponding rules and forms in use in our courts of record at Westminster, and that the same be drawn up in plain, succinct, and compendious terms, avoiding all unnecessary repetitions and obscurity, and promulgated in the most public and authentic manner in the said colony for three months at least before the same shall operate and take effect. Provided always that all such rules, orders, and regulations shall forthwith be transmitted to us, our heirs, and successors, under the seal of the said court, for our or their approbation or disallowance. And whereas it may be expedient and necessary to make provision respecting the qualifications of jurors to serve in the said courts, and the mode of enforcing the attendance of such jurors, and it may also be expedient and necessary to make provision for the extension of trial by jury in the said supreme court or circuit courts in civil cases: now we do further ordain, direct, and appoint, that it shall and may be lawful for the governor for the time being of our said colony with the advice of the legislative council of government thereof, to make and establish all such wholesome laws, statutes, and ordinances, as to them may seem meet, respecting the matters aforesaid, which laws, statutes, and ordinances shall forthwith be transmitted to us for our approbation or disallowance in the manner prescribed by law respecting all other the laws, statutes, and ordinances made or to be made by the said governor, with the advice of the said council. And whereas it may be expedient to establish within our said colony courts of request and other courts having jurisdiction in civil cases of small amount or value, and in cases of crimes or offences not punishable by death or transportation: now we do hereby authorize and empower the governor for the time being of our said colony, with the advice of the legislative council of government thereof, by any laws or ordinances to be from time to time made for that purpose, to erect, constitute and establish all such courts of request · nd other courts having jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases within our said colony: provided that the jurisdistion of such civil courts shall not be extended to any case wherein the sum or matter in dispute shall exceed the amount or value of £40 (*b*) sterling money, or wherein the title to any lands or tenements, or any fee, duty, or office, may be in question, or whereby rights in future may be bound. And provided also, that the jurisdiction of such courts in criminal cases shall not be extended to any case wherein any person may be accused of any crime punishable by death, transportation, or banishment from the said colony. And we do hereby authorize and empower the said governor, by and with the advice of the said chief justice and Puisne judges of the said supreme court for the time being, to make, ordain, and establish all necessary rules, orders, or regulations respecting the manner and form of proceeding in any such last-mentioned courts, and respecting the local limits within which the jurisdiction thereof is to be exercised, and respecting the manner and form of carrying the judgments and orders of such courts into execution, and all such other rules, orders, and regulations as may be necessary for giving full and perfect effect to the jurisdiction of the said courts. And we do hereby grant, ordain, and direct, that it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, being a party or parties to any civil suit or action depending in the said supreme court of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, to appeal to us, our heirs and successors, in our or their privy council, against any final judgment, decree, or sentence of the said court, or against any rule or order made in any such civil suit or action, having the effect of a final or definite sentence, and which appeals shall be made, subject to the rules, regulations, and limitations following, that is to say, in case any such judgment, decree, order, or sentence shall be given or pronounced for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of £500 sterling, or in case such judgment, decree, order, or sentence shall involve directly or indirectly any claim, demand, or question to or respecting property or any civil right amounting to or of the value of £500 sterling, the person or persons feeling aggrieved by any such judgment, decree, order, or sentence of the supreme court may, within fourteen days next after the same shall have been pronounced, made, or given, apply to the said supreme court, by petition, for leave to appeal therefrom to us, our heirs, and successors, in our or their privy council. And in case such leave to appeal shall be prayed by the party or parties who is or are directed to pay any sum of money or perform any duty, the said supreme court shall and is hereby empowered either to direct that the judgement, decree, order, or sentence appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that execution thereof shall be suspended pending the said appeal, as to the said court may in each case appear to be most consistent with real and substantial justice; and in case the said supreme court shall direct such judgment, decree, order, or sentence to be carried into execution, the person or persons in whose favour the same shall be given, shall, before the execution thereof, enter into good and sufficient security, to be approved by the said supreme court, for the due performance of such judgment or order, as we, our heirs and successors, shall think fit to make thereupon; or in case the said supreme court shall direct the execution of any judgment, decree, order, or sentence to be suspended pending the said appeal, the person or persons against whom the same shall have been given shall, in like manner and before any order for the suspension of any such execution is made, enter into good

and sufficient security, to be approved by the said supreme court, for the due performance of such judgment or order, as we, our heirs and successors, shall think fit to make thereupon. And in all cases we will and require that security shall also be given by the party or parties appellant, to the satisfaction of the supreme court, for the prosecution of the appeal and for the payment of all such costs as may be awarded by us, our heirs and successors, to the party or parties respondent; and if such last-mentioned security shall be entered into within three months from the date of such petitions for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the said supreme court shall allow the appeal, and the party or parties appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his, her, or their appeal to us, our heirs, and successors, in our or their privy council, in such manner and under such rules as are observed in appeals made to us from our plantations or colonies. And we do hereby reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, in our or their privy council, full power and authority upon the humble petition, at any time, of any person or persons aggrieved by any judgment or determination of the said supreme court, to admit his, her, or their appeal therefrom upon such other terms and upon and subject to such other limitations, restrictions, and regulations, as we or they shall think fit, and to reverse, correct, or vary such judgment or determination as to us or them shall seem meet. And it is our further will and pleasure that in all cases of appeal allowed by the said supreme court, or by us, our heirs and successors, the said court shall certify and transmit to us, our heirs and successors, in our or their privy council, a true and exact copy of all evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees, and orders had or made in such causes appealed, so far as the same have relation to the matter of appeal, such copies to be certified under the seal of the said court. And we do further direct and ordain, that the said supreme court shall in all cases of appeal to us, our heirs and successors, conform to and execute such judgements and orders as we shall think fit to make in the premises, in such manner as any original judgment, decree, or decretal order, or rule, by the said supreme court of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope could or might have been executed. And we hereby strictly charge and command all governors, commanders, magistrates, ministers, civil and military, and all our liege subjects, within and belonging to the said colony, that in execution of the several powers, jurisdictions, and authorities hereby granted, made, given, or created, they be aiding and assisting and obedient in all things, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. Provided always, that nothing in these presents contained, or any act which shall be done under the authority thereof, shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent us, our heirs and successors, from repealing these presents or any part thereof, or from making from time to time, as occasion may require, such further or other provisions by letters-patent for the administration of justice, civil and criminal, within the said colony and the places now or at any time hereafter to be annexed thereto, as to us, our heirs and successors, shall seem fit, in as full and ample a manner as if these presents had not been made, these presents or any thing contained to the contrary therein in anywise notwithstanding. And whereas our royal brother and predecessor, his late Majesty King George the Fourth, by letters-patent under the great seal of the United Kingdom aforesaid, bearing date at Westminster the twenty-fourth day of August, in the eighth year of his reign, did grant, direct, order and appoint that there should be within the colony of the Cape of Good Hope a court which should be called the supreme court of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and it was thereby, amongst other things, provided that nothing therein contained should extend or be construed to extend to prevent us, our heirs, and successors from repealing the said letters-patent or any part thereof, or from making such further or other provision by letters-patent for the administration of justice, civil and criminal, within the said colony and the places then or at any time thereafter to be annexed thereto, as to us, our heirs and successors should seem fit, in as full and ample a manner as if the said letters-patent had not been made, the said letters-patent or any thing contained to the contrary therein in anywise notwithstanding. Now we do hereby, in virtue and in pursuance of the powers so reserved to us as aforesaid in and by the said letters-patent, repeal and revoke the before-mentioned letters-patent and each and every part thereof: provided nevertheless, that all decrees, judgments, and sentences, rules and orders heretofore made by the courts established by, or by the judges appointed under the said letters-patent, or by any or either of such courts or judges, and that all general rules, orders, and regulations of court made under and in pursuance thereof, and that all proclamations issued by any governor of the said colony in virtue thereof, and that all laws or ordinances promulgated by the governor of the said colony, with the advice of the council of government thereof, for carrying the said letters-patent or any part thereof into effect, shall to all intents and purposes be as binding, conclusive, good, valid, and effectual as if these presents had not been made. And we do further ordain and direct that the governor of our said colony of the Cape of Good Hope, upon the arrival therein of these presents, shall by proclamation notify to the inhabitants of the said colony the time when the courts hereby established will be open, and as soon as the judges of the said supreme court shall have assumed and entered upon the exercise of their jurisdiction therein then and from thenceforth the supreme court of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope and the circuit courts now established within the same and the jurisdiction of the said courts respectively shall be absolutely abolished, cease, and determine, and every suit, action, complaint, matter, or thing, civil or criminal, which shall be depending in such last-mentioned courts respectively, shall and may be proceeded upon in the supreme court instituted under and by virtue of these presents, or in either of the said circuit courts which shall and may have jurisdiction within the district or place in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope where such action or suit or other matter, civil or criminal, respectively was depending, and all proceedings which shall thereafter be had in such action or suit or other matter, civil or criminal, respectively, shall be conducted in like manner as if such action or suit or other matter, civil or criminal, had been originally commenced in one or other of the said courts instituted under these presents, and all the records, muniments, and proceedings whatsoever of and belonging to the said supreme court and circuit courts established by the said recited letters-patent, shall, from and immediately after the opening of the said courts respectively instituted by these presents, be delivered over and deposited for safe custody in such of the said courts respectively instituted under these presents, as shall be found most convenient, and all parties concerned shall and may pave recourse to the said records and proceedings as to any other records or proceedings of the said courts

respectively. And we do hereby further declare and direct, that during the absence from our said colony of the Cape of Good Hope of the governor thereof, or if there shall be no person commissioned by us, our heirs and successors, to be the governor of our said colony, then and in every such case all and every the powers hereby granted to and vested in the governor for the time being of the said colony shall and may be executed by and vested in the lieutenant-governor thereof, or the officer for the time being administering the government thereof. In witness, &c. Witness, &c. the fourth day of May, 1832.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

(*a*) The following was the jury law of the colony under an ordinance issued in pursuance of the charter of 1827.

"Ordinance of his honour the lieutenant-governor in council for determining the qualification of persons to serve on grand and petit juries, and the mode of making out and returning lists of the same." Passed February 4, 1828.

Sect. 1. Whereas by His Most Gracious Majesty's charter, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1827, it is ordained, directed, and appointed, that in any criminal cause depending before the supreme court of this colony, the trial of the party or parties accused shall be before one or more of the judges of the said court and a jury of nine men, who shall concur in every verdict to be given on the trial of any such accused party or parties. And whereas by the said charter it is also directed, that all crimes and offences cognizable in the circuit court of this colony, shall be inquired of, heard, and determined by the circuit judge and a jury of nine men, unless upon the trial of any crime or offence before any of the said circuit courts nine good and lawful men, being duly summoned, shall not appear to form a jury, then and in all such cases such trial shall be had before the judge and any number of the jury who shall appear, not being less than six, who shall be sworn, and shall have the same power as if the usual number of nine had appeared: now, therefore, in pursuance to the powers and directions aforesaid in the said charter contained, be it enacted by his honour the lieutenant-governor in council, that from and after the passing of this ordinance, every man, except as hereinafter excepted, between the ages of 21 and 60 years, residing within the colony and its dependencies, who shall have the possession of any land situated within this colony, held on perpetual quit-rent or on loan, and for which he is liable to pay an annual rent of not less than one pound seventeen shillings and sixpence sterling, or of freehold land of the same annual value, or who shall be liable to pay in Cape Town and the district thereof a sum not less than twenty shillings sterling, and in any and every other part of this colony a sum not less than fifteen shillings sterling for or on account of taxes already imposed or hereafter to be imposed by any law or ordinance, shall be qualified and shall be liable to serve on juries in all criminal cases in the supreme and circuit courts, such cases being triable in the district respectively in which every man so qualified shall reside.

2. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that all judges of the supreme court, all clergymen in holy orders, all priests of the Roman Catholic faith, all persons licensed to teach or preach in any congregation assembled for religious worship, all attornies and proctors duly admitted by the supreme court or court of vice-admiralty, and actually practising, all officers of any courts of superior or inferior jurisdiction, exercising the duties of their respective offices, all gaolers and keepers of houses of correction, all persons duly admitted to practise as physicians, surgeons, or apothecaries, and actually practising, all officers in his Majesty's army and navy on full pay or in active employment, all persons employed in the civil service of his Majesty's government in this colony, and all field-cornets, sheriffs' officers, constables and clerks, shall be and are hereby absolutely freed and excepted from being returned and from serving upon any jury whatsoever.

7. And be it further enacted, that no person shall be put on trial on any indictment at any criminal session of the supreme court, unless the bill shall first have been presented to a grand jury, and shall have been returned by them a true bill.

8. And be it further enacted, that every such grand jury shall consist of not more than seventeen men, and not less than nine men, between the ages of 21 and 60 years, of good fame and condition, possessing property in land or houses within Cape Town of the value of £2,000 sterling.

(*b*) Under the charter of 1827 district courts had been appointed, the jurisdiction of which did not extend in the Cape district to cases where more than £20 were in dispute, nor in other places to a larger amount than £10. Whoever, in the Cape district, had a claim on another for more than £20, was obliged to apply to an attorney at least three or four days before the matter could be brought into court. If his claim was founded on a note or bond already due, no witnesses were required, and it would have been sufficient to submit the document to his attorney, who handed it to an advocate, by whom it was submitted to the court on Tuesday, the day appointed for such claims, for provisional judgment, which was immediately granted if no one appeared in defence.

B.—SIERRA LEONE.—CHARTER OF JUSTICE.

Ninth Part Patents of the Second Year of King George the Fourth.

George the Fourth, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas by an Act of Parliament made, and passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, our dearest father intituled, "An Act for establishing a Company for carrying on Trade between the Kingdom of Great Britain and the coasts, harbours, and countries of Africa, and for enabling the said company to hold by grant from His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, and from the native Princes of Africa, a certain district of land, commonly called the Peninsula of Sierra Leone, now vested in his Majesty or belonging to the said princes, for

the better enabling the said company to carry on the said trade," it was, amongst other things, enacted, that the several persons therein named and described should be and they were thereby created one distinct and separate body politic and corporate, by the name or style of "The Sierra Leone Company;" and it was also enacted, that it should be lawful for his said late Majesty, his heirs, and successors, to make unto the said company a grant by letters-patent, under the great seal of Great Britain, of so much and such part of all that tract or district of land situate and being at Sierra Leone, on the coast of Africa, and commonly called or known by the name or description of "The Peninsula of Sierra Leone," as then already might have or should thereafter by any grant, purchase, or cession from any of the kings, princes, or chiefs having right therein, become vested in his said late Majesty, his heirs, or successors, with power and liberty to and for the said company to purchase of and from all kings, princes, and chiefs, or other powers having right to make sale thereof, so much land as should include the whole tract or district so commonly called or known by the name of the Peninsula of Sierra Leone as aforesaid, bounded as thereinafter mentioned; to hold the same to the said company and their assigns, upon such terms, conditions, and reservations as his said late Majesty, his heirs, and successors should judge expedient; and it was thereby further enacted, that the said Act should take place and have continuance from the 1st day of July 1791, for the term of thirty-one years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Parliament: And whereas the said company, in pursuance of the said Act and immediately after passing the same, did raise a large capital of stock, and did enter upon the business and undertakings for which they were incorporated, and did also purchase from the natives of Sierra Leone aforesaid a part or district of the said peninsula, and form a very considerable establishment for their officers, servants, and settlers, and built a town called Freetown, and laid out plantations there, and also formed some other settlements or factories on the neighbouring coasts for the purpose of carrying on trade with this country in the natural productions of Africa: And whereas the said company humbly besought his said late Majesty, by petition, to make unto them such grant of the said peninsula as in the said Act of Parliament is specified; and further to grant unto them certain powers, privileges, and franchises for the government of the said peninsula, and for the effectual administration of justice in civil causes, and for the trial and punishment of crimes or misdemeanors committed there, or in the said company's other factories and settlements, suggesting that the granting of such powers unto the said company would not only conduce to the welfare of the said peninsula, but would also tend (as there was great reason to believe) to advance the national interests on the continent of Africa: And whereas his said late Majesty having considered the premises, did by virtue and in pursuance of the said recited act, and of his own special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, give and grant, by letters-patent under the great seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster the 5th day of July in the fortieth year of his reign, for himself, his heirs and successors, to the said company, their successors, and assigns, under the reservations, limitations, and declarations thereinafter expressed, all and every such part and parts of all that tract and district of land, situate and being at Sierra Leone, on the coast of Africa, and commonly called or known by the name or description of "The Peninsula of Sierra Leone," as already had by any grant, purchase, or cession from any of the kings, princes, or chiefs having right therein become vested in his said late Majesty, his heirs, and successors, together with all the soils, grounds, havens, ports, gulfs, and bays, mines, minerals, precious stones, quarries, woods, rivers, waters, fishings, as well royal as other fishings, pearls, commodities, jurisdictions, royalties, franchises, privileges, and pre-eminences within the same, and the precincts thereof and thereunto in any sort belonging or appertaining, and which his said late Majesty, by his letters-patent, might or could grant, and in as ample a manner as his said late Majesty or any of his royal progenitors had hitherto granted to any company or body politic or corporate, or any other person or persons whomsoever, and in as large and ample a manner as if the same were there particularly mentioned and expressed; and did further give and grant unto the said company, their successors, and assigns, full power, liberty, and privilege to purchase of and from all kings, princes, and chiefs, or other powers having right to make sale thereof, so much land in addition thereto as should include the whole tract or district commonly called or known by the name of "The Peninsula of Sierra Leone" as aforesaid, as the same was bounded on the north by the river Sierra Leone, on the south by the river Caramanca, on the east by the river Bruce, and on the west by the sea; to have, hold, and enjoy the same peninsula, and the whole use, property, and possession thereof, unto the said company, their successors, and assigns, to be holden of his said late Majesty, his heirs and successors, as of his manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, in free and common soccage and not in capite, yielding and paying therefore to his said late Majesty, his heirs, and successors, the rent or sum of ten shillings of lawful money of Great Britain, on the 1st day of September yearly, all which lands, countries, and premises thereby granted or mentioned, or intended so to be, his said late majesty did by the said letters-patent make, erect, and create one independent and separate colony, by the name of "The Colony of Sierra Leone;" and did further for himself, his heirs, and successors, grant unto the said company and their successors, and did by the said letters-patent or charter of justice ordain, will, and establish that the court of directors of the said company, assembled for that purpose, should and might make, enact, and declare laws, statutes, and ordinances fit and necessary for and concerning the government of the said colony, and that the same should be in full force and virtue within the said colony of Sierra Leone, so as the same should not be repugnant to the laws of this realm, and to impose reasonable fines, penalties, or forfeiture for any breach or breaches thereof; and did further will and ordain that the court of directors of the said company for the time being, being assembled for that purpose, should from time to time have full power and authority to nominate, make, constitute, and appoint a governor and three councillors for the government of the said colony, and the factories or settlements dependent thereon, and such governor and council, or any of them so appointed, at their pleasure to remove or recall, and another or others in his or their place or places to appoint; and that such governor and council so to be appointed, should and might make, enact, and declare laws, statutes, and ordinances fit and necessary for and concerning the government of the said colony, and not repugnant to the laws and statutes of this realm, and that the same should be in full force and virtue within the said colony of Sierra Leone until the said Court of Directors should think

fit to disallow or disapprove of the same; and did further give and grant unto the said company and their successors, and did by the said charter ordain, direct and establish that there should be within the said town of Freetown one body politic and corporate, by the name or style of "The Mayor and Aldermen of Freetown," and that such body politic and corporate should consist of a mayor and three aldermen, and that the said body politic and corporate, by the name and style aforesaid, should have perpetual succession, and should and might be able and capable in law to sue and be sued in any courts and causes whatsoever, and should and might have a common seal for the business and affairs of the said corporation, which common seal they and their successors might break and change at their pleasure: And did further, by the said charter, direct that the persons constituted respectively the first and modern mayor, and the first and modern aldermen of the said town of Freetown, in and under the same, should, at a time to be appointed for that purpose by the governor, or in case of his absence, by the senior of the council then residing at Sierra Leone, within fourteen days after notice of the said charter, take an oath duly to execute their respective offices, together with the oath of allegiance, which oath the said governor, or in his absence, the senior of the council then residing at Sierra Leone, was thereby empowered to administer, and that from the time of taking the said oaths of office and allegiance the said mayor should continue in the said office until another person should be duly elected and sworn into the said office as thereinafter was directed; and did by the said charter direct that the said persons therein nominated as aforesaid to be aldermen of Freetown, should continue in their respective offices of aldermen from the time of taking such oaths as aforesaid, for and during the term of their natural lives, unless their said places should be avoided, or themselves removed, in such manner as thereinafter was mentioned: And did further will and direct, that it should and might be lawful to and for the governor and council of the said colony for the time being, or the major part of them, whereof the said governor, or in his absence, the senior of the council then residing at Sierra Leone, to be one, yearly and every year, on the first Monday in the month of September, to assemble themselves, and proceed to the election of one person out of the aldermen of the said town of Freetown to be mayor of the said town for one year, from the 29th day of September in every year, and until another should be duly elected and sworn into the said office: And did further ordain and appoint, that the person so chosen into the office of mayor should, on or before the 29th day of September next after he should be chosen into his said office as aforesaid, take the usual oath of office and the oath of allegiance before the said governor for the time being, or in his absence, before the senior of the council then residing at Sierra Leone, who were thereby authorized and required to administer the same, and should continue in such office for the space of one whole year from the said 29th day of September, and until another should be duly elected and sworn into the said office in manner before mentioned; and that in case any mayor should happen to die in his said office, the governor and council of the said colony for the time being, or the major part of them, (whereof the said governor, or in his absence, the senior of the council then residing at Sierra Leone, to be one) should and might, as soon after as they conveniently could, assemble and elect one other person out of the said aldermen of the said town of Freetown for the time being to be mayor of the said town of Freetown for the remainder of the year, and until another should be duly elected and sworn into the said office; and that the person so chosen and appointed as aforesaid should immediately thereupon take the same oaths of office and allegiance as were before directed to be taken by the mayors of the said corporation: And did further ordain, that the mayor of the said town of Freetown thereinbefore nominated, and every other person who should thereafter be mayor of the said town, should, after the determination of his office of mayor, continue to be one of the aldermen of the said town until his said place shall be avoided and himself removed in manner thereinafter mentioned; provided that the mayor for the time being should be capable of being re-elected from time to time when and as the electors should think fit: And did further will and direct, that so often as any of the aldermen of the said town should die or be removed, or their places be avoided in manner thereinafter mentioned, the governor and council of the said colony for the time being, or the major part of them (whereof the said governor, or, in his absence, the senior of the council then residing at Sierra Leone, to be one), should and might assemble and elect some other fit person out of the inhabitants of the said town of Freetown into the said place of alderman, who should, within fourteen days after his election, take the oath of office and the oath of allegiance before the governor of the said colony for the time being, or, in his absence, the senior of the council then residing at Sierra Leone, and should continue in such office during his life, unless his said place should be avoided, or himself removed, in such manner as thereinafter was mentioned; and that if any person so chosen an alderman should neglect or refuse to accept such office, not having a reasonable excuse for so doing, and should not within fourteen days next after such his election take the oath of office and the oath of allegiance, then and in such case every such person should forfeit and pay such reasonable fine as should for that purpose be fixed and agreed on by the court of the mayor and aldermen thereinafter constituted, with the approbation and consent of the said governor and council of the said colony for the time being, or the major part of them (whereof the said governor, or, in his absence, the senior of the council then residing at Sierra Leone, to be one), to be by them signified to the said court in writing: And did further by the said charter ordain and provide, that if the said mayor, or any of the said aldermen, should remove or return to Europe, or should otherwise be absent from the said town of Freetown by the space of three calendar months, unless for such reasonable cause as the said governor and council for the time being, or the major part of them (whereof the said governor, or, in his absence, the senior of the council then residing at Sierra Leone, to be one), should allow, or should become the said company's governor, or one of their council of the said colony, in every such case the place or office of every such mayor or alderman should be void; and it should and might be lawful to choose another mayor or alderman in the place and stead of such person, in the same manner as was before provided in case such mayor or alderman had been naturally dead: And did further thereby direct and appoint, that it should and might be lawful to and for the said governor and council of the said colony for the time being, or the major part of them (whereof the said governor, or, in his absence, the senior of the council then residing at Sierra Leone, to be one), to remove any of the said aldermen, upon reasonable cause, provided

that a complaint in writing were first exhibited against him, and that he had a reasonable time given him for his defence, and were summoned for that purpose, in case he should be resident within the limits and precincts of the said town of Freetown; but that in case any person should think himself aggrieved by any such sentence or adjudication of removal, such person might, within one calendar month after notice of such removal, appeal to the said court of directors, upon giving security to pay the costs of such appeal in case such sentence or adjudication should be affirmed, although such appeal should not suspend the execution of such sentence: And did further by the said charter ordain, direct, and appoint, that the mayor and aldermen for the time being of the town of Freetown aforesaid should be, and they were thereby constituted, a court of record, by the name of "The Mayor's Court of Freetown;" and that they, or any two or more of them (whereof the mayor, or the senior alderman for the time being residing there to be one), might, and they were thereby authorized to try, hear, and determine all civil suits, actions, and pleas between party and party that should or might arise or happen, or that had already arisen or happened, within the said colony of Sierra Leone, or any of the factories subject or subordinate thereunto, except such suits or actions as should be between natives of Africa only not become settlers within the said colony or factories, in which case his said late Majesty willed that the same should be determined among themselves, unless both parties should by consent submit the same to the determination of the said mayor's court, and also except where the cause of action or suit should not exceed the value of 40*s.*: Provided, that if the said mayor, or any of the said aldermen, should be in any ways interested in the event of any such action or suit, no such mayor or aldermen so interested as aforesaid should sit or act as judge in such suit or action, but that the same should be heard and determined by such of them, the said mayor and aldermen, as should be no ways interested therein; and that in all cases where the number of voices should be equal in the determination of any action or suit, the mayor, or in his absence, the senior alderman present, should have two voices: And did further by the said charter direct, that the person constituted first sheriff of the said colony in and under the same, should, at a time to be appointed for that purpose by the governor, or in his absence, by the senior of the council then residing at Sierra Leone aforesaid, within fourteen days after notice of the said charter, take an oath duly to execute his office, together with the oath of allegiance, which oaths the said governor, or in his absence, the senior of the council then residing at Sierra Leone aforesaid, was thereby empowered to administer; and that from the time of taking the said oaths of office and allegiance the said sheriff should continue in the said office until another should be duly elected and sworn into the said office, as thereinafter was directed; and that the governor and council of the said colony for the time being, or the major part of them (whereof the said governor, or in his absence, the senior of the council then residing at Sierra Leone, to be one), should yearly, on the first Monday in the month of September, assemble themselves, and proceed to the election of a new sheriff for the year ensuing, to be computed from the 29th day of September next after such election, which sheriff, when elected, so soon as conveniently might be, and before he should enter upon his said office, should take the usual oath of office and the oath of allegiance before the said governor for the time being, or in his absence, the senior of the council then residing at Sierra Leone, who were thereby authorized to administer the same, and should continue in such office during the space of one whole year, from the said 29th day of September, and until another should be duly elected and sworn into the said office, unless his said place should be avoided in such manner as thereinafter was mentioned; and that in case any such sheriff should die in his office, or should remove from the said town of Freetown, or be absent from the same by the space of three calendar months, unless for such reasonable cause as the said governor and council for the time being, or the major part of them (whereof the governor, or, in his absence, the senior of the council then residing at Sierra Leone, to be one) should allow, then the said governor and council, or the major part of them (whereof the governor, or, in his absence, the senior of the council then residing at Sierra Leone, to be one), should and might, as soon as conveniently might be after the death, removal, or absence of such sheriff, assemble and choose another person to be sheriff in his room, who should be sworn as aforesaid, and continue in his office for the remainder of the year, and until another should be duly elected and sworn into the said office; and that the said sheriff thereby appointed, and every other sheriff so to be elected and sworn as aforesaid, should, during his and their continuance in such office respectively, have full power and authority to summon juries, execute and make return of all process of the said court, and of any other court erected by the said charter within the districts aforesaid; and in case of the absence of any such sheriff for such reasonable cause, to be allowed as aforesaid, the deputy or under sheriff, to be appointed by such sheriff, should return all process, and do all acts in the name of and by virtue of the authority of such sheriff: And did further by the said charter direct, ordain, and appoint, that upon complaint, to be made in writing to the said court, by or on behalf of any person or persons against any other person or persons whomsoever, then residing or being, or who, at the time when such cause of action had or should have accrued, did or should reside or be within the said town or elsewhere in the said colony of Sierra Leone, or any of the factories subordinate thereto, of any of the causes of suit aforesaid already accrued, or which should or might thereafter accrue, unless the same should be between the natives only of Africa, not become settlers within the said colony of Sierra Leone or the said factories, or unless such cause of suit should not exceed the value of 40*s.*, the said court should and might issue a summons in writing, under the hands and seals of two of the judges of the said court, (whereof the mayor for the time being, or in his absence, the senior alderman residing within the said town of Freetown, to be one,) to be directed to the said sheriff, requiring the party or parties, defendant or defendants, to appear before them at a certain time and place therein to be appointed, to answer the said complaint, and in default of appearance upon return of the said summons at such time and and place, the said court should and might issue forth a warrant, under the hands and seals of any two of the judges of the said court, (whereof the mayor for the time being, or the senior alderman then residing within the said town of Freetown, to be one, unless the said mayor or senior alderman should be a party in such action or suit, and in that case under the hands and seals of any other two of the judges of the said court) directed to the said sheriff for the time being, to take the body or bodies of such defendant or defen-

dants, and bring him or them before the said court, at a certain time and place therein to be appointed, to answer to the said complaint; and in case of appearance or arrest of the body or bodies of such defendant or defendants, to let such defendant or defendants out to bail upon giving sufficient security (which his said late Majesty did thereby empower the said court to take) to abide and perform the final order and judgment of the said court, or such final order and judgment as should or might be given upon any appeal to be brought in the said cause, or to surrender himself to the said court to be charged in execution till the said judgement should be satisfied; and in default of finding bail, or giving such security as aforesaid, to detain such defendant or defendants in custody, until he, she, or they should have found such bail, or have given such security as aforesaid, or should have judgment or sentence given for him, her, or them for such complaint; and after such bail-bond or security given as aforesaid, or in case such defendant or defendants should be detained in custody for want of bail or security, his said late Majesty did thereby for himself, his heirs and successors, ordain, direct, and authorize the said court to proceed to the examination of the matter and cause of complaint, either upon the oath or oaths or solemn affirmation of any witness or witnesses, to be taken in the most solemn manner; that is to say, the oath or oaths of such witness or witnesses who should profess the Christian religion to be taken upon the Holy Evangelists, unless such witness or witnesses should be of the persuasion of the people called Quakers, in which case a solemn affirmation should be sufficient; and upon the oath or solemn affirmation of any of the natives, in such manner as they should esteem to be most binding on their consciences to oblige them to speak the truth, for which purpose the said court was empowered and required by the said letters-patent to administer such oath or affirmation to such witness or witnesses as should be produced on behalf of either party (plaintiff or defendant), or by the confession or admission of such defendant or defendants in his, her, or their answer, upon the like oath or affirmation, according to his, her, or their religion, sect, or caste respectively, which oath or affirmation the said court was also by the said letters-patent empowered to administer; and that thereupon it should be lawful for the said court to give judgment and sentence according to law and equity, and to award and issue a warrant or warrants of execution under the hands and seals of two of the judges of the said court (whereof the mayor of the said town of Freetown for the time being, or the senior alderman then residing within the said town, to be one, unless they or either of them should be interested therein, and in that case, under the hands and seals of any two of the aldermen not interested therein), to be directed to the sheriff for the time being, for levying the debt, duty, or damages adjudged or decreed to the party or parties, complainant or complainants, together with their costs of suit, upon the goods and chattels of such defendant or defendants, or to cause sale to be made of his, her, or their goods and chattels, rendering to the party the overplus, if any were; and for want of sufficient distress, his said late Majesty did thereby give full power and authority to the said court to imprison the defendant or defendants until satisfaction was made by him, her, or them to the plaintiff or plaintiffs of the debt, duty, or damages decreed or adjudged, together with the costs of suit; and in case judgment were given for the defendant or defendants, full power and authority were thereby likewise given to the said court to award costs to such defendant or defendants, and to issue the like process and execution for the same as in cases where costs were awarded to any plaintiff or plaintiffs; and that if any action or suit should be brought or commenced against the mayor of the said corporation for the time being during his being or continuing in his office, it should and might be lawful for the said mayor's court to proceed in and determine such suit, in the same manner as in any other action or suit depending before them, but such mayor should not sit as judge or appear on the bench during the hearing of the said cause or making any order therein; and that if any action or suit should be brought against the said sheriff during his being and continuing in his office, it should and might be lawful to and for the said governor and council for the time being, or the major part of them (whereof the governor or the senior of the council residing at Sierra Leone to be one), to nominate and appoint a proper person to execute the process and orders of the said court against such sheriff for the time being; and to the intent that due provision might be made that there might be no failure of justice, if the defendant or defendants, who was or were resident within the said town of Freetown or elsewhere within the said colony, or any of the factories or settlements subordinate thereto, at the time when any cause of action did accrue should withdraw himself, herself, or themselves out of or should not be found within the jurisdiction of the said court, his said late Majesty did by the said charter give, grant, will, direct, and appoint that in case the sheriff should make return to such summons or warrant of arrest that the party or parties, defendant or defendants therein mentioned, or any of them, was or were not to be found within the jurisdiction of the said court, it should and might be lawful to and for the said court, upon an affidavit of proof verifying the demand of the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such suit to the satisfaction of the said court, to grant a sequestration to seize the estate and effects of such party or parties, defendant or defendants, to such value as the said court should think reasonable and should direct in such process of sequestration, and the same to detain in the hands of a proper person, to be appointed by the said court, till such party or parties should appear to the said complaint and give security as aforesaid; and in case the party or parties, defendant or defendants, should not appear and give security as aforesaid within the space of six months, unless it should be shewn to the said court on behalf of such defendant or defendants, that he, she or they was or were residing in Great Britain or Ireland, then that it should and might be lawful for the said court to proceed to hear and determine the said cause, and to give judgment therein as aforesaid: and in case judgment should be given for the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such suit, to direct the effects so seized to be sold, and out of the produce thereof to make satisfaction to the plaintiff or plaintiffs for the debt, duty or damages, and costs recovered, returning the overplus (if any should be) unto such defendant or defendants; and in case such produce should not be sufficient to make satisfaction to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, that then it should and might be lawful to and for the said court to award execution for the residue of the debt, duty or damages and costs, recovered in manner aforesaid: provided nevertheless, that in all cases where the action to be tried would, if the parties had been resident in this realm, have been tried by a jury in some court of law, every such action should be tried in the said mayor's court before a jury, according to the practice of the said courts of law in this realm, or as near thereto as the circumstances

would admit of; and his said late Majesty did thereby empower the said court to administer to such jury the usual oath taken in like cases in this realm: And for the considerations therein recited, his said late Majesty further, by the said charter, willed and ordained that all such money, securities and effects of the suitors of the said court as should be ordered in to court, or to be paid, delivered or deposited for safe custody, should be paid or delivered unto or deposited with the governor and council of the said colony, to be by them kept in deposit, subject to such orders and directions as the said mayor's court should from time to time think fit to make concerning the same for the benefit of the suitors; and did also give and grant unto the said court of directors of the said company, or the major part of them, full power and authority from time to time to name and appoint an officer, under the name of accountant-general of the mayor's court of Freetown, and the same at their pleasure to remove and another to appoint, who should act, perform and do all matters and things necessary to carry into execution the orders of the said mayor's court relating to the payment or delivery of the suitor's money, effects and securities unto the governor and council of the said colony, and taking the same out again, and keeping the accounts with the said governor and council and registrar, or other proper officer of the mayor's court, and other matters relative thereto, under such rules, methods and directions as should from time to time be made and given by the court of directors of the said company, which rules, methods and directions his said late Majesty thereby willed and directed should be according to such as were observed by the accountant-general of the High Court of Chancery of Great Britain, or as near thereto as might be, and as the situation and circumstances of affairs would admit; and did further thereby authorize the said mayor's court to administer oaths and affirmations, and to frame such rules of practice, and nominate and appoint such clerks and officers, and to do all such other things as should be found necessary for the administration of justice, and the due execution of all or any of the powers given to them by the said charter, so as they from time to time should give an account thereof unto the said company, and so as the same should be subject to the approbation, controul and alteration of the said court of directors of the said company, whom his said late Majesty did likewise will and ordain to have full power and authority to make such rules and orders for the better administration of justice as they should from time to time think fit and necessary; but such rules and orders so to be made by the said mayor's court, so far as the same should be repugnant to any rules or orders afterwards made by the said court of directors of the said company as aforesaid, should nevertheless be in force until the same should be revoked or altered by the said court of directors, and notice thereof given unto the said mayor's court: And did further thereby require and command that a table of fees to be allowed to such clerks and officers should be settled by the said mayor's court, and approved and signed by the governor and council of the said colony for the time being, and should be written out fair, and constantly fixed up in some visible and open part of the room or place where the said court should be held, and that it should be lawful for the said mayor's court, with the approbation of the said governor and council for the time being, or the major part of them, and also to and for the court of directors of the said company, to vary and alter such table of fees in such manner as they should think fit: And it was further by the said charter ordained and established, that if any person or persons should think him, her or themselves aggrieved by any judgment, sentence or decree of the said mayor's court, such person or persons should or might, within fourteen days after such judgment, sentence or decree of the said court should be entered of record, appeal to the governor and council of the said colony for the time being, whom (or any two or more, whereof the governor, or in his absence, the senior of the council then residing at Sierra Leone, to be one) his said late Majesty did thereby for himself, his heirs and successors, constitute, nominate and appoint to be a court of record for that purpose to receive such appeals, and to hear and determine the same, and to do all other acts, matters and things necessarily incident thereto; provided, that if the said governor and council should be anyways interested in the event of any such action or suit, no person so interested should sit or act as a judge upon such appeal, but the same should be heard and determined by such of them, the said governor and council, as should be no ways interested therein, or any two or more of them; and that in all cases wherein the number of voices should be equal in the determination or judgment upon such appeal, the governor for the time being, or in his absence, the senior of the council who should be present, and not interested, should have two voices, which determination should be final if the debt, damages or things directed to be paid, done or delivered, or matters in dispute should not exceed the value of 400*l.*; but in case the same should exceed the value of 400*l.*, any person or persons who should think him, her or themselves aggrieved by such judgment, sentence or decree made on such appeal, should and might, within fourteen days after the same should be entered of record, appeal to his said late Majesty, his heirs and successors, in Council, (as is usual in cases of appeal from any of the colonies in the West Indies) upon giving security to pay interest (not exceeding the rate of interest which should prevail at the time of pronouncing such judgment, sentence or decree) for the thing adjudged or decreed to be paid, done or delivered, and the costs of such appeal, in case the said judgment, sentence or decree should be affirmed: And did further will and direct that the judgments, sentences and orders of his said late Majesty, his heirs and successors, and of the said governor and council, made upon such appeals respectively, should and might be put in execution by the said mayor's court, in such manner as an original judgment of the said court should or might have been, and they the said court were thereby required and commanded to execute the same accordingly; and in case the said mayor's court should refuse or neglect to cause such judgments, sentences or orders to be executed within fourteen days after application made to them for that purpose, then that it should be lawful for, and the said governor and council were thereby required and commanded to execute or cause the same to be executed by such ways and means as the said mayor's court might have used or employed in executing the same: And did further direct and appoint that there should be within the said town of Freetown a court, which should be called "The Court of Requests for the town of Freetown, and the factories and settlements thereof;" and for that purpose willed and required the said governor and council, as soon as conveniently might be after the arrival of the said charter, to nominate and appoint some of the principal inhabitants of the town of Freetown aforesaid, not more than twenty-four nor fewer than eight, to be commissioners to hear and determine suits in a summary way, under such rules,

orders and regulations as should from time to time be given or sent to them under the hands of the court of directors of the said company, which commissioners, any three or more of them, should have full power and authority to hear and determine all such actions or suits as should be brought before them, where the debt, duty or matter in dispute should not exceed or be more than the value of 40*s.*; which commissioners so to be appointed should sit one day in every week from the hour of nine to eleven in the forenoon, or longer if the business should require, to hear and determine all such causes as should be brought before them not exceeding the value aforesaid: And did further by the said charter will, ordain and establish that the Governor and council of the said colony for the time being should be justices of the peace, and have power to act as justices of the peace in and for the said town of Freetown and throughout the said colony of Sierra Leone, and all the factories and settlements subordinate thereto, in the same or the like manner, and with the same or the like powers, as justices of the peace constituted by any commission or letters patent under the great seal of Great Britain, for any county, city or town corporate in that part of Great Britain called England, did or might exercise such office: And did further will and provide that the said governor and council for the time being, or any two or more of them, (whereof the governor for the time being, or in his absence the senior of the council then residing at Sierra Leone, to be one,) should and might hold quarter sessions of the peace four times in the year within the district aforesaid, and should at all times thereafter be a court of record in the nature of a court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, and should from time to time and at all times thereafter be commissioners of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for the trying and punishing of all offenders and offences (high treason only excepted) had, committed or done, or to be had, committed or done within the said town of Freetown or elsewhere within the said colony of Sierra Leone, and any of the said factories or settlements subordinate thereto; and that it should and might be lawful to and for the said justices of the peace and commissioners of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery respectively to proceed by indictment or by such other ways, and in the same or the like manner, as was used in that part of Great Britain called England, as near as the condition and the circumstances of the place and inhabitants would admit of; and for that purpose to issue their warrant or precept to the sheriff of the said district for the time being, commanding him to summon a convenient number of the principal inhabitants within the said district to serve and attend as a grand and petty jury at the said court respectively; and that the said justices of the peace and commissioners of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery respectively, should and might administer to them the usual oath taken in England by grand and petty juries, and also administer to the witnesses who should be produced for or against the party to be tried, a proper oath or affirmation, in such manner as they should esteem most binding on their consciences to oblige them to speak the truth, and that the said justices and commissioners should and might respectively proceed to the arraignment, trial, conviction and punishment of persons accused of any crimes or offences, (high treason only excepted,) in the same or the like manner and form, as near as the condition and circumstances of the place and inhabitants would admit of, as any justices of the peace or commissioners of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery in that part of Great Britain called England usually and legally do; and that the said court might assemble and adjourn at and unto such times and places as they should judge convenient: And did thereby direct that the said governor should before the council there, or the major part of them, take an oath faithfully to execute the said offices of governor, justice of the peace, and commissioners of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, together with the oath of allegiance, which oaths they were thereby empowered to administer; and after the taking such oaths, did thereby authorize the said governor to administer an oath to the council faithfully to execute the said offices of council, justices of the peace, and commissioners of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, together with the oath of allegiance: and did by the said charter further ordain, establish and appoint, that when any person should die within the said town of Freetown or elsewhere within the said colony of Sierra Leone, or any of the factories or settlements subordinate thereto, and should by his will appoint any person or persons within the said town or colony, or the factories or settlements aforesaid, to be his executor or executors, then and in such case the said mayor's court, upon proof made of the due execution of the said will, should and the same was thereby authorized and required to grant probate of the said will under the seal of the said court, (which seal the said court was authorized by the same to use for that and other purposes,) whereby the person or persons so named executor or executors should have full power and ample authority to act as such, as touching the debts and estates of his, her or their testator; and where any person should die within the town or factories, or limits thereof, intestate, or not having appointed some person or persons to be executor or executors residing within the said town, colony, factories, or settlements that in either of these cases the said mayor's court should, and the same was thereby empowered and required to grant letters of administration or letter of administration with an authentic copy of the will annexed, (determinable upon any executor named in such will appearing in court and praying probate thereof,) as touching the debts and estate of the person dying intestate or not naming such executor as aforesaid that should be or arise within the limits aforesaid, to such person or persons then residing within the jurisdiction of the said court as should be next of kin to the person so dying or his residuary legatee, and in case there should be no such person within the said jurisdiction then to the principal creditor of the person so dying, and for want of any creditor appearing, then to such other person or persons as should be thought proper by the said court, every such person or persons to whom such administration should be granted first giving security by bond (respect being had to the value of the estate) to the mayor of the said town, with condition in the form usually given in courts ecclesiastical within that part of Great Britain called England, or as near thereto as the nature and circumstances of the case would admit; and that such person or persons to whom administration should be so granted should and might act in all respects as administrator or administrators touching the debts, effects and estates of such person or persons to whom he, she or they should take out administration as aforesaid, which should be or arise within the said limits: And whereas in pursuance and by virtue and authority of the said letters-patent, such governor and council, mayor's court, and such other courts and officers as are therein mentioned, were fully constituted, elected and appointed within the said colony of Sierra Leone, and entered upon and thenceforward exercised the various jurisdictions and authorities, offices

and functions respectively granted to and vested in them in and by the said charter, and divers laws and statutes and ordinances fit and necessary for and concerning the government of the said colony, and not repugnant to the laws and statutes of this realm, were from time to time made, enacted and declared as well by the said governor and council as by the said court of directors of the said company, and divers rules and orders for the better administration of justice were also from time to time made by the said mayor's court in further pursuance of the said charter: And whereas by an act of parliament passed in the forty-seventh year of the reign of his said late Majesty, intituled, "An Act for transferring to his Majesty certain possessions and rights vested in the Sierra Leone company, and for shortening the duration of the said company, and for preventing any dealing or trafficking in the buying or selling of slaves within the colony of Sierra Leone," reciting the said act of parliament therein first recited, and in part reciting or mentioning the said letters-patent hereinbefore recited; and further reciting that the said company, convinced of the expediency of relinquishing the government and management of the said colony, had expressed a desire to make and had humbly entreated his said late Majesty to accept a surrender to his said late Majesty of all the tract or district of land granted to them by the said letters-patent or charter of justice, or of which the said company were possessed, or which they did then enjoy by purchase or otherwise in addition to the said lands so granted as aforesaid to the said company, and that they were further desirous that their existence as a body politic and corporate should cease and determine within such period of time, shorter than that limited and declared in and by the said first herein recited statute, as was deemed by the said company sufficient for them in which to settle their affairs: And whereas, for confirming and giving effect to such intended surrender and for limiting the duration of the said company, it was in and by the said now recited act enacted that the said letters-patent or charter of justice and grant therein mentioned and hereinbefore recited, and every matter clause and thing therein contained, should and the same were thereby declared to be henceforth null and void, and that the said company should be and they were thereby divested of and from all that tract and district of land commonly called and known by the name or description of the Peninsula of Sierra Leone, and of and from all forts, castles, buildings or estate which had been after purchased or otherwise acquired by the said company in addition thereto, or which then were possessed or claimed by the said company in or about the said peninsula, and that the said tract or district of land, and all forts, castles, buildings or estate so purchased or otherwise acquired, possessed, enjoyed or claimed by the said company, should thenceforth be, and the same and every of them were and was thereby declared and enacted to be fully and absolutely vested in his said late Majesty, his heirs and successors for ever: And whereas it was in the said act now in recital further enacted, that at the expiration of seven years from and after the passing of the said act the said Sierra Leone company should cease to be a body politic and corporate to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever, anything in the said herein first recited act to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding; provided always and it was thereby further enacted, that it should not be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever inhabiting or being, or who should at any time thereafter inhabit or be within the said peninsula or colony of Sierra Leone, either directly or indirectly, to deal or traffic in, buy or sell, or to be aiding or assisting in the dealing or trafficking, in the buying or selling of slaves, either within the said peninsula or elsewhere: And whereas, in pursuance of the said act of parliament last recited, the said company did on or about the 27th day of July, in the forty-eighth year of the reign of his said late Majesty, actually and fully surrender to the governor for the time being of the said colony, by his said late Majesty in that behalf appointed and authorized, the possession of the said colony or peninsula, tract or district of land, and all forts, castles, buildings and estate, which by the true intent and meaning of the said last recited act of parliament ought to have been so surrendered, and the same were thenceforth in the possession and under the government of his said late Majesty: And whereas, it being necessary to provide for the immediate government and administration of justice within the said colony, his said late Majesty did soon after the passing of the said act transmit instructions to the said governor thereof for the time being, directing him to continue in all respects the administration of justice, and the interior government of the said colony, according to the provisions and directions, powers and authorities contained in the said in part recited letters-patent or charter of justice, as if the same were still in force; and the said governor and council, mayor's court and other courts so constituted and appointed as aforesaid, and the councillors, judges and officers thereof respectively, and other judges and officers subsequently elected and appointed pursuant to the directions of the said charter, did accordingly continue to exercise their former jurisdictions, functions and authorities, and divers proceedings as well judicial as ministerial were had by and before them, and judgments given and decrees or orders made in the said courts, and wills proved and administrations granted in the said mayor's court pursuant to the provisions of the said charter; all which acts and proceedings, subsequent to the annulling of the said letters-patent or charter of justice, it was deemed expedient to ratify and confirm: And whereas it was his said late Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that for the better administration of justice within the said colony, a chief justice thereof should from time to time be appointed during pleasure, who should have such jurisdictions and authorities as are hereinafter mentioned, and who should also be judge of a court of vice-admiralty by his said late Majesty then lately constituted for the said colony, with such jurisdictions as then belonged to courts of vice-admiralty in the West India islands in general, and should be judge also of a court of prize, with such limited jurisdiction therein as his said late Majesty thought fit to grant by his prize commission in that behalf; but that in all other respects the laws and constitution of the said colony, and all the judicial and municipal authorities therein, should during his royal will and pleasure continue such as they were constituted and appointed to be by the said receited letters-patent or charter of justice, or under the authority thereof, as far as the said surrender made to his said late Majesty by the said company, and other the changes of circumstances would allow: And whereas his said late Majesty, in order to provide for the then future government of the said colony or peninsula of Sierra Leone, and all territories thereon depending in Africa, and for the administration of justice therein, did by letters-patent, under the great seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster, the 9th day of August, in the forty ninth year of his reign, direct that the person appointed or to be appointed captain-general or governor-in-chief of the said colony, after the publication of the said letters-patent, should

n the first place take the oaths appointed to be taken by an act passed in the first year of the reign of King George the First, intituled, "An Act for the further security of his Majesty's person and government, and the succession of the crown in the heirs of the late Princess Sophia being Protestants, and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and secret abettors," as altered and explained by an act passed in the sixth year of his reign, intituled, "An Act for altering the oath of abjuration and the assurance, and for amending so much of an act of the seventh year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, 'an act for the improvement of the union of the two kingdoms,' as after the time therein limited requires the delivery of certain lists and copies therein mentioned to persons indicted of high treason or misprision of treason;" and should also make and subscribe the declaration mentioned in an act of parliament made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Charles the second, intituled, "an act for preventing dangers which may happen from Popish recusants;" and should likewise take the oath usually taken by the governors in his Majesty's plantations, for the due execution of the office and trust of captain-general and governor-in-chief in and over the said colony or peninsula of Sierra Leone and the territories depending thereon, and for the due and impartial administration of justice; and further should take the oath required to be taken by governors of plantations to do their utmost that the several laws relating to trade and the plantations be duly observed; which said oaths and declarations the council of the said colony, or any two members thereof, were thereby empowered and required to tender and administer unto him, and in his absence to the lieutenant-governor, if any in the place, or if none, to such person to whom the administration of the government was committed, in manner as thereinafter provided; which being performed, that the said governor should administer to the chief justice therein nominated and appointed during pleasure, and the other members of the council of the said colony, as also to the lieutenant-governor, if any in the place, the oaths mentioned in the first recited act of parliament, altered as above, as also should cause them to make and subscribe the aforesaid declaration, and administer to them the several oaths for the due execution of their places and trusts; and did further give and grant unto the said governor full power and authority from time to time and at any time thereafter, by himself or by any other to be authorized by him in that behalf, to administer the oath mentioned in the said first recited act, altered as above, to all and every such person or persons as he should think fit, who should at any time pass into the said colony of Sierra Leone, or any of the factories and settlements within his government, or should be resident or abiding there; and that the said governor should have full power and authority to suspend any member of the council of the said colony from sitting, voting or assisting therein, if he should find just cause for so doing; and if there should be any lieutenant-governor, him likewise to suspend from the execution of his command, and to appoint another in his stead until his said Majesty's pleasure should be known: and did further by the said letters-patent ordain, will and direct, that the governor, or in his absence the lieutenant-governor commander in-chief for the time being of the said colony, together with the council of the said colony, or the major part thereof, should have full power and authority to make, enact and ordain laws, statutes and ordinances for the peace, welfare and good government of the said colony, so as such laws, statutes and ordinances were not repugnant to the laws and statutes of this realm, but as near as might be agreeable thereto: provided that all such laws, statutes and ordinances, of what nature or duration soever, were within six months or sooner after the making thereof transmitted by the governor, lieutenant-governor, or other commander-in-chief of the said colony for the time being, unto his said late Majesty for his approbation or disallowance of the same, as also duplicates thereof by the next conveyance; and in case all or any of the said laws, statutes or ordinancies, being not before comfirmed by his said late Majesty, should at any time be disapproved and disallowed by his said late Majesty, his heirs and successors, and it should be so signified under his or their sign manual and signet, or by order of his or their privy council, unto the governor, lieutenant-governor or other commander-in-chief of the said colony for the time being, then that such and so many of the said laws, statutes and ordinances as should be so disapproved and disallowed, should from thenceforth cease, determine and become utterly void and of none effect, anything therein or in the said letters-patent contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding; provided always, that nothing contained in the said letters patent should authorize or empower the said governor and council to impose any taxes or duties within the said colony, except such as might thereafter be found necessary for making roads, erecting and repairing public buildings, or other purposes of local convenience and œconomy, and for the interior welfare of the said colony: provided also, that no law, statute or ordinance, whereby any punishment might be inflicted greater than a fine or imprisonment for three months, should be of any force or effect until the same should receive his said late Majesty's approbation: and did by the said letters patent further will and establish, that all laws, statutes and ordinances which then or immediately prior to the annulling the said letters patent or charter of justice therein and hereinbefore in great part recited were in force within the said colony, whether ordained and made by the said charter, or in execution of any authority thereby granted, or otherwise howsoever, should be and continue of the same force and effect in the said colony as if the said charter had not been annulled and made void, except so far as the same related to the territorial or other rights and interests of the said Sierra Leone company, and to the government, administration, jurisdiction and authority of the said company in and over the said colony, under the said charter, until such laws, statutes and ordinances should be expressly repealed or varied by some law, statute or ordinance, to be made by the governor, lieutenant-governor or commander-in-chief for the time being of the said colony, and the council of the same, pursuant to the powers vested in them by the letters patent now in recital; and that all judgment, decrees, sentences, order, probates of wills, grants of letters of administration, and other judicial or ministerial acts and proceedings, made, passed or had subsequent to the annulling of the said charter, and before the publication of the letters patent now in recital in the said colony, should be and be deemed and taken to be of the same force and validity as if the said charter had not been annulled or repealed, but still continued in force; and did further ordain, will and direct, that the governor, or in his absence the lieutenant-governor or other commander-in-chief of the said colony for the time being, and the council of the same, should have, use, exercise and enjoy all and singular the offices, jurisdictions, powers and authorities within the said colony, which in

and by the said charter therein and herein recited were given and granted to the governor and council which the court of directors of the said Sierra Leone company were thereby empowered to constitute and appoint save and except as was otherwise directed or provided in and by the said letters patent now in recital. And did further thereby give, grant and appoint, that there should be within the said town of Freetown a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the mayor and aldermen of Freetown; and that such body politic and corporate should consist of a mayor and three aldermen, and should have perpetual succession, and should and might be able and capable in law to sue and be sued in any courts and causes whatsoever, and should have a common seal for the business and affairs of the said corporation, which common seal they and their successors might break and change at their pleasure; and that the persons bearing the offices of mayor and aldermen of Freetown at the time of the publication of the letters patent now in recital, by virtue of an election or appointment made under and by authority of the said annulled charter, though since the same was annulled, should be and continue respectively mayor and aldermen of Freetown, upon the conditions and under the limitations contained in the said charter; and that all the regulations and provisions contained in the said charter in respect to the annual election of the mayor and the determination of his office, and that of the aldermen, and the filling up of their places when vacant by death, absence or removal, should be observed and carried into execution in respect of the said mayor and aldermen constituted by the letters patent now in recital, as fully as if the same had been therein repeated. And did further will and order that the person bearing the office of sheriff at the publication of the letters patent now in recital, by virtue of any election or appointment made under and by authority of the said annulled charter, should notwithstanding retain such office until the time appointed in the said charter for the annual determination of such office, to act until the 29th day of September then next ensuing, and should then be succeeded by a new sheriff, to be elected and appointed by the governor and council of the said colony, at the time and in manner and form as directed by the said charter; and that the governor and council of the said colony should have the same powers of electing and appointing the sheriff as were in and by the said annulled charter given to the governor and council appointed by the said Sierra Leone company and its directors: and did further direct that the said sheriff so appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid should execute and perform all such or the like offices and duties, and have, possess and exercise all such or the like powers and authorities, as the sheriff appointed under the said annulled charter, while the same remained in force. And did further by the said letters patent will and appoint that the chief justice of the said colony during his continuance in the said office, and his successors the chief justices of the said colony, should be recorders of Freetown, and with the mayor and aldermen of Freetown for the time being, should be and they were thereby constituted a court of record, by the name of "the court of the recorder of Freetown," and that the said court should have, use and exercise the like jurisdictions, powers and authorities in all respects within the said colony of Sierra Leone, in like cases, and between the like persons and parties, as might have been had, used and exercised by the said mayor's court of Freetown, under and by virtue of the said therein and hereinbefore recited charter of justice, while the same remained in full force and virtue, except only where it was otherwise therein expressly declared or provided; and that the said court of the recorder of Freetown should also proceed in the same manner and form, and subject to the same rules as to trial by jury and otherwise, and to the same remedy or right of appeal, as were in the said therein and hereinbefore recited charter directed and provided in respect of the said mayor's court of Freetown, except as aforesaid; and that all rules of practice made by the said mayor's court of Freetown, and then or at the time of the annulling of the said charter remaining in force, should be observed and followed in and by the said court of the recorder of Freetown, until by the authority of that court the same should be varied or repealed: provided always, and it was thereby further ordained and directed, that the chief justice and recorder should preside in the said court, which should be held before him and the mayor and aldermen of Freetown for the time being, or three of them at least, that is to say, either the mayor and two of the said aldermen, or the three aldermen, except when such chief justice and recorder was a party to or interested in any suit, action or proceeding depending in the said court, in which case it was provided that such suit, action or proceeding should be adjudged, tried and determined by the mayor and aldermen alone, the mayor presiding; and if two or more of the said judges should be parties to or interested in any such suit, action or proceeding, then that the remaining judges of the said court should and might adjudge, try or determine the same, the senior alderman presiding when the chief justice and recorder, and mayor, should be for the reason aforesaid incompetent to sit. Provided further, that in case of the death, absence or long incapacity by sickness of the chief justice and recorder, the governor, lieutenant-governor or other commander-in-chief of the said colony for the time being, should and might appoint the most competent and proper person within the colony to act as chief justice and recorder during such absence or incapacity, or in the case of death, until a successor should be appointed by his said late Majesty, and should enter on the duties of the said office, which acting chief justice and recorder should be competent to preside in the said court, and to exercise all the jurisdictions, offices, functions and authorities of the said chief justice and recorder, until superseded by his return, or his becoming again capable, or by such new appointment as aforesaid. Provided also, that in case of any difference in opinion between the judges of the said court, touching the giving of any judgment or sentence, or the decision of any question depending before them, the majority should determine; and further, that when opinions should be equally divided, the chief justice and recorder, or the judge presiding in his stead, should have a double or casting voice. And did further direct and appoint, that from and after the publication of the said letters patent in the said colony at the period thereinafter appointed, the authority and functions of the said mayor's court of Freetown should cease and determine, to be thenceforth assumed and exercised by the said court of the recorder of Freetown; and that all actions, suits and proceedings then depending in the said mayor's court of Freetown should be respectively transferred in their then present condition to, and subsist and depend respectively, and be prosecuted, tried and determined respectively in the said court of the recorder of Freetown, just as if the same had been commenced respectively in the said last-mentioned court; and that all records, muniments and proceedings whatsoever of or belonging to the said mayor's

court of Freetown, should be delivered over to and deposited with the records of the said court of the recorder of Freetown; and that from and after the same period, the said court of the recorder of Freetown should have and exercise such and the same jurisdictions, powers and authorities to grant probates of wills and letters of administration as were theretofore had and exercised by the said mayor's courts of Freetown, pursuant to the said annulled charter. And did further will and appoint, that the governor, lieutenant-governor or other commander-in-chief, and council, for the time being of the said colony, should nominate and appoint a proper person to be accountant-general of the said court of the recorder of Freetown, who should execute and perform the same offices, trusts, matters and things as the accountant-general of the said mayor's court of Freetown was directed and empowered to execute and perform by the said annulled charter therein and hereinbefore recited, (save and except as to the direction and controul of the court of directors of the Sierra Leone company), subject to the orders of the said court of the recorder of Freetown, and to such directions in respect to the investment or security of the money belonging to suitors of the said court, and the seeuring and accounting for the same, as might be given from time to time by the said governor, lieutenant-governor or other commander-in-chief, and council, of the said colony for the time being, or by his said late Majesty in his privy council. And did further thereby will and establish, that the governor, lieutenant-governor or other commander-in-chief, and council, of the said colony for the time being, should be, and they were thereby constituted a court of record to receive, hear and determine appeals from the said court of the recorder of Freetown, in the like cases, and subject to the like limitations, and rules and directions, as to their proceeding therein, and subject also to the like right of appeal from their judgment, sentence or decree to his said late Majesty in his privy council, when the debt, damages or thing or matter in dispute should exceed the value of 400*l.*, and upon the like condition as to security to be thereupon given by the appellant, as were in and by the said annulled charter directed and provided in respect of appeals to the governor and council appointed by the said Sierra Leone company or its directors, and from them to his said late Majesty in his privy council respectively. And did further thereby ordain, will and establish, that there should be within the said town of Freetown a court, which should be called "the court of requests for the colony of Sierra Leone," and which should have and exercise such and the same jurisdiction, power and authority in all actions and suits brought before them, where the debt, duty or matter in dispute should not exceed the value of 40*s.*, in the same way, and subject to the same rules and regulations, as were in and by the said recited letters patent or charter of justice mentioned, contained and provided in respect of the court of requests thereby constituted. And did further ordain and appoint that the governor, lieutenant-governor or commander-in-chief, and the members of the council of the said colony for the time being, should be, and the same were thereby constituted and apointed to be justices of the peace in and for the said town of Freetown, throughout the said colony of Sierra Leone and all the territories dependent thereon, with all such and the same jurisdictions, powers and authorities as lawfully could or might be exercised by justices of the peace duly constituted by his said late Majesty in that part of the United Kingdom called England, within the county, city or town corporate for which they were so constituted, so far as the laws of this realm were applicable to and in force in the said colony. And did further ordain, will and establish, that the chief justice and other members of council of the said colony for the time being (without the governor, lieutenant-governor or commander-in-chief) should and might hold quarter-sessions of the peace four times in the year within the said colony, and should from time to time and at all times thereafter be commissioners of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery, for the trying of all crimes and misdemeanours had, committed or done, or to be had, committed or done within the said town of Freetown or elsewhere within the said colony of Sierra Leone, or any territory dependent thereon; and that it should and might be lawful to and for the said justices of the peace and commissioners of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery respectively to proceed by indictment, or by such other ways and means, and in the same or like manner, as were used in that part of the United Kingdom called England, as near as the condition and circumstances of the said colony and the inhabitants thereof would admit of; and for those purposes to issue their warrants or precepts to the sheriff of the said colony for the time being, commanding him to summon a convenient number of the principal inhabitants within the said colony to serve and attend as grand and petty jurors at the said courts respectively; and that the said justices of the peace and commissioners of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery respectively should and might administer to such jurors the oaths usually taken in England by grand and petty jurors respectively, and also should and might administer a proper oath or affirmation to the witnessess who should be produced for or against the party accused; and that the said justices and commissioners should and might respectively proceed to the arraignment, trial, conviction and punishment of persons accused of any crimes or offences, in the same or the like manner and form, as near as the condition and circumstances of the place and inhabitants would admit of, as any justices of the peace or commissioners of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery usually and lawfully do within that part of the United Kingdom called England; and that the said courts might assemble and adjourn at and to such times and places as they might adjudge convenient. And did further direct and appoint, that as well the said justices of the peace and commissioners of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery, as the said chief justice and recorder, and other judges of the said court of the recorder of Freetown, should prior to their entering upon the execution of their said respective offices take on oath before the governor, lieutenant-governor, or commander-in-chief, and council, for the time being, faithfully to execute their said respective offices, together with the oath of allegiance, which oaths the said governor, lieutenant-governor, or commander-in-chief, and council, for the time being were thereby empowered to administer. And did further by the said letters-patent give and grant unto the governor of the said colony for the time being full power and authority from time to time to constitute and appoint all such officers and ministers as might be necessary in the said colony for the better administration of justice and putting the laws in execution, and for whose appointment his said late Majesty had not otherwise therein provided, and to administer or cause to be administered to them the usual oath or oaths for the due execution of their respective offices. And did thereby further give and grant unto the said governor full power and au-

thority, when he should see cause, or should judge any offender or offenders, in criminal matters, or for any fines or forfeitures due unto his said late Majesty, fit objects of his mercy, to pardon all such offenders and to remit all such offences, fines and forfeitures, (treason and wilful murder only excepted,) and that in such cases he should have power upon extraordinary occasions to grant reprieves to the offenders, until and to the intent that his said late Majesty's pleasure might be known therein. And did further authorize and empower the said governor to collate any person or persons to any churches, chapels or ecclesiastical benefices within the said colony, as often as any of them should happen to be void. And did further give and grant unto the said governor, by himself, or by his captains and commanders by him to be authorized, full power and authority to levy, arm, muster, command and employ all persons whatsoever residing within the said colony and the territories dependant thereon, and as occasion should demand to march them from one place to another, or to embark them, for the resisting and withstanding of all enemies, pirates and rebels, both at sea and land, and such enemies, pirates and rebels, if there should be occasion, to pursue and prosecute in or out of the limits of the said colony; and if it should so please God, them to vanquish, apprehend, and take, and being taken, either according to law to put to death, or to keep and preserve alive, at his discretion; and to execute martial law in time of invasion, war, or other times when by law it might be executed, and to do and execute all and every other thing and things which to the captain-general and governor-in-chief of the said colony did or of right should belong; And did further give and grant unto the said governor full power and authority, by and with the advice and consent of the said council, to erect, raise and build in the said colony of Sierra Leone, and the territories depending thereon, such and so many forts and platforms, castles, cities, boroughs, towns, and fortifications, as he by the advice aforesaid should judge necessary, and the same or any part of them to fortify and furnish with ordnance, ammunition, and all sorts of arms fit and necessary for the security and defence of the said colony, and by the advice aforesaid, the same again, or any of them, to demolish or dismantle, as might be most convenient: And forasmuch as divers mutinies and disorders might happen by persons shipped and employed at sea during the time of war, and to the end that such as should be shipped and employed at sea during the time of war might be better governed and ordered, his said late Majesty did by the said letters-patent give and grant unto the said governor of the said colony full power and authority to constitute and appoint captains, lieutenants, masters of ships, and other commanders and officers, and to grant to such captains, lieutenants, masters of ships, and other commanders and officers, commissions to execute the law martial during the time of war, according to the directions of an act passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of his said late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, "An Act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one Act of Parliament the laws relating to the government of His Majesty's ships, vessels, and forces by sea," as the same is altered by an act passed in the nineteenth year of the reign of his said late Majesty King George the Third, Our royal father, intituled "An Act to explain and amend an Act made in the twenty-second year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, intituled 'An Act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one Act of Parliament the laws relating to the government of His Majesty's ships, vessels, and forces by sea;" and to use such proceedings, authorities, punishments, corrections, upon any offender or offenders who should be mutinous, seditious, disorderly, or any way unruly, either at sea or during the time of their abode and residence in any of the ports, harbours or bays of the said colony, as the case should be found to require, according to martial law, and the said directions during the time of war as aforesaid: provided that nothing therein contained should be construed to the enabling of him or of any by his authority, to hold plea or to have any jurisdiction of any offence, cause, matter or thing committed or done upon the high sea, or within any of the havens, rivers, or creeks of the said colony and territories under his government, by any captain, lieutenant, commander, master, officer, seaman, soldier, or other person whatsoever, who should be in his said late Majesty's actual service and pay, in or on board of any ship of war or other vessel acting by immediate commission or warrant from the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or from the lord high admiral for the time being, under the seal of the admiralty; but that such captain, commander, lieutenant, master, officer, seaman, soldier, or other person so offending should be left to be proceeded against and tried as their offences should require, either by commission under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, pursuant to the statute of the twenty-eighth of Henry the Eighth, or by commission from the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral for the time being, according to the afore-mentioned act, intituled "An Act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one Act of Parliament the laws relating to the government of his Majesty's ships, vessels, and forces by sea," as altered and amended by the said act passed in the nineteenth year of the reign of his said late Majesty, and not otherwise; provided nevertheless, that all offences and misdemeanors committed on shore by any captain, commander, lieutenant, master, officer, seaman, soldier, or other person whatsoever, belonging to any ship of war or other vessel acting by immediate commission or warrant from the said commissioners or lord high admiral for the time being as aforesaid, might be tried and punished according to the laws of the place where any such offences or misdemeanors should be so committed on shore, notwithstanding such offenders were in his said late Majesty's actual service, and borne in his pay on board any such ship of war or other vessels acting by immediate commission or warrant from the said commissioners or lord high admiral for the time being as aforesaid, so that such offender shall receive no protection for the avoiding of justice for such offences so committed on shore, from any pretence of his being employed in his said late Majesty's service at sea: And did further will and appoint that all public monies which should be raised by any law, statute, or ordinance to be thereafter made within the said colony, should be issued out by warrant from the said governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council of the said colony, and disposed of for the purpose directed and appointed by such law, statute, or ordinance, and not otherwise: And did further give and grant unto the said governor full power and authority, by and with the advice and consent of the said council, to settle and agree with the inhabitants of the said colony for such lands, tenements, and hereditaments as then were or thereafter should be in his said late Majesty's power to dispose of, and them to grant to any person or persons, upon such terms, and under such moderate quit-rents, services and

acknowledgments to be thereupon reserved unto his said late Majesty, as he the said governor, by and with the advice aforesaid, should think fit; which said grants were directed to pass and be sealed by the seal of the said colony, and being entered upon record by such officer or officers as were or should be appointed thereunto, were declared to be good and effectual in law against his said late Majesty, his heirs and successors: Provided always, and it was thereby ordained, that no grant, lease, or demise at any time theretofore made by or under the authority of the said Sierra Leone Company, prior to the said surrender to his said late Majesty of their territorial rights and interest in the said colony and its dependencies, pursuant to the Act of Parliament aforesaid, whether the same were by deed or writing, or by parole only, should be in any manner impeached or avoided, but that the same should be and be taken to be as valid and effectual, to all intents and purposes, against his said late Majesty, his heirs, and successors, as if the said surrender pursuant to the said Act of Parliament therein and hereinbefore recited had not been made; and that all such grants, leases, and demises of lands or tenements within the said colony should be confirmed by the said governor under the seal of the said colony, if the grantees, lessees, or parties beneficially interested therein should apply for and request such confirmations: And did further give and grant unto the said governor full power and authority to order and appoint fairs, marts, and markets; and also such and so many ports, harbours, bays, havens, and other places for the convenience and security of shipping, and for the better loading and unloading of goods and merchandize, in such and so many places as by him, by and with the advice of the said council, should be thought fit and necessary: and did further require and command all officers and ministers, civil and military, and all other inhabitants of the said colony and the territories dependent thereon, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto the said governor, in the execution of the several powers and authorities in the said letters patent contained; and in case of his death or absence out of the said colony and the territories dependent thereon, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting unto such person as should be appointed by his said late Majesty's lieutenant-governor or commander-in-chief of the said colony for the time being, to whom his said late Majesty did by the same give and grant all and singular the powers and authorities therein granted to the governor of the said colony, to be by him executed and enjoyed during pleasure, or until the arrival of the governor within the said colony; and if, upon the death or absence of the governor from the said colony and territories dependent thereon, there was no person in the place commissioned by his said Majesty to be lieutenant-governor or commander-in-chief of the said colony, then that the member of council next in seniority to the chief justice for the time being (to which chief justice his said late Majesty did by the said letters-patent grant rank and precedency above and before all subjects whomsoever in the said colony, the governor, lieutenant-governor, or other commander-in-chief of the said colony for the time being only excepted; and that the said chief justice should be a member of council by virtue of his office, and preside therein in the absence of the governor or lieutenant-governor; provided always, that he should in no case succeed to the chief command of the said colony), who should be resident within the said colony, should take upon him the administration of the government of the said colony, and execute the several powers and authorities contained in the said letters patent until the return of the said governor, if absent from the said colony, or until, in case of the death of the said governor, his said late Majesty's further pleasure were known therein. And whereas, by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the first and second year of our reign, intituled, "An Act for abolishing the African Company, and transferring to and vesting in his Majesty all the Forts, Possessions, and Property now belonging to or held by them," it was, among other things, enacted, that from and after the 3rd day of July, 1821, the said corporation of the company of merchants trading to Africa should wholly cease and determine and be abolished, and the said company of merchants trading to Africa should no longer be or be deemed to be a body politic or corporate; and that all grants made to the said company by or under or in pursuance of certain therein-recited acts of parliament, or any or either of them, or in pursuance of any thing therein contained, should, and the same were thereby declared to be thenceforth null and void; and that the said company should be, and the said company were thereby divested of and from all forts, castles, buildings, possessions, or estate or rights which were given to the said company by or under or in pursuance of the said therein-recited acts, or any or either of them, or which had been since purchased or otherwise acquired by the said company in addition thereto, or which then were possessed or claimed or held by the said company on the said coast; and that the said forts, castles, buildings, possessions, estate, and rights so acquired, possessed, enjoyed or claimed, or then held by the said company, should thenceforth be, and the same and every of them were, and were thereby declared and enacted to be fully and absolutely vested in us, our heirs and successors for ever: And whereas it was further enacted in and by the said act of parliament, that from and after the passing of that act, it should and might be lawful for us to order and direct that all or any of the forts and possessions therein and hereinbefore mentioned, and also any territories, islands, or possessions on the west coast of Africa, between the twentieth degree of north latitude and the twentieth degree of south latitude, which then did or at any time thereafter should or might belong to us, should be annexed to or made dependencies on the colony of Sierra Leone; and that from the date of their being so annexed or made dependencies on the said colony, they should be subject to all such laws, statutes, and ordinances as should be in force in the said colony, or should at any time hereafter be made, enacted, or ordained by the governor and council of the said colony, and should not be disallowed by us, in the same manner as if the said forts, possessions, territories, or islands had originally formed part of the said colony of Sierra Leone: Now know ye, that we, having considered the premises, and being willing and desirous to provide for the future good government, as well of the said forts and possessions so heretofore acquired, purchased, enjoyed, claimed, or held by the said African company, as of all and every other the territories, islands, or possessions on the west coast of Africa, between the twentieth degree of north latitude and the twentieth degree of south latitude, which now do or at any time hereafter shall or may belong to us, our heirs, and successors, do by these presents, by virtue and in pursuance of the said recited act, and of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, order, direct, and appoint, that all and every of the said forts and possessions so heretofore acquired, purchased, enjoyed, claimed, or held by the

said African company, and also all territories, islands and possessions which now do or at any time hereafter shall or may belong to us, our heirs and successors, on the west coast of Africa, between the twentieth degree of north latitude and the twentieth degree of south latitude, shall be annexed to and made dependencies on, and the same are hereby annexed to and made dependencies on the said colony of Sierra Leone; and that from the publication of these presents in the said colony of Sierra Leone, as hereinafter directed, the same shall be and they are hereby made subject to all such laws, statutes, and ordinances as shall be in force in our said colony, or as shall at any time hereafter be made, enacted, or ordained by the governor and council of the said colony, and shall not be disallowed by us, our heirs, and successors, in the same manner as if the said forts, possessions, territories, or islands had originally formed part of the said colony of Sierra Leone: And we do further by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, will, establish, and ordain, that from and after the publication of these presents, there shall be nine or more councillors advising and assisting to our governor of our said colony of Sierra Leone for the time being: And we do by these presents nominate, make, ordain, and constitute our trusty and well-beloved Edward Fitzgerald, our chief justice, or our chief justice of our said colony for the time being; our trusty and well-beloved Daniel Molloy Hamilton, our advocate, or our advocate of our said colony for the time being; our trusty and well-beloved Dudley Feriday, our secretary, or our secretary of our said colony for the time being; our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Stuart Buckle, our surveyor of lands, or our surveyor of lands of our said colony for the time being; our trusty and well-beloved Kenneth Macaulay, esquire, our trusty and well-beloved Alexander Grant, esquire, our trusty and well-beloved Joseph Reffell, esquire, our trusty and well-beloved John O'Neill Walsh, esquire, our trusty and well-beloved Thaddeus O'Meara, esquire, our trusty and well-beloved Andrew Nicoll, doctor of medicine, our trusty and well-beloved John Hope Smith, esquire, and our trusty and well-beloved William Dawson, esquire, thenceforth councillors of our said colony, to continue in their said office of councillors during their natural lives, unless suspended from their said office of councillors during their natural lives, unless suspended from their said office, or absent from the said colony for the space of one year without leave given them under our royal signature, or until other councillors shall be chosen and appointed by us, under our signet and sign manual, in their stead: And we do further hereby give and grant to our said governor full power and authority to suspend any of the members of our said council from sitting, voting, or assisting therein, if he shall find just cause for so doing; and if it shall at any time happen, that by the death, departure out of our said colony, or suspension of our said councillors, or otherwise, there shall be a vacancy in our said council (any five whereof we do hereby appoint to be a quorum), our will and pleasure is that our said governor do signify the same unto us by the first opportunity, that we may, under our signet and sign manual, constitute and appoint others in their stead; but, that our affairs at that distance may not suffer from want of a due number of councillors, if ever it shall happen that there be less than nine of them residing in our said colony, we do hereby give and grant unto our said governor full power and authority to choose as many persons out of the principal inhabitants thereof as shall make up the full number of our council to be nine, and no more; which persons so chosen and appointed by him shall be to all intents and purposes councillors in our said colony, until either they shall be confirmed by us, or that, by the nomination of others by us under our sign manual and signet, our said council shall have nine or more councillors in it resident in our said colony; and we do further by these presents, ordain, will, and appoint, that our governor of our said colony, or in his absence, our lieutenant-governor or commander-in-chief for the time being of our said colony together with our council of the same, or the major part thereof, shall have full power and authority to make, constitute, and ordain laws, statutes, and ordinances for the public welfare and good government of our said colony, under the like conditions, and subject to the same limitations and restrictions, as those imposed in that behalf on the governor and council of our said colony in the letters-patent of his said late Majesty hereinbefore recited; but, to the end that nothing may be done or passed to the prejudice of us, our heirs, and successors, by our said council, we further ordain by these presents, that our governor of our said colony, or in his absence, our lieutenant-governor or commander-in-chief for the time being, may and shall have a negative voice in the making and passing of all laws, statutes, and ordinances as aforesaid: and we do further by these presents will, ordain, and appoint, that from and after the publication of these presents in our said colony of Sierra Leone, as hereinafter directed, our court of record in our said colony, called and known by the name of "the court of the recorder of Freetown," shall consist of our chief justice of the said colony for the time being, and two such members of the council as shall be appointed by the governor of our said colony for the time being assistant judges thereof, in lieu of the mayor and aldermen of Freetown for the time being, as ordained and appointed in and by the letters patent of his said late Majesty hereinbefore recited: and we do hereby will and ordain, that they or any two of them (whereof our said chief justice for the time being resident in Freetown to be one), shall, and the same are hereby authorized to hear and determine all civil suits, actions, and pleas between party and party that shall or may arise or happen, or that have already arisen or happened within our said colony of Sierra Leone, or any of the forts, settlements, islands, or territories subject or subordinate thereto, except when the cause of action or suit shall not exceed the value of 40*s.*: provided always, and it is hereby further ordained and directed, that if such chief justice and recorder, or any of the said assistant judges, should be any ways interested in the event of any such action or suit, no such chief justice and recorder or assistant judge, shall sit or act as a judge in such suit or action, but the same shall be heard and determined by such of them as shall be no ways interested therein; and in all cases where the number of voices shall be equal in the determination of any action or suit, the chief justice, or in his absence the senior assistant judge present, shall have two voices: and we do further direct, that the said court of the recorder of Freetown hereby constituted shall proceed in the same manner and form, and subject to the same rules as to trial by jury and otherwise, and to the same remedy and right of appeal, as were in and by the said letters patent hereinbefore recited, directed, and provided in respect of the court of the recorder of Freetown, constituted by such letters patent; and that all rules of practice made by the one court, and now or at the time of the publication of these presents remain-

in force, shall be observed and followed in and by the other, until by the authority of that other the ıe be varied or repealed: and we do further will and direct, that no action, cause, suit, or proceeding ›ending in the said court of the recorder of Freetown at the publication of these presents, shall be ›ided, abated, discontinued, or annulled for or by reason of any change in the constitution of the said court ːcted by these presents, but that the same shall be respectively transferred in their then present condition and subsist and depend respectively, and be prosecuted, tried, and determined respectively, in the said ırt of the recorder of Freetown hereby constituted and established to all intents and purposes as if they l been respectively first commenced, had, bought, and prosecuted in the said last-mentioned court: and do further will and direct, that each person so nominated or appointed one of the assistant judges of ː said court of the recorder of Freetown as aforesaid, shall, prior to the entering upon the execution his said office, take an oath before the governor, lieutenant-governor, or other commander-in-chief for ː time being, for the due discharge of the same, which oath the said governor, lieutenant-governor, commander-in-chief for the time being, is hereby empowered to administer: and we do further by these ·sents will and establish, that our said governor, lieutenant governor, or other commander-in-chief, and ıncil, of our said colony for the time being shall be, and they are hereby constituted a court of record to ːeive, hear, and determine appeals from as well the said court of the recorder of Freetown, as from any ıer superior court of common law now established or to be in future established in our said colony pursuant these presents, in the like cases, and subject to the like limitations, rules, and directions as to their pro-ː·dings therein, and subject also to the like right of appeal from their judgment, sentence, or decree, to us our privy council, when the debt, damages, or things, or matter in dispute shall exceed the value of 400*l*., d upon the like condition as to the security to be thereupon given by the appellant, as were in and by the id letters patent hereinbefore recited, directed, and provided in respect of appeals to the governor and ıncil of the said colony, and from them to his said late Majesty in his privy council respectively: provided ways, and it is hereby ordained, that no such member or members of our said council as shall be at that ne judge or judges of the court from which such appeal shall be made, shall be entitled or permitted to vote ›on such appeal; provided also, that no appeal be allowed from any sentence, order, or decree of our ›urts of chancery of our said colony, to us or our privy council, unless the debt, damage, or thing or matter dispute, shall exceed the like sum or value of 400*l*. sterling; and that such appellant do also give good curity that he will effectually prosecute such appeal, and answer the condemnation money, and pay also such ›sts and damages as shall be by us awarded in case such sentence, order or decree so appealed from be firmed: provided nevertheless, and our further will and pleasure is, that when the matter in question relates › the taking or demanding of any duty payable to us, or to any fee of office or annual rent, or other such ke matter or thing, where the right in future may be bound, in all such cases an appeal may be had from the ıdgment of our said governor and council as aforesaid, or from the sentence, order, or decree of our court f chancery of our said colony, to us in our privy council, though the immediate sum or value appealed for e of a less amount than 400*l*. sterling: and our further pleasure is, and we do hereby direct and appoint, ıat our said governor shall and may keep and use the public seal of our said colony of Sierra Leone for seal-ıg all instruments whatsoever that do and ought to pass the great seal of our said colony under his said overnment: and whereas writs of inquiry of idiots and lunatics may and ought to issue out of our court of hancery in our said colony, and be returnable in our said court, and great trouble and charges may arise f occasion be to resort unto us, our heirs and successors, for directions respecting such idiots and lunatics, ıd their estates, we do by these presents give and grant unto our said governor full power and authority to ;ive orders and warrants from time to time for preparing grants of the custodies of such idiots and lunatics ınd their estates, as are or shall be found by inquisition thereof, taken or to be taken, and returned or to be ·eturned into our said court of chancery of our said colony, and thereupon to make and pass grants and ːommitments under our great seal of our said colony, of the custodies of all and every such idiots and lunatics ınd their estates, to such person or persons, suitors in that behalf as according to the rules of law, and the ıse and practice in those and the like cases, he shall judge meet for that trust; the said grants and commit-ments to be made in such manner and form, or as nearly as may be, as hath heretofore been used and accus-tomed in making the same under the great seal of this kingdom, and to contain such and the like apt and convenient covenants, conditions, and agreements on the part of the committees and grantees to be per-formed, and such security to be by them given, as shall be requisite and needful: and we do further by these presents order, direct, and establish, that from and after the expiration of three months from the publication of these presents hereinafter directed, the authority of the court of requests for the colony of Sierra Leone, for the recovery of small debts within the said colony, as constituted by the letters patent of his said late Majesty hereinbefore recited, shall cease and be abolished: and we do by these presents authorize and re-quire our said governor, by and with the advice and concurrence of our said council, prior to the expiration thereof to nominate and appoint certain justices or others commissioners in and for particular districts, upon whom the authority of the said court thenceforward to cease and be abolished in and throughout the said colony as aforesaid may regularly devolve; and that the said justices or other commissioners may and shall proceed to the hearing and determining of all matters of debt or damage under 40*s*. value, in the same or the like manner and form, as near as circumstances will admit of, as any commissioners of requests usually and lawfully do within that part of our united kingdom called England; and that such commissioners shall assemble at such times and places as our said governor, with the advice and concurrence of our council as aforesaid, shall from time to time appoint: and we do further hereby direct and establish, that from and after the publication of these presents, our governor, lieutenant-governor, or commander-in-chief for the time being of our said colony, shall and may do, execute, and perform all that is necessary for the granting of licences for marriages, as also for the probate of wills and granting of administrations for, touching or concerning any interest or estate which any person or persons shall have within our said colony or its de-pendencies, in such or the like manner and form as our gover. ., lieutenant-governors, or other com-manders-in-chief of our provinces in America, are used and authorized to do, execute, and perform the same:

And our further will and pleasure is, that from thenceforth such jurisdictions, powers, and authorities as were given to the court of the recorder of Freetown aforesaid, and to the said mayor of Freetown, in and by the said letters patent hereinbefore recited, in respect to grants of probates of wills and letters of administration, shall cease and determine; but we do nevertheless will and ordain, that no probates issued or letters of administration granted in the said court pursuant to the provisions of the said letters patent, prior to the publication of these presents, shall be impeached or avoided by the cessation of the authority and functions of the said court in the premises, but that the same shall, and the same are hereby ordained to remain in as full force and effect as if the said court still possessed the powers and authorities to grant probates of wills and letters of administration conferred upon it by the said letters patent: And we do further by these presents give and grant unto our said governor full power and authority, with the advice and consent of our said council, to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be ... of us, our heirs and successors, for the hearing and determining all and all manner of causes, as well criminal as civil, arising or happening within our said colony, or between persons inhabiting or residing there: as also to issue from time to time special commissions of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, limited to the districts and crimes or misdemeanors specified in such commissions, and for the awarding and making of execution thereupon; to which courts and judicatories we do hereby give and grant full power and authority from time to time to administer oaths for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy or depending before them, together with all other reasonable and necessary powers, authorities, fees, and privileges belonging thereto: And we do hereby further give and grant unto our said governor full power and authority to constitute and appoint judges, and in cases requisite, commissioners of oyer and terminer, justices of the peace, and other necessary officers and ministers in and through our said colony, for the better administration of justice and putting the laws in execution, and to administer or cause to be administered to them their several and respective oaths for the due and faithful performance of their duties in their several and respective offices, before undertaking the execution of the same; provided nevertheless, and be it further ordained, that no election or appointment of any sheriff or other officer or minister, pursuant to these presents, shall or shall be deemed or construed to alter or abridge the power and right of the sheriff of our said colony, appointed pursuant to the letters patent hereinbefore recited, to summon juries, or to execute and make return of all processes and the like, of the said court of the recorder of Freetown, or of any other courts erected or to be erected within that tract or district known by the name of the peninsula of Sierra Leone, bounded as aforesaid: And in case of the death, absence, or removal of our lieutenant-governor of our said colony, we do further by these presents authorize and empower our governor of our said colony, being at the time of such appointment personally resident within our said colony, to nominate and appoint any person resident within our said colony, whom he shall judge the most proper and fitting, to be our lieutenant-governor thereof, until our pleasure thereupon shall be known; provided it shall appear to our said governor that the administration of the government of our said colony, by the member of our said council next in seniority to the chief justice thereof for the time being, may not tend to the good of our service and the welfare of our said colony: And we do further ordain, will, and establish, that within thirty days after these presents shall arrive within our said colony of Sierra Leone, our governor, lieutenant-governor, or other commander-in-chief of our said colony for the time being shall cause these our letters patent to be published and proclaimed, and the contents thereof to be publicly known within the said colony, and that from and immediately after such publication the same shall be in full force and effect within our said colony: provided always, and we do hereby reserve unto ourself, our heirs and successors, full power and authority to revoke, vary, alter, annul, and make void these presents, and every or any clause, matter, or thing herein contained, and to make such new, other, or further ordinances and appointments for the government of our said colony, and for the administration of justice within the same, as to us, our heirs and successors, in that behalf shall seem meet; And we do lastly by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, direct and appoint that our governor of our said colony of Sierra Leone, and his successors the governors thereof, during our royal will and pleasure, may and shall have and exercise the several powers and authorities given and granted to them by these presents, together with and superadded to the several powers and authorities conferred on the governor of the said colony by the letters patent of his late Majesty King George the Third, our dearest father, hereinbefore recited; and that the constitution and laws of our said colony of Sierra Leone, and all judicial and municipal authorities therein, shall for the present and during our royal will and pleasure, continue such as they were constituted and appointed to be by the said letters patent of his said late Majesty, or under the authority thereof, so far as the possessions heretofore held by the African company, and also the territories belonging to us, our heirs and successors, on the west coast of Africa, between the twentieth degree of north latitude and the twentieth degree of South latitude, being annexed by these presents to our said colony of Sierra Leone, and other changes of circumstanes within our said colony, whether consequent upon the same or howsoever accruing, will permit, and save also and except as the same are altered by these presents. In witness, &c., witness, &c., the 17th day of October.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

Examined with the record in the Petty Bag office in the Court of Chancery, the 22nd day of April, 1834.

J. BENTALL.

MAURITIUS.—CHARTER OF JUSTICE.

At the Court at St. James's, the 13th of April, 1831; present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in council. Whereas it is necessary to make provision for the better administration of justice in his Majesty's island of Mauritius and its dependencies, his Majesty doth therefore, by and with the advice of his privy council, order, and it is hereby ordered, that his Majesty's supreme court of civil and criminal justice within the said colony, called the Cour d'Appel, shall henceforth be holden by and before three judges only, and no more; and that the chief or senior judge of the said court shall henceforth bear the title of chief judge and first president; and that the second of the said judges shall henceforth be called and bear the title of vice-president; and that the third of the said judges

ll henceforth be called and bear the title of assistant-judge of the said court: And it is further ordered, that his Majesty's court in the said island, called the Tribunal de Premiere Instance, shall henceforth be holden by and before, and ill consist of one judge, to be called the president of the said tribunal, and one other judge, to be called a judge suppleant: and it is further ordered, that in case any judge of either of the said courts should, by reason of any such lawful usation as hereinafter mentioned, or by sickness, absence, suspension, resignation, or any other cause, be unable to form the duties of such his office, it shall be lawful for the governor of the said colony to complete the number of lges of such court, by appointing, in his Majesty's name and on his behalf, some proper person to act as and be a lge of such court during such vacancy, or until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known: and it is hereby further lered, that if in any criminal case the law which is now or hereafter shall be in force within the said island and its pendencies, shall require the presence in either of the said tribunals of a greater number of judges than are hereinfore mentioned, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for the governor of the said colony, in his Majesty's me and on his behalf, to appoint such an additional number of judges for any such special occasion as may be necesy to complete the whole number of judges so required by law; but all appointments which may be so made shall dure so long only as may be necessary to provide for any such emergency, and shall be renewed from time to time as casion may require: and whereas on the 17th day of February, 1830, the governor of the said island of Mauritius, th the advice of the council of government thereof, made an ordinance, bearing date on the day and year last afored, intituled "an ordinance for the establishing of a court composed of his excellency, to judge certain prises a partie recusations," directed against the court of appeal "in this colony:" now, it is further ordered that the said ordinance all be, and the same is hereby confirmed and allowed, and that any recusation which may hereafter be made of any lge of either of the said tribunals, shall be heard, tried, adjudged, and determined in the manner provided by the id ordinance, and not otherwise: and it is hereby further ordered, that all and every the powers, authorities, and risdictions heretofore vested in the judges of the said tribunals respectively, or in a majority of them, shall continue d be vested in the judges hereinbefore mentioned or in the majority of them: provided nevertheless, and it is further dered, that in all cases in which the court of vice-admiralty of the said colony hath jurisdiction, whether by virtue of ly act of parliament or by virtue of the commission of the judge of the said court, such jurisdiction shall be exclusive, d that it shall not be competent for the said cour d'appel or for the said tribunal de premiere instance to hear, decide, take cognizance of any such case; and that if, in any suit or action or other proceeding depending in the said cour appel or in the said tribunal de premiere instance, it shall be made to appear that the question arising in any such tion, suit, or proceeding is within the jurisdiction or competency of the said court of vice-admiralty, then and in every ich case the said tribunal de premiere instance or the said cour d'appel, as the case may be, shall declare itself incomtent: and it is further ordered that the office of grand judge, commissaire de justice of the said island of Mauritius, and shall be abolished: and it is further ordered, that in all civil cases depending before the said cour d'appel or the id tribunal de premiere instance, the procureur-general of the said island, or his substitutes, are and shall be relieved om the duty heretofore incumbent on them of making their conclusions for the assistance of the said tribunals: and is further ordered no judge of the said cour d'appel, nor the judge of the said tribunal de premiere instance, nor the ppleant of the said tribunal, nor the procureur-general of the said island, nor the advocate-general thereof, nor the ge of the court of vice-admiralty, nor any surrogate of such judge, shall be the owner of any slave, nor be the prorietor of nor have any share or interest in any land cultivated by the labour of slaves, either directly or by any person r persons as a trustee or trustees for him; and each of the said several officers is hereby declared incompetent to be or t as the manager, overseer, agent, or attorney of, for, or upon any plantation or estate within the said island or its pendencies: provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any such officer as aforesaid from iring for and employing in the domestic service of himself, or any members of his family, any number of slaves, if it hall be first made to appear by such officer, to the satisfaction of the governor of the said island, that it is not in his ower to hire free persons to perform such domestic services: and it is further ordered, that there shall be in the town f Port Louis in the said island, a petit court, to be holden by a single judge, to be called the juge de paix of the said own, for the decision of all civil causes of small amount arising within the said island, and for the trial of all crimes nd offences of a low degree committed therein, and that from the judgments, sentences, and orders of the said petit ourt, no appeal shall lie to any other tribunal or judge in the said island or elsewhere: and that there shall also be in ny one or more of the dependencies of the Mauritius, which the governor of the said island, with the advice of the uncil of government thereof, may select a petit court, to be holden in like manner by a single judge, to be called the ge de paix of such dependency, for the decision of all civil cases of small amount arising therein, and for the trial of ll crimes and offences of a low degree which may be there committed; and that the governor of Mauritius, with the ice and consent of the council of government of the said island, shall, by any ordinances to be from time for that urpose made, define, and limit the extent of the jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, of any such petit court, and fix nd regulate the terms of proceeding, the rules of practice, and the nature of the process to be observed therein respecively: and it is hereby further ordered, that it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, being a party or arties to any civil suit or action depending in the said cour d'appel of the said island of Mauritius, to appeal to his Majesty in council, his heirs and successors, or his or their privy council, against any final judgment, sentence, or decree f the said court, or against any rule or order made in any such civil suit or action having the effect of a final or definiive sentence, and which appeals shall be made subject to the rules, regulations, and limitations following; that is to ay, in case any such judgment, decree, order, or sentence shall be given or pronounced for or in respect of any sum r matter at issue above the amount or value of 1,000*l.* sterling, or in case such judgment, decree, order, or sentence hall involve, directly or indirectly, any claim, demand, or question to or respecting property, or any civil right, mounting to the value of 1,000*l.* sterling, or in case the same shall effect the right or alleged right of any person to reedom, the person or persons feeling aggrieved by any such judgment, decree, order, or sentence of the said cour l'appel, may within fourteen days next after the same shall have been made, pronounced, or given, apply to the said our d'appel by petition, for leave to appeal therefrom to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, or his or their privy ouncil; and in case such leave to appeal shall be prayed by the party or parties who is or are directed to pay any sum f money, or perform any duty, the said cour d'appel shall and is hereby empowered either to direct that the judgment, ecree, order, or sentence appealed from shall be carried into execution, or to direct that the execution thereof shall be uspended pending the said appeal, as to the said court may in each case appear the most consistent with real and subtantial justice; and in case the said cour d'appel shall direct such judgment, decree, order, or sentence to be carried to execution, the person or persons in whose favour the same shall be given shall before the execution thereof enter nto good and sufficient security, to be approved by the said court, for the due performance of such judgment or order s his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, shall think fit to make thereupon: or in case the said cour d'appel shall direct he execution of any such judgment, decree, order, or sentence to be suspended pending any such appeal, the person or ersons against whom the same shall have been given shall in like manner, and before any order for the suspension of ny such execution is made, enter into good and sufficient security, to be approved by the said court, for the due perrmance of such judgment or order as his Majesty, his heirs, and successors shall think fit to make thereupon: and it s further ordered, that in all cases security shall also be given by the party or parties appellant, to the satisfaction of the aid court, for the prosecution of the appeal, and for the payment of all such costs as may be awarded by his Majesty, is heirs, and successors, to the party or parties respondent; and if such last mentioned security shall be entered into ithin three months from the date of such petition for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the said cour d'appel hall allow the appeal, and the party or parties appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his, her, or their ppeal to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, in his or their privy council, in such manner and under such rules as re observed in appeals made to his Majesty in council from his plantations and colonies: provided nevertheless, and it s further declared and ordered, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to take away, iminish, or derogate from the undoubted power and authority of his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, in his or their rivy council, and upon the humble petition at any time of any person or persons aggrieved by any judgment or determination of the said cour d'appel, to admit his, her, or their appeal therefrom upon such other terms, and upon and ubject to such other limitations, restrictions, and regulations, as his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, shall in any

such special case think fit to prescribe: and it is further ordered, that in all cases of appeal allowed by the said cour d'appel, or by his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, the said court shall certify and transmit to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in his or their privy council, a true and exact copy of all proceedings, judgments, decrees, and orders had or made, and of all evidence received or given in such causes so appealed, so far as the same have relation to the matter of appeal; such copies to be certified under the seal of the said court: and it is further ordered that the said cour d'appel shall in all cases of appeal to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, conform to and execute such judgments and orders as his Majesty, his heirs, and successors shall think fit to make therein, in such and the same manner as any judgment, decree, or order of the said cour d'appel could or might have been executed. And the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Goderich, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

R R.—Trade between Great Britain and Africa, viz. States of Barbary, Morocco, West Coast of Africa and the Cape of Good Hope, from 1697 to 1822.*—*W.* war. *P.* peace.

Years.	Imports from	Exports to	Years.	Imports from	Exports to	Years.	Imports from	Exports to	Years.	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£		£	£		£	£		£	£
W 1697	6615	13435	P 1729	49355	253389	W 1760	39410	345546	P 1791	79784	856082
P 1698	2496	70587	P 1730	57081	260690	W 1761	12201	325307	P 1792	82912	1367919
P 1699	19225	96295	P 1731	29339	206103	W 1762	30540	273127	W 1793	120372	384587
P 1700	26888	155793	P 1732	50423	203923	P 1763	18128	463818	W 1794	48865	749823
P 1701	21074	133499	P 1733	57635	128787	P 1764	35738	464878	W 1795	65097	428731
W 1702	31295	96052	P 1734	69416	129684	P 1765	51692	469034	W 1796	120397	612535
W 1703	17565	104179	P 1735	41663	138659	P 1766	52217	496789	W 1797	54357	687138
W 1704	15441	86665	P 1736	53691	193153	P 1767	55981	558062	W 1798	69761	1291062
W 1705	8679	65104	P 1737	55779	234100	P 1768	67249	612392	W 1799	112789	1621623
W 1706	7280	56686	P 1738	61911	277248	P 1769	58955	605180	W 1800	96563	1098830
W 1707	9384	92127	W 1739	43035	219873	P 1770	68449	571003	W 1801	138660	1123626
W 1708	7661	86993	W 1740	62787	110543	P 1771	97486	702538	P 1802	168863	1161179
W 1709	5097	59403	W 1741	43815	132691	P 1772	92338	866394	W 1803	94307	818632
W 1710	14436	69459	W 1742	35259	130385	P 1773	68424	662112	W 1804	163819	1173466
W 1711	7919	64276	W 1743	26297	219048	P 1774	56503	846525	W 1805	106845	990640
W 1712	10794	37507	W 1744	13889	95093	W 1775	67328	786168	W 1806	115947	1433151
P 1713	11515	111805	W 1745	11031	71309	W 1776	99674	470779	W 1807	122048	797738
P 1714	25380	63417	W 1746	25301	117474	W 1777	62740	239218	W 1808	143276	532840
P 1715	30096	51912	W 1747	1603	186406	W 1778	81952	154086	W 1809	184650	705977
P 1716	32330	97885	W 1748	17640	233671	W 1779	33960	159218	W 1810	257386	484082
P 1717	19282	112449	P 1749	15724	201307	W 1780	21689	195907	W 1811	188858	316704
W 1718	25783	93313	P 1750	29007	160791	W 1781	36386	312822	W 1812	171820	444357
W 1719	18060	66441	P 1751	56292	214600	W 1782	68475	351735	W 1814	269130	422057
W 1720	25307	130350	P 1752	42642	236062	W 1783	47860	787563	W 1815	325045	392956
W 1721	21949	126056	P 1753	34011	275360	P 1784	119152	523985	P 1816	340018	380473
P 1722	33671	186556	P 1754	22024	235057	P 1785	48535	587196	P 1817	347855	505745
P 1723	29877	138507	P 1755	40254	173670	P 1786	117683	888738	P 1818	285089	478941
P 1724	47181	216368	W 1756	30166	188582	P 1787	117818	727634	P 1819	253973	423015
P 1725	67514	284024	W 1757	30453	154498	P 1788	90069	735447	P 1820	174414	566116
P 1726	86189	147704	W 1758	43952	167890	P 1789	102513	669713	P 1821	298995	684256
P 1727	38690	138607	W 1759	24382	228460	P 1790	71800	929203	P 1822	274744	682046
P 1728	22443	187403									

	Years.	Imports from	Exports to
		£.	£.
Periods of war ending.	1697	6615	[illegible]
	1712	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1721	22775	[illegible]
	1748	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1762	31443	[illegible]
	1783	56674	[illegible]
	1801	91873	[illegible]
	1815	176593	[illegible]
Periods of peace ending.	1701	17431	[illegible]
	1717	23721	[illegible]
	1738	47169	[illegible]
	1755	34279	[illegible]
	1774	60263	[illegible]
	1792	92252	[illegible]
	1802	168863	[illegible]
	1822	267869	[illegible]

[The figures in this table are derived from a chart prepared by Cæsar Moreau in 1824, and grounded on public documents.]

APPENDIX VII.—EUROPE.

A.—CONSTITUTIONAL CHART OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Ratified by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, 26th August, 1817.

Chapter I.—General Organization.

Article 1. The United States of the Ionian Islands are composed of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxo, and the other smaller islands situated along the coast of Albania and the Morea, which formerly belonged to the Venetian dominions.

2. The seat of the general government of the United States of the Ionian Islands is declared to be permanently fixed in the capital of the Island of Corfu.

3. The established religion of these States is the orthodox Greek religion; but all other forms of the Christian religion shall be protected as hereinafter stated.

4. The established language of these States is the Greek, and in consequence it is hereby declared to be an article of primary importance, that the language of the nation should become, as soon as possible, that in which all the records of government should be held, all process of law alone conducted, and, in fact, the sole recognised language for official proceedings within these States.

5. It being impossible, however, from the circumstances of the case, to carry the above principle into immediate effect, the whole business of the country having been hitherto conducted principally in the Italian language, it is ordained, that during the first parliament the Italian shall be the language in which all public business is to be conducted, save and except in the instances of the minor courts of law, where it may be judged expedient by the government to introduce the native language, with a view to its encouragement and general propagation.

6. With a further view at once to encourage the propagation of the languages of the protecting and protected States, his highness the president of the senate shall be bound, within six days after the first meeting of parliament, to send down to the legislative assembly a *projet* of a law, to be therein discussed, relative to how far it may be possible to extend the native language to other departments, or to the whole of the government; and it is to be clearly understood, that whenever a law is passed, declaring the Greek language to be the sole official language, that the only other language that can be made use of in copies or otherwise, is that of the protecting power, viz. the English.

7. The civil government in these States shall be composed of a legislative assembly, of a senate, and of a judicial authority.

8. The military command in these States being placed, by the treaty of Paris, in the hands of his Majesty's commander-in-chief, it remains with him.

9. The legislative assembly shall be elected, in manner and form hereinafter laid down, from the body of the noble electors.

10. The senators shall be elected out of the body of the legislative assembly, in manner and form as may hereinafter be directed.

11. The judicial authority shall be selected by the senate, in manner and form as shall hereinafter be directed.

12. These elections, and all other civil appointments, shall be valid for the period of five years, except as may be hereinafter provided for.

13. At the expiration of five years all appointments of right fall to the ground, and the new election of the new legislative assembly shall take place on the day of the expiration of the term of five years; but his highness the president of the senate and the senators, the regents of the local governments, the judges, together with all the ministerial officers in the various departments, shall continue to exercise their duties; the first, till replaced by the new senate and president; the second, till relieved by the new regents; the judges and ministerial officers, till removed or re-appointed by the proper authority.

14. When the legislative assembly holds a session at the seat of government, the civil authority shall be termed the Parliament of the United States of the Ionian Islands; and such session, being the first, shall be termed the first session of the first parliament.

15. The second parliament and the subsequent sessions shall be styled numerically in the same manner.

16. All acts of the legislative assembly, of the senate, and generally of all the departments of government, shall be registered according to the parliament and session in which they may have been enacted, or otherwise carried into effect.

17. During the first parliament an annual session shall take place, of right, the first day of every March, and shall continue in activity for three months; but such session may be prolonged beyond the said three months in the event of necessity, for a period to be declared by the senate and approved of by his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign.

18. In every subsequent parliament a session shall take place, of right, on the first day of March in every two years, and shall continue in activity for the same period as stated in the preceding article.

19. The power of assembling and proroguing parliament on an emergency shall be vested in his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign; but parliament cannot be prorogued for a longer space than six months.

20. The power of dissolving parliament, on any special emergency, shall be solely vested in his Majesty by an order in council.

21. On parliament being prorogued, the session of the legislative assembly forthwith ceases for the period of prorogation; and all bills and acts of every kind, not completely carried through parliament, shall fall to the ground.

22. When the parliament is dissolved, all bills and acts of every kind, not completely carried through, fall equally to the ground.

23. The public instruction of youth being one of the most important points connected with the prosperity and happiness of any state, and it being of the utmost importance, both to the morals and religion of the country, that its pastors in particular should receive a liberal and adequate education, it is hereby declared to be a primary duty immediately after the meeting of parliament, subsequent to the ratification of this constitutional chart by his Majesty the protecting sovereign, that measures should be adopted by the parliament for the institution in the first place of primary schools, and subsequently for the establishment of a college for the different branches of science, of literature, and of the fine arts.

Chapter II.—The Senate.

Section I.—General.

Article 1. The executive power in the United States of the Ionian Islands shall be vested in a senate composed of six persons, viz. five members and a president.

2. The style and title of the president shall be His Highness the President of the Senate of the United States of the Ionian Islands; that of the other senators, the Most Illustrious (*Prestantissimo*).

3. His highness the president of the senate of the United States of the Ionian Islands shall take rank of all other persons being natural born subjects of the Ionian States; the most illustrious the senators shall take rank next the president, save and except as may be hereinafter provided.

4. It is agreed upon and declared, that his highness the president of the senate of the United States of the Ionian Islands, shall at all times enjoy the same military honours as his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign; and that the most illustrious the senators shall receive those of a major-general.

Section II.—Mode of Election.

Article 1. The nomination of his highness the president of the senate of the United States of the Ionian Islands is conceded to his Majesty the protecting sovereign, through the medium of his lord high commissioner, he being a natural born noble subject of the Ionian States.

2. The most illustrious the senators shall be elected by the members, and out of the body of the legislative assembly, in the proportion and manner following:—Island of Corfu, one; Island of Cephalonia, one; Island of Zante, one; Island of Santa Maura, one; Islands of Paxo, Ithaca, and Cerigo, one.

3. The power of placing any individual of the legislative assembly in nomination as a senator, to be voted on by the members of the legislative assembly, shall be vested in the most illustrious the president of that assembly, under the following restrictions:

1st.—He shall place no person in nomination to be voted on, where an application has not been made to him in writing, signed at least by four members of that body and himself, demanding such nomination.

2ndly.—He shall place in nomination any person where eight members of the said assembly make a similar demand, and upon the members so nominated, the legislative assembly shall proceed to vote, *viva voce*, and the majority of votes taken down in writing by the secretaries, shall decide the election; the most illustrious president of the legislative assembly, or, in his absence or indisposition, the member executing his functions, having, in the event of equality of votes, the casting vote.

4. The most illustrious the senators shall be elected within three days at the farthest after the first meeting of the legislative assembly, the election taking place in the following rotation, viz.:—1st. Corfu; 2nd. Cephalonia; 3rd. Zante; 4th. Santa Maura; 5th. Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxo.

5. Within twenty-four hours subsequent to the election of a senator for any island or islands, the same shall be transmitted by the most illustrious the president of the legislative assembly to his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, who shall, within twenty-four hours, transmit to the legislative assembly, through the means of the most illustrious the president, either his approbation or his direct negative to such election.

6. In the event of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign approving of the election, the senator so elected shall be the senator for the island or islands for which he is chosen. In the event of a negative from

his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, the election shall fall to the ground; and the legislative assembly shall forthwith proceed to the election of another member of their own body, in manner and form as already prescribed.

7. On this new election taking place, it shall again be transmitted to his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign for his approbation or negative, and in the event of his again sending down to the legislative assembly his negative, the election shall fall to the ground; and in this event, his excellency the high commissioner of the protecting sovereign shall transmit, within twenty-four hours, the names of two members of the legislative assembly belonging to the island or islands for which the election is to take place, when the legislative assembly shall elect, by a majority of votes, one of the said two members; and this election shall be final.

8. The most illustrious the members of the senate shall remain in office five years; his highness the president of the senate half that period. But it shall be competent for his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign either to name another, or to re-appoint the same person for a second period of the same duration, save and except as may hereafter be provided.

Section III.—Mode of Proceeding and Powers.

Article 1. The six distinguished persons composing the senate shall decide every question brought before them by a majority of votes; and in the event of an equality of votes, his highness the president shall have the casting vote.

2. The initiative in the senate shall be vested alone in his highness the president. But each senator shall be permitted verbally, and once only in the same session of parliament, to propose to the senate any *projet* on any subject, with the view that his highness the president may submit the said *projet* to be discussed by the senate.

3. In the event of his highness the president declining to submit the said *projet* to the senate, the senator in that case, who originally proposed it, may submit it in writing, provided, in addition to his own name, such proposal is signed by another senator, and the proposition in this form shall be transmitted by his highness the president to his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting soverign, and if approved by him, it shall be, without any alteration whatever, submitted to the discussion of the senate, in the usual manner, by his highness the president. If disapproved of by his excellency the lord high commissioner, it shall fall to the ground.

4. In the event of the indisposition or necessary absence of his highness the president of the senate of the United States of the Ionian Islands, his excellency the lord high commissioner shall name one of the other senators to execute the functions of president till his highness's return or recovery, and the senator so named for the time, shall be stiled the most illustrious the vice-president.

5. In the event of the indisposition or absence of any most illustrious member of the senate, it shall possess the power of appointing, for the time, one of the legislative assembly then at Corfu, to execute his functions till his recovery or return—such appointment being subject to the same affirmative or negative, on the part of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, and to the same proceeding in every way as in the instance of the original election of senators; and in the event of his excellency the lord high commissioner nominating a temporary president, as stated in the preceding article, the place of the senator so named shall be filled, *pro tempore*, in a similar manner.

6. In the event of the death of his highness the president of the senate of the United States of the Ionian Islands, his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign shall be bound, within three days to nominate a new president of the same.

7. In the event of the death of any of the most illustrious the senators, if the parliament be sitting at the time, it shall proceed within three days, to the election of a new senator, in the manner heretofore directed. If the parliament be not sitting, the senate shall proceed forthwith to appoint a senator *pro tempore*, till the next meeting of parliament, in the manner directed in Article 5, and at the said next meeting of parliament, the election of the new senator shall take place.

8. The senate shall possess the right to name its own ministerial officers, with the exception as shall be hereinafter stated, and shall divide itself into three departments, viz.; 1st, General; 2d, Political; 3d, Finance.

9. The first department shall consist of his highness the president and one of the said members. The second and third, of two members each: to each of these departments shall be attached a secretary: the secretaries in the political and finance departments being native born subjects of the Ionian States. But the appointment of the secretary in the general department is reserved for the nomination of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, and such secretary may be either a natural born British or Ionian subject.

10. The distinct duties of the three departments shall be as follows:

The general department shall regulate all the necessary and minute details relative to the general administration of the government, which either may be so minute as not to require the immediate attention of the senate in its collective body, or may demand immediate execution.

The political and financial departments shall in like manner possess similar powers; but no act of any department shall be held ultimately valid till approved of by the senate in its collective capacity; and all acts shall be submitted to the senate in that capacity the first meeting after such acts shall have been adopted by any of the departments; nor shall any such acts of the senate be held valid, unless the proceedings be signed by the secretary of the department to which it belongs, and the secretary of the general department.

11. The daily proceedings of the senate, in its collective capacity, shall be transmitted, through the secretary of the general department, to his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, for his information; and all papers and reports submitted to the senate are to be daily transmitted, in a similar manner, and through the same channel, to his excellency the lord high commissioner.

12. The senate, although possessing the power of naming its own ministerial officers, with the exception of the secretary to the general department, shall present, within three days after its formation, to the legislative assembly, a correct list of all its ministerial officers, together with the proposed salaries attached to each, for the consideration, in point of numbers and amount of salary, of that assembly, subject to the approbation of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the protecting sovereign.

Nor shall the senate possess the authority, subsequent to this list being approved of, and placed upon the general civil list, of altering or increasing it, save and except in the instance and under the provisions hereinafter stated.

13. The senate shall possess the power of nominating to all the situations under the general government; the regents to the different local governments, the judges in all the islands, and generally to all situations, except merely municipal ones, under the restrictions and reservations hereinafter stated.

14. The senate shall possess the authority of proposing any law to the consideration of the legislative assembly, and such law, so transmitted by the senate, shall be received and taken into consideration accordingly, within the period hereinafter stated; and any law sent down by the senate to be considered by the legislative assembly, if agreed to in that assembly by a majority of votes, shall be considered as a law, if it meets with the approbation hereinafter stated on the part of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, or is not subsequently cancelled by an order of his Majesty in council.

15. The senate shall possess the power, after a bill has passed the legislative assembly, of putting a direct negative on the said bill, stating its reasons for so doing, and transmitting them within three days to the legislative assembly; when such act, so passed, shall fall to the ground, nor can it be again introduced in the same session.

16. During the recess of parliament the senate shall possess the power of making regulations, having, *pro tempore*, the force of laws; but no such regulations shall be valid without the approbation of his excellency the lord high commissioner; and all such temporary regulations shall be submitted, the first day of the ensuing session, to the legislative assembly for its consideration. If approved of in that assembly, they shall be considered as the law from the date of their proclamation; if disapproved of, in manner and form as hereinafter stated, they shall fall to the ground: but the acts done under them, in the intervening space, between the time when they were originally issued by the senate and the disapproval of the legislative assembly, shall be held valid.

17. The senate shall possess the power of establishing rules and regulations for the guidance of its own proceedings, pro-

vided such rules and regulations meet with the sanction of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, and do not interfere with the provisions of the constitutional chart, or with the established law of the land.

CHAPTER III.—*Of the Legislative Assembly.*

Section I.—General.

Article 1.—The legislative assembly of the United States of the Ionian islands shall consist of forty members, including the president.

2. The most illustrious the president of the legislative assembly shall enjoy the honours of a senator: the style and title of the members shall be "most noble." (*Nobilissimi.*)

Section II.—Mode of Election.

Article 1. On the meeting of a new parliament, the president of the primary council shall be president of the legislative assembly, till the new senate is formed, and till the future president of the legislative assembly be elected.

2. This election shall take place the day after that of the senators is completed, and the rules laid down in chapter 2, section 2, relative to the election of senators, shall in all instances apply to the election of the president.

3. The most noble the forty members of the legislative assembly shall be composed of eleven integral members, and twenty-nine to be elected.

4. The eleven integral members shall, in the instance of parliament dying a natural death (that is, in all usual cases where it runs its full term of five years) consist of the president and members of the old senate, of the four regents of the great islands during the late parliament, and of one of the regents of the smaller islands, taken in the following rotation, viz. Ithaca, Cerigo, Paxo.

5. In the instance of a dissolution of parliament, the primary council shall uniformly consist of the president and members of the old senate, and five of the late legislative assembly, to be named by his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, within three days of the period when the dissolution of the parliament takes place.

6. The most noble the twenty-nine members to be elected shall be furnished from the various islands in the following proportions, viz.—Corfu 7; Cephalonia 7; Zante 7; Santa Maura 4; Ithica 1; Cerigo 1; Paxo 1. But each of the three last, in the rotation in which they stand (exclusive of that island whose regent becomes an integral member of the legislative assembly), shall elect a second.

7. The most noble the members of the legislative assemby to be elected by the various islands, shall be elected out of the body of the synclitæ of the island to which such election may belong.

8. The election by the synclitæ shall be made on a double list, formed and transmitted to them to vote on in manner following:—This double list shall be made by the members of the new primary council, and in the instance of parliament dying a natural death, with a view to prevent any possibility of delay (some of the members of the new primary council, viz. the five regents being absent from the seat of government), its functions upon this head shall commence six months antecedent to the death of the parliament, in order that the most illustrious regents of the different islands may have full time to correspond with the senate on the subject; and the mode of selecting the names for such double list shall be by a majority of votes of the new primary council.

9. On the double list being completed, the president of the council shall transmit a copy of the said lists, signed by himself, to the most illustrious the regents of the different islands, so as to arrive at the island to which they may belong, at least fourteen days antecedent to the death of parliament, and upon these lists the regent of the island shall proceed.

10. Whereas in article 13, chapter 1, provision is made for the time of the new elections taking place upon the natural death of parliament, but no provision is made relative to the time of election on the dissolution of parliament: on any such emergency, the new elections shall take place the fortieth day after the proclamation for the said dissolution, and the new primary council shall send down, within six days after such dissolution, the said double lists to the regents of the different islands to proceed upon.

11. Notwithstanding a fixed day is appointed, whether in the instance of the death or dissolution of parliament, for the new elections to take place, yet as it may be impossible, from the divided situations of the States, to foresee the accidents that may prevent the arrival of the mandate of the president of the primary council, inclosing the double lists, within the period stated in the antecedent articles, it is to be understood, that, in the event of such accident occurring, the elections in the said island or islands shall take place within five days after the mandate of the president of the primary council arrives, and that all such elections shall be held legal and valid, as if they had been made on the days stated in the foregoing clauses upon that head.

12. Whether the parliament dies a natural death or be dissolved, in either instance the new legislative assembly shall meet at the seat of government within twenty days after the day of its election, and as much sooner as circumstances will admit, which will be signified by mandate from his highness the president of the senate of the United States of the Ionian islands, communicated at the time, he, in his quality of president of the primary council, transmits the double lists.

13. Whereas in chapter 2, section 2, article 2, provision is made, that the senators shall be elected out of the body of the legislative assembly, and whereas such election vacates the seats of the members chosen in the legislative assembly; whereas also the appointment of regent vacates the seat of any legislature; and whereas death or resignation, from a variety of circumstances, may also occasion a vacancy or vacancies in the legislative body: in all and every such instance, the president of the primary council shall, in manner before laid down, within six days of such vacancy or vacancies occurring, issue a mandate to the regent of the island to which such vacancy belongs, together with a double list, directing him to call an extraordinary meeting of the synclitæ to fill up the vacancy in the legislative assembly, and such meeting shall be called within six days after the receipt of such mandate.

14. Whereas in the antecedent article, the offices and circumstances are generally detailed which may cause a vacancy in the legislative assembly, and whereas such vacancy, if it happens to a member thereof, will also create one in the primary council: upon all and every such occasion his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign shall within three days of such vacancy, nominate another member or members of the legislative assembly as member of the primary council.

15. Although, from the moment of the meeting of the legislative assembly, there is no distinction in the powers and authority of the integral members thereof, and those elected by the different islands, yet the power of issuing mandates in all cases that may occur hereafter of vacancies of every kind (though not hereinbefore mentioned) in the legislative body, and of making the double lists for the elections, shall be exclusively, and in every instance, vested in the eleven integral members, being the primary council, through the medium of their president.

16. On all occasions of importance or emergency in which the legislative assembly may wish to hold personal conference with the senate, or with his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, or *vice versa*, the committee of the said legislative assembly for conducting such conference, shall uniformly consist of the said primary council.

17. Whereas the case may occur, that his highness the new president of the senate of the United States of the Ionian islands, may be the president, or a member of the primary council, on all such occasions his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign shall be bound, within three days, to nominate a new president of the said primary council itself, and a new member for the said council out of the legislative assembly.

18. The organization of the synclitæ, or noble electors of these states, as declared in the constitution of 1803, shall be maintained and confirmed, save and except as it may be hereafter changed or ameliorated, by any law passed in regard to it, or as hereinafter may be enacted.

19. The most illustrious the regent of each island shall be, upon all occasions, the president of the synclitæ, and shall direct the proceedings thereof, assisted by the secretary of the local government, and the advocate Fiscal, as his assessors.

20. The said most illustrious the regents and the assessors shall annually (they giving public notice of the same) correct the lists of the synclitæ of the various islands, striking off from such lists those who may have lost their qualification, and admitting those who may produce satisfactory proof of being in possession of the due qualification; and such lists, when corrected, shall be uniformly transmitted to the senate, antecedent to the first of October in every year, for its confirmation.

21. The above-mentioned lists, so confirmed or corrected shall be sent back from the senate to the most illustrious the regents of the different islands, and they shall be the lists upon which all elections in the ensuing year shall be made, and no person, whatever his qualifications may be, whose name does not appear on the said lists, shall have any right of voting.

22. In the instance of all elections, whether general on the assembling of a new parliament, or particular during a parliament, the verification of such elections shall be made by the regent and his assessors of the island where they may have taken place, an oath, and shall be transmitted forthwith to the president of the legislative assembly, with a certificate on oath, signed by them, that the person or persons elected had a legal majority of votes.

23. The number of the synclitæ necessary to form a legal meeting of the same, shall be one half of the whole number of the island where such meeting is held, and all proceedings relative to elections shall be decided by the majority of votes given, *viva voce*.

24. Should a case occur, under any circumstances, where, after due public notice has been given, the meeting of the synclitæ does not amount to the legal number required, viz. one half, the most illustrious the regent will forthwith adjourn the said meeting, and give a fresh public notice of a new meeting of the synclitæ, to be held three days afterwards; and if at such second meeting, the number of electors again does not amount to the legal number, in such event the regent shall forthwith put a close to the said second meeting, and transmit to his highness the president of the senate, without the smallest delay, the double lists originally transmitted to the regent by the primary council; and the senate shall proceed within two days after the receipt of such double lists to elect, out of the lists sent up, the member or members to be nominated for the legislative assembly.

25. The election made by the senate, under the circumstances stated in the preceeding article, shall be held, to all intents and purposes, legal and valid. The synclitæ of the island who were not in legal number on the day or days of election for the said island, being deemed to have lost, from their own neglect, their franchise in regard to such election; and on all such occasions the verification of such election shall rest on a certificate of his higness the president to that effect.

Section III.—Mode of proceeding and powers.

Article 1.—In the event of the death, necessary absence, or indisposition of the most illustrious the president of the legislative assembly during sitting of parliament, the legislative assembly shall in the first case proceed the very next meeting, to elect a new president, in the form and under the regulations hereinbefore stated; in either of the latter cases the legislative assembly shall proceed, at its next meeting, in the same form and under the same regulations, to elect a temporary president, and such temporary president shall be termed the most illustrious the vice president of the legislative assembly.

2. It shall require the presence of ten members, and the president or vice-president, to constitute a legal meeting of the legislative assembly.

3. In the event of the above-mentioned number not attending, one hour after the fixed hour of meeting, the most illustrious the president of the assembly, or in his absence the vice-president, shall forthwith adjourn the meeting to the ensuing regulated day of meeting.

4. There shall be three regulated days of meeting of the legislative assembly in every week, viz. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the regulated hour of such meeting shall be ten o'clock, A. M.

5. Independent of the said regulated days of meeting, extra meetings shall be held as circumstances may require, and as the most illustrious the president or vice-president may direct, or as a majority of the house, on a motion to that effect, may decree.

6. Every question of every kind shall be decided by the majority of votes of the most noble the members present, except as hereinafter may be enacted, and in every instance the most illustrious the president, or vice-president, in his absence, in the event of equality, shall have the same privilege of a double voice in the legislative assembly, as his highness the president in the senate, stated in chapter 2. section 3, article 1.

7. Every vote on every question shall be given *viva voce*. and the number in such votes shall be recorded by the secretaries.

8. The legislative assembly shall possess the power of appointing its own ministerial officers, with the exception hereinafter stated.

9. The legislative assembly shall have two secretaries; the one shall be termed the secretary of the legislative assembly, the other shall be termed the secretary of the primary council, and both secretaries shall be equal in point of rank.

10. The appointment of the secretary of the primary council shall be reserved to his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, and such secretary may be either a native Ionian or a British-born subject.

11. A copy of the daily *proces verbal* of the legislative assembly shall be transmitted by the secretary of the primary council to his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign for his information, and no *proces verbal* shall be legal if not signed by the secretary of the legislative assembly, and by the secretary of the primary council.

12. The legislative assembly shall possess the sole power of nominating the senators in these States, in manner and in form directed in chapter 2, section 2, clauses 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

13. The legislative assembly shall have the sole power of making laws in these States, in the first instance.

14. The mode of introducing laws to the consideration of the legislative assembly shall be three:—

1. His excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign shall possess the power of transmitting to the legislative assembly the *projets* of laws. through the medium of the senate of the United States of the Ionian islands.
2. The senate shall possess the power of transmitting to the legislative assembly the *projet* of any law it may deem expedient.
3. Any member of the legislative assembly has the right to submit the *projet* of any law to the consideration of the assembly. In either of the two first instances the legislative assembly shall be bound to take the same into consideration under the provisions hereinafter stated, relative to *projets* of laws brought forward by individuals for the consideration of the legislative assembly. and when laid upon the table of that assembly.

15. When any member of the legislative assembly wishes to introduce a measure for its consideration, he shall in the first instance apply for leave to bring in a bill to that effect, and submit to the legislative assembly, *viva voce*, the reasons for which he deems it expedient; and the assembly shall then determine whether such leave shall be granted; but the said member shall be bound, two days after he makes such application, to intimate his intention on that head to the senate for its information, and for that of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign.

16. In the event of such leave being granted by the legislative assembly, the member stated in the preceeing article shall introduce and bring forward the bill in writing within one week, or less, from the period when the said leave was granted.

17. The said bill, thus introduced, shall remain upon the table of the legislative assembly for the perusal of the members thereof, till the second regulated meeting after its introduction, when it shall of right be taken into consideration, and be decided on (should the length of the discussion upon it not prevent it) by the assembly, and approved of, or rejected, by the majority of votes of the members present.

18. In the event of the first discussion rendering it necessary, the said discussion may be adjourned to the next meeting, or to the subsequent one; but the discussion on no bill shall be adjourned beyond the third meeting after the first discussion on the same; and it must then be finally closed either in the affirmative or negative.

19. In all instances where any law may be passed by the legislative assembly, in whatever mode such law may have originated, it shall, in twenty-four hours subsequent to its passing, be transmitted by the most illustrious the president of the legislative assembly, signed by him, and countersigned by the secretaries, to the Senate, for its approbation or disapprobation.

20. In the event of such law receiving the approbation of the Senate, it shall again be signed by his highness the president thereof, and countersigned by the secretary of its general department.

21. In the event of such law being disapproved of by the Senate, it shall be transmitted back, with the signature of his highness the president, and the counter-signature of the secretary of the said general department, to the most illustrious the president of the legislative assembly, and stating to him that it had been negatived by the Senate.

22. In the event of any bill being approved of by the Senate, it shall be transmitted within twenty-four hours, by his highness the president thereof, to his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, who shall forthwith either give it his approbation or negative, and sign it himself, being countersigned by his secretary.

23. His excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign shall forthwith transmit back to his highness the president of the Senate the said bill so approved of, or negatived; and his highness the president shall in like manner transmit it to the most illustrious the president of the legislative assembly, when the said law, if approved of, shall be given over to the Archivist of the Government of the United States of the Ionian Islands, to be recorded as the law of the land. But if the Senate, or his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign disapproves of the said bill, it shall fall to the ground.

24. Notwithstanding the sanction of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign shall be in all common cases sufficient to establish the law of the land, and the ultimate sanction of his majesty, the protecting sovereign, is not necessary to that end, where any bill may have been passed by the different authorities antecedently stated; still, as the case may occur that his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign may have given his sanction to the passing of a law which to his majesty may appear improvident and unwise, it shall be reserved to his majesty the protecting sovereign to have the power, within a year after the passing of any such law, by an order of his majesty in council, to cancel the same; in which case it shall forthwith be expunged from the records of government.

25. In the event of any bill having been introduced into the legislative assembly by any individual member thereof, and approved by the said assembly, and which shall subsequently have been rejected by the Senate, or having been rejected by his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, after being approved of both by the legislative assembly and Senate, it shall be illegal to introduce any such bill more than once again during the course of that parliament, or any bill to the same effect.

26. But, in the event of any bill having been introduced into the legislative assembly by the Senate, or by his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, and of such bill having been rejected by any legal authorities, it shall be permitted to re-introduce the same for fresh discussion in the said assembly, at any period of the same parliament that may be deemed advisable.

27. The legislative assembly shall possess the power of amending or altering any clause or clauses in any bill that may be under discussion; but in all instances where any such amendment has been made, notice is to be given to the party who introduced it, provided such bill had been introduced either by the Senate or his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign; and the final discussion in the legislative assembly shall be postponed to the ensuing regulated meeting.

28. If the party introducing the said bill signifies his consent to such amendment or amendments, and which shall be done by the next regulated meeting, the discussion shall of course proceed.

29. If the said party signifies his negative to such amendment or amendments, assigning his reason, which shall be done within the same period as mentioned in the preceding article, the amendments shall in that case be re-considered, and re-voted on in the legislative assembly; and the discussion shall afterwards proceed in the manner and form herein before directed.

30. In like manner, in the event of bills having been introduced into the legislative assembly by individuals, members thereof, it shall be competent for the Senate or his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign to propose an amendment or amendments to any such bill, which amendment or amendments shall be transmitted forthwith for the consideration of the legislative assembly, and discussed at the ensuing regulated meeting; and its decision shall be forthwith made known to the party wishing to make such amendment, when the said party shall give its assent or dissent in the manner before described.

31. The legislative assembly shall possess the power of repealing and amending all former laws, and such repeal or amendment shall be introduced for discussion in the legislative assembly by the same authorities, and shall be subject in every respect to the same rules, and the same course of proceeding, as in the instance of a new law.

32. The legislative assembly shall possess the power of regulating the ordinary expenses of these islands; and at the commencement of every session of parliament shall make such alteration or amendment upon that head as to it may seem fitting.

33. There shall be laid on the table of the legislative assembly, within six days after the commencement of every session of parliament by the Senate, through the medium of the secretary of its general department, the civil list of the whole of these States in all its branches; and this list shall either be confirmed, altered, or amended, as the legislative assembly shall decree.

34. The form, mode, and power of introducing any such alteration or amendment in the said list, shall be vested in the same authorities as in the case of the introduction of a new law; and the mode of proceeding with regard to such alteration or amendment shall be same in every instance, with this sole difference, that the alteration or amendment of the civil list shall be made by a simple resolution, instead of, as in the instance of a new law, laying the law itself upon the table:

35. The legislative assembly shall possess the power of establishing rules and regulations for the guidance of its own proceedings, provided such rules and regulations meet with the sanction of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, and do not interfere with the provisions of the constitutional chart, or with the established law of the land.

Chapter IV.—Local Governments.

Section I.—General.

Article 1. Besides the general government of the United States of the Ionian Islands, there shall be in each island a local government, acting under the authority and orders of the said general government.

2. At the head of this local government, in each of the islands, there shall be a regent; and the ministerial officers under such regent shall be a secretary, an advocate fiscal, an archivist, and a treasurer.

3. The most illustrious the regent in each island shall, within the said island, receive the same honours as those paid to a senator of the United States of the Ionian Islands.

4. His excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, with a view to give the necessary and full effect to the right inherent in the high protection under which these States are placed, shall appoint a representative of himself, to reside in each of the said islands, and such representative shall be styled the resident of his excellency the lord high commissioner, and shall receive in all respects the honours due to him in such capacity.

5. The resident of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign in each island, shall be either a British or an Ionian subject.

6. Besides the resident, the regent, and the authorities heretofore mentioned, there shall be in each of the islands a municipal administration.

Section II.—Mode of Appointment, &c.

Article 1. The most illustrious the regent in each of the islands shall be appointed by the Senate; but his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign shall, in respect to the said appointment, possess the same power and authority, as he does in regard to the election of senators by the legislative assembly, as stated in Chapter 2, Section 2, Articles 5, 6, and 7.

2. The most illustrious the regent in each island shall, generally speaking, either be a native of the island in which he is appointed; but, in case of emergency, the Senate shall have the power of nominating a native of any other island, subject to the approbation of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign.

3. The advocate fiscal in each of the islands shall be nominated direct by the Senate, subject to the same negative, &c. on the part of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, as in the instance of the regent himself.

4. The secretary and archivist shall be named by the most illustrious the regent, subject to a similar negative on the

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part of the Senate, as his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign possesses in the instance of the appointment of the regent.

5. The local treasurers shall be appointed by the treasurer of the general government of the Ionian States; but such appointment shall receive the sanction of the Senate, and of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign; and the Senate shall, in the instance of all such appointments, exact such security as it may deem necessary.

6. The municipal administration shall consist of five members, independent of the president; and they shall be appointed by the Synclitæ in each of the islands, and out of the body of the said synclitæ.

7. The most illustrious the regent of the island shall be at all times, *ex officio*, the president of the municipal administration; and the members of the said administration shall continue in office for the period of two and a half years from their election; and at the expiration of the said two and a half years, the regent shall, *ex officio*, call a meeting of the synclitæ, in order to appoint a new municipal body from the said synclitæ.

8. In all questions to be decided by vote in the municipal administration, the most illustrious the regent of the island, in his capacity as president thereof, shall possess exactly the same votes as in the instance of his highness the president of the Senate.

9. The most illustrious the regent and his assessors shall arrange the nomination and appointment of the said five municipal officers in the mode following:—

1st. Eight days public notice shall be given, by the regent of the island, of the day fixed for the election of the municipal body.

2d. The Synclitæ, individually or otherwise, shall be at liberty to propose in writing such of their body as they may wish should be put in nomination for the said municipal offices.

3d. The said proposal or proposals in writing shall be termed lists, and shall be transmitted to the regent; and no list shall be received by him beyond the morning of the day before the one fixed for the election.

4th. The said list shall be scrutinized and regulated by the regent and his assessors on the day antecedent to the election. If more than twenty lists have been given in, the regent shall place in nomination the twenty names in whose favour the majority of signatures appears in the said lists.

5th. In the event of there not being twenty lists delivered in, he shall place in nomination all the persons in whose favour he has received lists.

6th. In the event of there being no list given in at all, the regent himself shall form a double list, which, however, must be approved of by the resident of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign; and in this total deficit of lists, or in all cases of deficit of the necessary number of lists, the Synclitæ shall vote on the said double list thus furnished by the regent, and approved by the resident of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign.

10. The Synclitæ shall vote upon the lists above described, *viva voce*; and the regent and his assessors shall forthwith declare the names of the ten persons of the Synclitæ, who have the majority of votes in their favour; and from these ten the regent, with the approbation of the resident of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign shall name, within twenty-four hours, five persons who are to be considered as duly elected.

11. In case of any difference of opinion occurring, with regard to the above election, between the resident and the regent, such difference is to be forthwith transmitted to the senate for its ultimate decision, and that of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign.

Section III.—Mode of proceeding and powers.

Article 1.—The regent of each island shall administer the executive government of the island, under the orders of the senate of the United States of the islands.

2. The regent in each island shall administer the municipal regulations now existing, or that may hereafter be enacted in the said island.

3. The regent in each island shall, through the means of his secretary, keep an exact *proces verbal* of his daily proceedings; and which *proces verbal* shall be transmitted daily to the resident of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, for his information.

4. No act of any regent of any of the islands shall be valid, unless such an act appears, on the day it took place, on the *proces verbal*, and is signed by the secretary, and certified by the resident of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, as having been seen by him.

5. The regent in each island shall possess the power of suspending from their offices any of the local functionaries; but such suspension must previously receive the sanction of the resident of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, and can only be held good till the pleasure of the senate on the subject shall be known.

6. The regent in each island shall possess the power, in all cases of importance relative to the executive government, of calling to his aid the secretary and advocate fiscal, as his deliberate advisers, and their opinion shall be recorded on the *proces verbal*; but the responsibility of every measure shall totally rest on the regent himself.

7. The monthly meetings of the municipal council shall be four, and the days on which they are to take place shall be established by a regulation of the regent in each island.

8. Exclusive of four monthly meetings, the regent in each island shall call such extra meetings of the municipal council as he may judge fitting.

9. The functions of the municipal administration in each island, shall be classed under the following heads, viz.:—

1st. Agriculture, public instruction, and all objects of national importance.

2d. Commerce and navigation.

3d. Substance of the people.

4th. Civil police and charitable establishments.

5th. Religion, morals, and public economy.

10. The most illustrious the regent of the island, in his quality of president of the municipal magistracy, shall appoint one of the members of the same to superintend each one of the above-mentioned departments.

11. Each member thus appointed shall possess the power of regulating the details of the department confided to his particular care, according to the existing laws, or municipal regulations; but it is clearly to be understood, that no municipal magistrate has the right of incurring any expense relative to his own department.

12. In all cases where any expense may be deemed necessary by any magistrate of the municipal body, the same must be submitted to the whole municipal council, when, if approved of, it is to be forwarded to the senate for sanction.

13. No extra expenditure, excepting in cases of emergency, whether by the regent himself or by the municipal council of any island, shall be authorized, without the previous sanction of the resident of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, and all extra expenditure in any island shall be submitted to the senate, and finally decided on by it, with the approbation of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign.

14. The most illustrious the regent in each of the islands shall possess the power of making such municipal temporary regulations as appear to him to be necessary; but all such regulations shall be forthwith transmitted to the senate for its sanction, and for the approbation of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign.

15. The secretary of the island, and the archivist, shall, in all instances, be natives of the island in which they are appointed; and they are the particular officers of government attached to the regent, and shall execute their functions as prescribed by the present existing rules.

16. The advocate fiscal in any island shall be a native of the United States of the Ionian Islands, and shall execute his duties as prescribed by the present existing rules.

17. The local treasurer, in any island, shall receive his instructions from the treasurer of the general government; as will be hereinafter directed, and shall be a native of the island to which he is appointed.

18. The resident of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, in each of the islands, shall possess the power of staying any proceeding of any of the local authorities in the same, with the view to such proceeding or proceedings being investigated by the general government; but he shall at the time assign his reasons for so doing.

19. The provisions of his act apply generally to the local governments of all the islands, but are made with a view to

the scale of the local governments of the larger in particular. It is therefore clearly to be understood, that the senate, with the approbation of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, may restrict the appointments hereinbefore specified, in the smaller islands, as far as relates to the secretary, the archivist, the treasurer, the advocate fiscal, and the municipal body, within such bounds as the nature of the situation and circumstances in justice may require.

Chapter V.—Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Section I.—General.

Article 1. The religious establishment of the United States of the Ionian Islands shall consist of archbishops or bishops, or bishops of vicars, (*Grandi Economi*) of curates of all the parishes, and of religious convents and establishments, being all of the dominant orthodox religion of these States, viz. the Greek.

2. The dominant orthodox religion of the high protecting power, under which the United States of the Ionian Islands are exclusively placed, shall be exercised within the same, by its professors, in the fullest manner and with the fullest liberty.

3. The Roman Catholic religion shall be specially protected, and all other forms of religion shall be tolerated.

4. There shall be no public form of religious worship permitted in these States, except such as relates to the Christian orthodox churches before mentioned.

Section II.—Declaratory.

Article 1. Whereas the due support of a religious establishment is essentially connected with the maintenance of morality, good order, and the happiness of the people; and whereas nothing more materially tends to cherish and support such establishment, than the maintenance of a due number of dignified pastors of the same; and whereas the divided state of these dominions necessarily demands great attention on this head; and whereas there is reason to believe that, in ancient times, some of these islands had the benefit of having bishops attached to their religious establishments, and which have since been abolished.—It is declared to be expedient, that in addition to the recognised archbishop or bishop for the islands of Corfu, Cephalonia, Santa Maura, and Cerigo, there shall be an archbishop or bishop for the island of Zante, a bishop for the island of Ithaca, and a bishop for the island of Paxo; and it is further declared, that the time and mode of applying to the sacred head of the Greek orthodox religion at Constantinople, on this subject, shall be reserved to his Majesty the protecting sovereign; provided always, that the nomination of such dignitaries of the church does not entail any additional expenditure, of any kind, on the revenues of these states.

2. Whereas due reference is made in the foregoing article relative to the necessary establishment of the orthodox and dominant religion of these States, it is hereby declared, that it is highly inexpedient, and impossible, with every regard to the due support, as far as it may be indispensable, of the necessary pastors that may be requisite for any system of Christian religion, that these States can support the expense or can maintain the principle that there shall be supported and paid by them, or out of any funds that they in their wisdom may choose to appropriate to other uses, prelates and dignitaries of any religion, but those of the dominant religion of these States: save and except always such prelates and dignitaries of such churches as are now actually resident in, and executing their functions within these States, and for the term only of their natural lives.

3. Whereas it is most expedient that there should be a metropolitan of the dominant religion of the Greek orthodox church in these States, possessing, by consent of the holy father of the Greek church, the patriarch of Constantinople, a general spiritual power and supremacy over the whole of the pastors of the dominant church in these States; it is declared, that it would be expedient, if such measure be not contrary to the canon rules and regulations of the said church, that the said metropolitan should be the archbishop or bishop that may be regularly ordained by the holy father, being the patriarch at Constantinople, for the four great islands of these States, *seriatim*, that is to say, that the archbishop or bishops duly appointed and regularly consecrated should in turns, subject to this constitutional chart, be held each and all of them as metropolitans for the term of one parliament. But should it appear that this arrangement is discordant in the smallest degree with the canons of the dominant church, it is further declared, that the archbishop or bishop of Corfu, of Cephalonia, of Zante, and of Santa Maura, shall, *seriatim*, be the metropolitan of the dominant Greek church: and that such metropolitan, (not being the archbishop or bishop of Corfu) shall, if not contrary to the canons of the dominant church, be held to be present at the seat of government during all the sessions of parliament, provided always, that such archbishopric or bishopric for the island of Zante be established.

4. Whereas the ultimate arrangement that must take place on any change, if such change should happen in consequence of the first declaratory clause of this section, cannot be established till the period when the pleasure of the protecting sovereign and of the holy father of the dominant church is known, it is declared, that the parliament of these States reserves to itself all and every power, with the consent of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, to make such alterations, modifications, and arrangements, relative, either to the mode of election of the dignitaries of the domitant church, or to any branch connected with the dominant religion, that may not militate with the spiritual power of the head of the dominant religion, the most holy the patriarch of Constantinople, and the regular laws laid down by the holy synod of the Greek church.

Chapter VI.—Of the Judicial Authority.

Section I.—General.

Article 1. The judicial authority in the United States of the Ionian Islands shall consist in each island of three tribunals, viz. a civil, a criminal and a commercial. There shall be also a court of appeal in each island, to be regulated as may be hereafter laid down.

2. Over each of the said tribunals there shall preside a judge or judges, as may be settled by the senate, at the recommendation of the supreme council of justice, and with the approbation of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign.

3. The judge or judges of the said tribunals shall enjoy, in the island to which they belong, rank immediately next to the regent of the island.

4. Independent of the said tribunals, courts shall be appointed in each island, for the trial of minor criminal offences, and of small civil suits, and the persons appointed to preside in the same shall be denomited justices of the peace.

5. The justices of the peace of the minor courts in each island, shall rank immediately after the judges of the courts.

6. Besides the courts above mentioned in the several islands, there shall be established a superior or high court of appeal, at the seat of government, and which shall be denominated the Supreme Council of Justice of the United States of the Ionian Islands.

7. The most illustrious the members of the said supreme council of justice shall possess the rank of senators of the United States of the Ionian Islands.

Section II.—Mode of Election.

Article 1. The judges of the three tribunals in the several islands shall be chosen by the senate, and approved of by his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign.

2. The justices of the peace in each island shall be appointed by the regent of the same, and approved of by the senate.

3. The proceeding in each of these two instances shall be the same as in all other cases where a negative is given either by his excellency the lord high commissioner or the senate.

4. The most illustrious the members of the supreme council of justice of the United States of the Ionian Islands shall in ordinary instances be four, and shall be elected in the manner following, viz. two members of the same, being Ionian subjects, shall be named by the senate, and approved by his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, and the other two shall be British or Ionian subjects, and be named by his majesty the protecting sovereign of those States, through the medium of his lord high commissioner.

5. Independent of the ordinary members of the supreme council of justice, there shall be two extraordinary members of the same, viz. his highness the president of the senate, and his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign.

Section III.—Mode of proceeding and power.

Article 1. The power of pardoning or of modifying punishment in criminal cases, (except as hereinafter stated) shall be vested in the senate, as shall hereinafter be provided for by the laws; but to procure such pardon or modification it shall be necessary that two-thirds of the senate, or four members shall concur in opinion to that effect.

2. The civil, criminal and commercial courts in the several islands, shall proceed for the time in all cases according to the laws, pratice and regulations at present existing, save and except as may hereinafter be directed.

3. The justices of the peace in the minor courts of the several islands, shall also proceed in all cases in the like manner, save and except as hereinafter may be ordered.

4. The supreme council of justice shall in all cases, where there is an equality of votes on deciding on any question, refer the case, in writing, to the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, and to his highness the president of the senate, stating shortly the grounds of the difference of opinion which exists, and they upon such reference, shall endorse their decision on the said statement, and such decision shall be held final.

5. In the event of a difference of opinion existing in respect to such reference, between his highness the president of the senate and his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, the latter shall possess the casting vote, and his decision shall be final on the case; but in endorsing the said statement, his excellency the lord high commissioner shall declare, that the said decision has been made by his casting vote.

6. In all cases of decision in the supreme council of justice, where no eqality of votes exist, the said decisions shall be final.

7. There being no political truth in the practice of all states more generally acknowledged, or more incontrovertibly proved, than that the happiness, prosperity, and welfare of the whole community depend, in the most essential manner, on a speedy and equal distribution of justice to all: and as it appears equally clear that many judicial disorders unfortunately have and do prevail in those States, arising principally from the imperfect codes of civil and criminal law hitherto in use within the same, and of the process connected with such codes being either deficient or inapplicable to the manners and habits of the people of the Ionian islands; and it being also evident that the formation of a new civil and criminal code, and of a new process, *(procedura)* must require the gravest consideration and occupy a length of time; and as it is further equally certain that no salutary or fixed establishment for the courts of judicature can be made until such time as adequate laws and modes of proceeding for the same are laid down and defined: and as further, it lastly appears, that a practice has hitherto prevailed in these states, of applying in all instances of judicial litigation at times to the local heads of the governments, and very generally to his excellency the lord high commissioner himself, in order to obtain the redress and decision in the various courts of law; with the view, therefore, and with the object to administer a temporary and provisional remedy to the judicial calamities already stated, and above all, to put an end to those arbitrary decisions which have taken place on so many occasions; it is hereby declared, that the supreme council of justice of the United States of the Ionian Islands, as constituted in Article 6th of the 1st section of this chapter, shall possess the following powers, till a complete code of civil and criminal law, and of process connected with the same, can be framed and established; provided always, that such codes and process shall be ultimately decided on, and adopted within the space of three years, viz.:—

1st. It shall, in its collective capacity, possess the power of framing the civil and criminal codes above alluded to, and the process thereunto appertaining and attached.

2d. It shall regulate the mode in which the inferior courts of appeal in each of the islands shall be constituted.

3d. It shall have the authority and jurisdiction over the whole of the United States of the Ionian Islands, and all dependencies of the same.

4th. It shall reside at the seat of the general government, but shall possess the right of delegating its authority to certain of its members on circuit, through the several islands, when such delegation shall be recommended by it, and authorized by the senate, with the approbation of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign.

5th. The delegation on all such occasions of circuit shall consist of one of the Ionian and one of the British members of the body, and in all such circuits the senate shall possess the authority of surrogating, with the approbation of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, one of the judges of these states, or any person learned in the law, to act during and on the circuit, as member of the supreme council of justice.

6th. The senate shall also possess the authority of surrogating, in like manner, a second judge or person learned in the law, to fill up the vacancy in the supreme council of justice, at the seat of government, of the Ionian member of the same who shall have proceeded on the circuit.

7th. His excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign shall, in all cases of circuit, possess the power of also nominating an Ionian or British subject, to act on such circut as member of the supreme council of justice.

8th. His excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign shall further nominate an Ionian or British subject to fill up the vacancy in the supreme council of justice at the seat of government, in lieu of the British or Ionian member of the same who shall have proceeded on circuit.

9th. In cases where it may have been judged necessary that the supreme conncil of justice should make a circuit, and where from any cause it may have been found impossible or highly inconvenient that two of the members of the same should proceed on the said circuit, in such case the surrogation of three judges, or persons learned in the law, in place of two, shall be admissible, in manner and form already stated; provided always, that the court of circuit shall consist of two Ionian subjects, and of two others, either British or Ionian subjects, and that the supreme council of justice at the seat of government be filled up, in like manner, to a similar number.

10th. All decisions of the supreme council of justice, on circuit, shall be held valid, and recorded as the decisions of the supreme council of justice of the United States of the Ionian Islands.

11th. It shall possess all the powers inherent to the judicial authority, together with the latitude necessary to be exercised for the speedy and upright administration of civil, criminal, and correctional justice in all cases, and this too where there may exist no codes of general and positive laws, no regular forms of proceeding, but where ruinous abuses and disorders prevail, and which it is its duty to correct and extirpate.

12th. The supreme council of justice, being for the time the supreme judicial authority in these states, the heads of the local governments, and the principal secretary of government on the part of his excellency the lord high commissioner, shall deliver to the same all the papers relative to any matter of justice now pending before them, in order that the same may be by it finally settled and decided.

13th. The definitive sentences pronounced, up to the 16th of February, 1816, being the day of the arrival at the seat of government of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, are not comprehended in the above clause, provided no petition, according to the actual forms, rules, and regulations, is now before the local authorities, or his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, regarding the same.

14th. It shall possess the power of alone deciding as a court of cassation; and all papers in possession of the courts of cassation, that have hitherto existed in those states, shall be delivered over to the supreme council of justice for decision.

15th. It shall possess the power of judging, in all cases of complaint made by petiton, of any violation of any forms directed by the ordinary process, or of any municipal laws, or existing statute and practice; but in all such instances, a special report shall be made by it to the senate, in the view that the latter may take into consideration the necessity of punishing the judge or judges guilty of such illegal proceedings; but before any steps can be taken towards such punishment of the same, the sanction of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign shall be necessary.

16th. It shall have a jurisdiction of appeal over all the other courts of appeal within these dominions, in extraordinary instances of judicial abuse and malversation; and the parties wishing to appeal direct to the supreme council of justice, without going through any inferior court of appeal, may so do, provided the other party concerned consents.

17th. The object of the institution of the supreme council of justice being to give redress in cases where the judges of the courts below may have erred in their judgments, or may have decided in violation of law, it is clearly to be understood, that it possesses the power and authority not only to adjudge the case, but also to decide how far the petition introducing such case is frivolous and vexatious, resting on no solid grounds, but brought forward for the purposes of delay, or of harassing the opponent; and in all cases declared by it to be frivolous and vexatious, it shall possess the power of imposing such fine as to it may appear just and equitable; and the said fine shall be adjudged to the public, or to the opposite party, according to its decision.

18th. The supreme council of justice shall possess the power of deciding in equity, as well as law, in all instances which may come before it. It shall possess the authority, in its collective capacity, of regulating its own procedure, and establishing its own forms, and of directing such alteration or change in the procedure of the inferior courts (till the new civil and criminal codes are established) as to it may seem fitting.

19th. It shall, in its collective capacity, possess the authority of nominating its own secretary or secretaries, its own officers, and of electing its own ordinary president; and the ordinary president, thus elected, shall be termed the most excellent the chief justice (*Prestantissimo Capo di Giustizia*) and shall take rank immediately after his highness the president of the senate of the United States of the Ionian Islands.

20th. It shall possess the power of adjudging all cases of public delinquency on the part of any of the functionaries of government; but, on occasion of exercising this branch of its jurisdiction, it shall consist of the ordinary members, and of four other persons—two to be appointed by the senate, and approved by his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, and two to be nominated, either British or Ionian subjects, by his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign. And, in the event of an equality of votes in the council thus constituted, the president of the same shall have the casting vote.

21st. It shall have the power of controlling and taking cognizance of all advocates, attornies, procurators, notaries, and agents of all kinds, when juridically employed; and of punishing, either by imprisonment and fine, or dismissing from their professions, any persons guilty of a breach of the respect due to judges, or want of decency and decorum essentially necessary to be maintained, for the honour and dignity of the judicial establishment.

Whereas in the preceding article provision is made for establishing a temporary court of justice, denominated the supreme council of justice of the United States of the Ionian Islands, and for maintaining the same till such time as new codes of civil and criminal law and procedure can be framed and adopted, and which provision operates, for the time being, as a reservation to a future period of the adjusting the final constitution in these states, as far as regards the judicial authority within the same: it is hereby declared, that whenever such civil and criminal codes and procedure shall be framed, or when the three years shall have expired, for which the supreme council of justice shall be established, the legislative assembly of these states shall, on a message to be transmitted to that effect by his excellency the lord high commissioner, consider itself to be sitting for the immediate consideration of the said reserved matters of the constitution; and all the enactments then made for the final adjustments of the two courts of law, and of a fitting civil and criminal code of procedure, shall, in the first instance, (as in the instance of the constitution itself), be submitted to his Majesty the protecting sovereign, and it is ratified, that they shall then be considered, to all intents and purposes, as forming an integral part of the constitution itself of these states.

Chapter VII.—Miscellaneous.

Section I.—Of privilege and malversation of office.

Article 1.—The members of the legislative assemby of the United States of the Ionian Islands cannot, on civil process, be deprived of their personal liberty when parliament has met.

2. His highness the president of the senate of the United States of the Ionian Islands, the senators thereof, and the regents of the different islands composing the said states, shall be equally protected against the loss of the personal liberty on civil process, during the time of their holding their high employs.

3. All public functionaries shall be amenable to the law of the land, in all cases, civil and criminal, save and except as may hereinafter be provided for.

4. All public functionaries shall be liable to be suspended for malversation in office, and otherwise punished for the same, as may hereinafter be directed.

5. The power of suspension for malversation in office, shall be vested in the authority which appoints to the said office, with the concurrence, however, of the authority which approves of the said appointment, save and except in the instance of the municipal officers, when the power of suspension is vested in the regents of the islands, and the power of approving such suspension in the senate.

6. The power of suspension shall, in like manner, be vested in the authority which approves, with the concurrence of that which appoints.

7. In all cases of suspension for malversation in office, the grounds on which it is made shall be recorded previous to any order being issued for the same, and a copy of such record shall be sent to the functionary suspended.

8. All public functionaries, suspended for malversation of office, shall have a right, within one month after such suspension shall have taken place, to apply by petition to the legislative assembly, praying that the grounds of the same may be investigated, and the legislative assembly shall immediately enter into such investigation.

9. Should the legislative assembly not be sitting at the time, such petition shall be transmitted to the most illustrious the president thereof within the same period: and it shall be considered to all intents and purposes, the same as if transmitted to the legislative assembly when sitting; and on such petition, as presented, the legislative assembly, upon its meeting, shall forthwith proceed to declare.

10. The suspension of any public functionary shall not be removed, unless two-thirds of the members present of the legislative assembly do concur in the necessity of so doing, and vote for the same.

11. In all cases where no application, as already stated, shall be made to the legislative assembly, within one month from the date of suspension of any public functionary, or where the legislative assembly does not agree, in the manner above stated, to remove the suspension, he shall be considered as dismissed, and his place filled up by the proper authorities.

12. The legislative assembly shall itself possess the power of suspending any public functionary, in all cases where two-thirds of the members thereof present should concur in a vote to that effect, provided always, the authority which approves the appointment of the suspended functionary shall consent, and against such form of suspension there shall be no appeal.

13. His highness the president of the senate cannot in any way be suspended from office during the period he remains in that high situation.

14. His highness the president of the senate may be impeached for any malversation in office, within six months after he shall have retired from the same; provided always, that the legislative assembly shall, by a vote of at least twenty-six of its members, concur in the propriety of the measure, and that the senate, and his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, shall also agree to the same.

15. The sentence of the supreme council of justice, in regard to the trial before it, on the impeachment of his highness the president of the senate, shall not be carried into effect until it shall have received the approval of his Majesty the protecting sovereign.

16. All public functionaries, suspended or virtually dismissed for malversation of office, are liable to be brought before the supreme council of justice, by any of the authorities who directed the said suspension or virtual dismissal, to be tried by the said supreme council of justice on such charges, state crime or crimes, as may be deemed necessary; and on the conviction of the public functionary, the dismissal from office is in no instance to be considered as any grounds for mitigation of punishment.

17. A specific law hereafter shall be framed, defining the state crimes and malversation of office, together with the punishment to be attached to the same, and also the mode of preferring accusations in regard to them. But no suspension or virtual dismissal can take place, no impeachment can lay or trial be held before the supreme council of jus-

tice, except individually; and no body of public functionaries, as a body, can be either suspended, virtually dismissed, impeached, or tried.

18. The power of dismissal from office of any public functionary is reserved to his Majesty the protecting sovereign, save and except in the instance of his highness the president of the senate, the members thereof, and the members of the legislative assembly; but the pleasure of his Majesty must be declared, by warrant under the signature of his Majesty's secretary of state.

19. The power of respiting the sentence, in the instance of state delinquencies, shall be vested in his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign; but the power of pardon, in regard to the same, shall alone be vested in his Majesty the protecting sovereign.

Section II.—Military Establishment.

Article 1. The military defence of the United States of the Ionian Islands being placed in the hands of the protecting sovereign, the sole regular military establishment shall consist of the forces of his Majesty.

2. Independent of the regular troops of his Majesty the protecting sovereign, there shall be established in each island a corps of militia.

3. The organization of the militia of the United States of the Ionian Islands shall be left to the commander in chief of the forces of the protecting sovereign within the same, subject to the approbation of the senate and of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign.

4. The general charge of preserving the tranquillity of the country, being immediately and directly connected with the military establishment, the high police of the United States of the Ionian Islands shall be placed under the direct management of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, and his Majesty's commander in chief.

5. No officer can be appointed to any corps of the militia of the Ionian Islands who is not a native-born subject of the same.

6. His Majesty the protecting sovereign shall appoint inspectors and sub-inspectors of the militia of the Ionian States, who shall be either British or Ionian officers.

7. The corps of the militia of each island shall be placed under the controul of the inspectors or sub-inspectors of the militia appointed by his Majesty the protecting sovereign.

8. The regular forces of his Majesty the protecting sovereign shall, in all instances of civil suit, be amenable to the laws of the land within the United States of the Ionian Islands.

9. The regular forces of the protecting sovereign in these states shall, in respect to criminal jurisdiction, be alone subject to the martial law of his Majesty.

10. The militia within these states is, of course, subject to the laws of the land; but when it shall have been duly organized and called out, it shall be amenable to the martial law of the protecting power, and liable, by it alone, to be tried for criminal offences.

11. The regular established number of his Majesty's troops for the garrison of these islands shall be considered as consisting of three thousand men; but it shall be competent to increase or diminish that number, as his Majesty's commander in chief may deem fitting.

12. All expense of quartering the regular forces of his Majesty the protecting sovereign, and, generally speaking, all military expense of every kind to be incurred by these States (as far as relates to the three thousand men above named), shall be paid out of the general treasury of the same.

Section III.—Treasury and Finance.

Article 1. At the head of the general treasury of the United States of the Ionian Islands there shall be a treasurer, and the said treasurer shall be either a natural born British or Ionian subject; and his style and title shall be "general treasurer."

2. The nomination and appointment of the general treasurer of the United States of the Ionian Islands is left to his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign; and under the said treasurer the local treasurers in the various islands shall be directly placed.

3. The general treasurer of the United States of the Ionian Islands shall be responsible for the whole receipt and expenditure of the said United States, and shall transmit an accurate monthly statement of the said receipt and expenditure to the senate and to his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign.

4. The finance year in the United States of the Ionian Islands shall commence the 1st day of February, and end the last day of January; and the general treasurer shall submit to the legislative assembly, within three days after the meeting of parliament, a full and detailed statement of the whole receipt and expenditure for the past year.

5. The general treasurer shall not possess the power of disbursing from the public treasury the smallest sum, without the previous sanction in writing, of the Senate and his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, except for payment of the civil list, sanctioned by the legislative assembly, and already provided for in Chapter 3, Section 1, Article 33.

6. The general constitutional rule to be observed (although it may not be possible to adhere strictly to the same) in case of extra expense in the several islands, shall be, that each island has a right to incur extra expenditure in proportion to the surplus of revenue paid in by it to the general treasury, after the expense of the civil list for such island is defrayed; but the amount of such extra expenditure shall be settled by the Senate and his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, with reference to the repairs of works, and other necessary general military purposes.

7. The general treasurer, in submitting the annual accounts of expenditure to the legislative assembly, shall divide them into two heads, viz.; ordinary and extraordinary; and the legislative assembly shall have the power of approving or disapproving, as far as regards the accuracy of the accounts thus laid before them.

8. The collection of the revenue in the different islands, in all its branches, shall be regulated by the Senate, with the approbation of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, and all persons employed in the collection of the said revenue, must be approved of by them.

9. The regulating the mode of farming and managing the revenue of these States, shall rest with the Senate, subject to the approbation of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign.

10. All additions, alterations, or amendments in the present system of taxation shall only be made by a bill presented in the due forms to the legislative assembly.

11. It being of the utmost importance that the various duties and taxes in the different islands should be, as far as is compatible with the difference of local circumstances, equalized and put on a similar and proportional footing, it is declared to be an article of the first importance, to adopt legislative measures on this head.

12. The equalization of weights and measures, and the establishment of a national currency, being in like manner considerations of the first importance for any State, similar measures shall be adopted on this head.

Section IV.—Of Foreign Relations.

1. Whereas in the latter part of the seventh article of the treaty of Paris, it is agreed, that no person from any power whatsoever shall be admitted within these States, possessing, or pretending to possess, any powers beyond those which are defined in the aforesaid article, it is hereby declared, that any person who shall assume to himself any authority as an agent for a foreign power, except as therein directed, shall be amenable to be tried before the supreme council of justice, and be liable, if found guilty, to punishment, as in cases of high treason against the State.

2. No native or subject of the United States of the Ionian Islands shall be held competent to act as consul or vice-consul for any foreign power within the same.

3. The British consuls, in all ports whatsoever, shall be considered to be the consuls and vice-consuls of the United States of the Ionian Islands, and the subjects of the same shall be entitled to their fullest protection.

4. All applications necessary to be made by these States to any foreign power, shall be transmitted by the Senate to his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, who shall forward the same to the ambassador or minister the protecting sovereign resident at the court of the said foreign power, for the purpose of submitting them in due form the said power.

5. The approval of the appointments of all foreign agents or consuls in the United States of the Ionian Islands shall be the Senate, through the medium of his highness the president thereof, with the concurrence of his excellency the lord gh commissioner of the protecting sovereign.

6. With a view to ensure the most perfect protection to the commerce of these islands, every vessel, navigating under e Ionian flag, shall be bound, before leaving the port of the Ionian States to which she belongs, to provide herself with pass, signed by his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, and no vessel sailing without such ss, shall be considered as navigating according to law. But it is reserved to his majesty the protecting sovereign to cide how far it may be necessary, that, independent of such pass, they should further be bound to supply themselves with editerranean passes.

Section V.—Of the Sanita.

Article 1. Whereas the protecting and protected State have an equal right and interest in the great object of the eservation of the public health, it is hereby declared, the controul of the Sanita throughout the United States of the Ionian lands shall be vested in the hands of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, who shall gulate, according to the rules of Sanita, the relative quarantines to be performed in all instances, giving due notice of the me; shall fix the number of officers to be employed, and name in each island the heads of the office of Sanita, being either ritish or Ionian subjects: but all other appointments made upon this head shall be subject to the approbation of the senate, d, as far as relates to numbers and amount of salary, to the consideration of the legislative assembly, as hereinbefore ated in regard to the civil list.

2. The post-office in each island shall hereafter be considered as an integral part of the Sanita.

Section VI.—Of the National Colours and Armorial Bearings.

Article 1. The national commercial flag of the United States of the Ionian Islands, as directed by the seventh article of e treaty of Paris, shall be the original flag of these States, with the addition of the British Union, to be placed in the upper orner, next to the flag-staff.

2. On usual days, the British colours shall be hoisted on all the forts within the United States of the Ionian Islands, ut a standard shall be made, to be hoisted on days of public rejoicing and festivity, according to the model of the armorial earings of the said States.

3. The arms or armorial bearings of the United States of the Ionian Islands shall hereafter consist of the British arms n the centre, surrounded by the arms of each of the islands composing the said States.

4. The armorial bearings of each of the islands shall consist of the individual arms of the island, and such emblem, lenoting the sovereign protection, as may be deemed advisable.

Section VII.—General Clauses.

1. It is reserved to his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign to have the power, by message o the legislative assembly, to call the attention of parliament to any point or points which may hereafter appear to have een omitted or neglected in the present constitutional chart, and on receiving such message, the legislative assembly shall lecree itself to be sitting under this clause, and shall proceed forthwith to the consideration of the point or points submitted to them by his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign; but on all such occasions, whatever may be agreed on by the parliament, must be ratified by his majesty the protecting sovereign, after which it shall be considered as forming part of the constitutional chart itself.

2. As many cases may arise, where no specific provision is made in the present constitutional chart, on all such occasions reference shall be had, by analogy, to the chart itself, and the general principle and rule laid down in one case is to be considered as applicable to another of a similar nature, which admits of such application, though such case itself is not stated specifically in the said constitutional chart.

3. In the instance of all maritime transactions, and the collection of customs, it shall be competent for the proper authorities to employ either British or Ionian subjects.

4. There shall be a general printing office in the United States of the Ionian Islands, which shall be established at the permanent seat of the government thereof, and the press shall be placed under the immediate controul of the Senate, and of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, and under the superintendance of the secretary of the general department of the Senate; and no other printing press shall be set up and employed, without the previous licence of the Senate, and the sanction of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign.

5. A specific law shall settle the terms, time and mode for the naturalization of foreign subjects in these States; but the subjects of the protecting power shall in all instances be entitled to naturalization in half the time that is required for those of any foreign power; and a subject of the protecting power, or of any other power, may be at once naturalized by a bill to that effect, without reference to any fixed time of residence in these States, which shall be laid down in the law itself.

6. His excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, independent of all other powers already vested in him, shall posses the right of being present at the sittings of the legislative assembly, or of the Senate, whenever he shall deem it fitting or necessary.

7. Notwithstanding the provisions made in the first section of the present chapter, relative to the general mode of proceeding in all instances of malversation in office; the power of suspension or dismissal, as far as relates to British subjects, rests with and is reserved to his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign exclusively.

8. The right of representation and petition, whether in bodies or by individuals to the protecting sovereign, or his ministers, shall be granted in the fullest manner to the Ionian people; but the petition of individuals must be addressed to his majesty's secretary of state, and that of bodies of public functionaries may be directed to his majesty, through the means of his secretary of state; provided always, such representation or petition (of whatever nature it may be) shall be transmitted through the medium of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, and a correct copy of the same be sent to him at the time such representation, memorial, or petition shall be transmitted.

9. In the case of the death, necessary absence, or indisposition of his excellency the lord high commissioner of the protecting sovereign, the person or persons charged by him, by warrant under his hand and seal, with the execution of the high functions confided to him by his sovereign, shall be considered, *pro tempore*, as possessing all the powers and authorities vested in his excellency the lord high commissioner himself.

10. Whereas it appears that heretofore the secretaries and others considered themselves as having certain responsibility attached to their offices, and that they had a latitude of acting or not acting in their various situations, according to their own judgment: it is clearly to be understood, that all responsibility shall cease in the instance of every ministerial officer; and that all such shall be bound, *ex officio*, to execute the orders of his superior or superiors, all responsibility resting with them.

11. It is clearly to be understood, that in the instance of all successions, where a vacancy occurs, either by death or otherwise, that the person or persons succeeding to such situation or situations, shall only hold his or their office for the period of time the person to whom they did so succeed was entitled to hold it.

12. Whereas the basis of the new constitution of these States is only generally laid down in the present constitutional chart; and whereas it is of the first necessity that no time should be lost in bringing forward the necessary laws to give it effect, it is declared, that the present legislative assembly, on their meeting subsequent to the signification of the pleasure of the protecting sovereign, in regard to the ratification of the said chart, shall be held to be the first parliament of the United States of the Ionian Islands: and that the session, in lieu of commencing the 1st of March, as ordered in the chart,

shall commence three days after the promulgation of the ratification; its operations, and the second session shall commence, under the constitutional chart, the 1st of March, 1819.

(Signed) B. Theotoky, President. Cav. Calichiopulo, Alexandro Morietti, Nicolo Anino, Vittor Carridi, Deme- Foscardi, Dionisio Bulzo, Felice Zambelli, Basilio Zavo, Valerio Stai, Giovanni Morichi, Steffano P. Scordili, Anast- Battali, Anastasio Casamati, Giacomo C. Mansaro, Spiridion Giallina Anastasio, Antonio Lefcochilo, Cavr. Nicolo Agon- Marino Vega, Niccolo D. Dallaporta, Spiridion Metaxa Lisco, Sebastiano Schiadan, Pietro Coidan, Daniel Coridan, P- Gentilini, Spiridion Focca, Demetrio Arranitache, Dionisio Geminata, Giulio Domeneghini, Francesco Muzzan, M- Mercati, Giovanni Melisino, Marino I. Steffano, Angelo Condari, Nicolo Cavada, Pietro Pettrozopulo, Giv. Psoma, Nic- Vido, Steffano Fanariotti.

R. Plasket, Secretary. Sidney Osborne, Secretary. Dimetrio Count Vaslamachi, Secretary.

GIBRALTAR—CHARTER OF JUSTICE, 1st September, 1830.

William the Fourth, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas our royal father and predecessor King George the Third, by letters-patent under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the twelfth day of May, in the fifty-seventh year of his reign, did erect and constitute a court of judicature within the garrison and territory of Gibraltar, to be called by the name of the Court of Civil Pleas at Gibraltar: And whereas by the said letters-patent provision was made for the administration of justice in the said garrison and territory, and it was thereby declared that the said letters-patent should be and remain in force only until his said late Majesty, his heirs and successors, should be pleased to alter, revoke, or determine the same: And whereas it is expedient that the said letters-patent be revoked: Now know ye, that we have revoked, and do hereby revoke, the before mentioned letters-patent and every part thereof.

And whereas it is expedient that provision be made for the better and more effectual administration of justice in our garrison and territory of Gibraltar, and for that purpose one supreme court of justice, to be holden therein in the manner and form hereinafter mentioned, should be constituted: Now know ye, that we, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to grant, direct, order, and appoint, and by these presents do accordingly for us, our heirs, and successors, grant, direct, order, and appoint that there shall be within our said garrison and territory a court which shall be called "The Supreme Court of Gibraltar;" and we do hereby create and constitute the said supreme court a court of record. And we do further will, ordain, and appoint that the said supreme court of Gibraltar shall consist of, and be holden by and before one judge, to be called the "Judge of the Supreme Court of Gibraltar;" and that the said judge shall be a barrister in England or Ireland of not less than three years standing, or an advocate admitted to practice in our court of session in Scotland by the space of three years; and the said judge shall from time to time be nominated and appointed to such his office by us, our heirs and successors, by letters-patent under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: And we do hereby declare, ordain, and grant, that, upon the death, resignation, or sickness, or incapacity of the said judge, or in case of his absence from the said garrison and territory, or in case of any such suspension from office as hereinafter mentioned of any such judge, it shall and may be lawful to and for the governor of our said garrison and territory for the time being, by any instrument to be by him for that purpose made and issued under the public seal of the said garrison and territory, to nominate and appoint some fit and proper person to act as and in the place and stead of any such judge so dying or resigning or labouring under such sickness or incapacity as aforesaid, or being so absent as aforesaid from the said garrison and territory, or being so suspended, until the vacancy so created by any such death or resignation, or sickness, or incapacity, or absence, or suspension, shall be supplied by a new appointment, to be made in manner aforesaid, by us, our heirs and successors, or until the judge so becoming sick or incapable, or being absent or suspended as aforesaid, shall resume such his office and enter into the discharge of the duties thereof; And we do further will, ordain, and grant that the said judge shall hold such his office during our pleasure: Provided nevertheless that it shall and may be lawful for the governor of our said garrison and territory for the time being, by any order to be by him for that purpose made and issued under the public seal of the said garrison and territory, upon the proof of the misconduct of any such judge as aforesaid, to suspend him from such his office and from the discharge of the duties thereof: Provided that, in every such case, the said governor shall immediately report for our information, through one of our principal secretaries of state, the grounds and causes of such suspension. And we do further grant, ordain, and appoint that the said supreme court of Gibraltar shall have and use, as occasion may require, a seal bearing a device and impression of our royal arms within an exergue or label surrounding the same, with this inscription, "The Seal of the Supreme Court of Gibraltar:" And we do hereby ordain, grant, and appoint that the said seal shall be delivered to and shall be kept in the custody of the said judge; and in case of vacancy of or suspension from the office of judge, the same shall be delivered over to and kept in the custody of such person as shall be appointed by the said governor of our said garrison and territory to act as and in the place and stead of the said judge. And we do further grant, ordain, and declare that the said judge, so long as he shall hold his office, shall be entitled to and have and receive such salary as shall be granted to him by us, our heirs, and successors, and that such salary shall be in lieu of all fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, and advantages whatsoever; and that no fee of office, perquisite, emolument, or advantages whatsoever other than and except the said salary shall be accepted, received, or taken by any such judge on any account or on any pretence whatsoever. And we do further ordain, appoint, and declare that no such judge as aforesaid shall be capable of accepting, taking, or performing any other office or place of profit or emolument within our said garrison and territory, on pain that the acceptance of any such other office or place as aforesaid shall be and may be decreed in law, *de facto*, an avoidance of such his office of judge; and the salary thereof shall cease and be deemed to have ceased accordingly from the time of the acceptance of any such other office or place.

And we do hereby constitute and appoint our trusty and well-beloved Barron Field, esquire, to be the

irst judge of the supreme court of Gibraltar: And we do hereby ordain, appoint, and declare that there shall be attached and belong to the said court such and so many officers as to the judge of the said court or the time being shall, from time to time, appear to be necessary for the administration of justice and the lue execution of the powers and authorities which are granted and committed to the said court by these our etters-patent: Provided nevertheless, that no new officer shall be created in the said court unless the governor of the said garrison and territory shall first signify his approbation thereof to the said judge for the time being, in writing, under the hand of such governor. And we do further ordain and direct that all persons who shall and may be appointed to the offices of registrar or prothonotary, and master or keeper of records, or marshal of the said court, and that all persons who shall be appointed in the said court to any offices to which the duties shall correspond to those performed by the master or prothonotary of any or either of our courts of record at Westminster, or to the sheriff of any county in England, shall be so appointed by us, our heirs, and successors, by warrant under our or their royal sign manual; and that all persons who shall and may be appointed to any other office within the supreme court shall be so appointed by the governor for the time being of the said garrison and territory. And we do further direct and appoint that the several officers of the said court shall hold their respective offices during our pleasure. And we do hereby authorize and empower the said supreme court of Gibraltar to approve, admit, and enrol, as barristers, advocates, solicitors, and attorneys, any persons who have been admitted as barristers in England or Ireland, or as advocates in the court of session of Scotland, or to the degree of doctor of laws at our Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, or as attornies or solicitors of any of our courts of record at Westminster or Dublin, or as doctors in any ecclesiastical court in England or Ireland, or as writers to the signet in Scotland, and any persons who have been at any time heretofore admitted to practise as advocates, barristers, attornies, solicitors, or proctors in the court of civil and criminal justice heretofore existing in our said garrison and territory. And we do further authorize our said supreme court to approve, admit, and enrol, as such attornies, solicitors, or proctors as aforesaid, such and so many persons as may be instructed, within our said garrison and territory, in the knowledge and practice of the law, by any barrister, advocate, attorney, solicitor, or proctor duly admitted to practise in the said court; and which persons shall be so approved, admitted, and enrolled, according to and in pursuance of any general rule or rules of court to be for that purpose made in manner hereafter directed. And we do ordain and declare, that persons approved, admitted, and enrolled as aforesaid, shall be and they are hereby authorized to appear and plead and act for the suitors of the said supreme court subject always to be removed by the said supreme court from their station therein, upon reasonable cause. And we do further ordain, that no person or persons whatsoever, not so approved, admitted, and enrolled as aforesaid shall be allowed to appear, plead, or act in the said supreme court, for or on behalf of any suitors in the said court. And we do hereby further ordain, direct, and appoint that the said supreme court of Gibraltar shall have cognizance of all pleas and jurisdiction in all causes, whether civil, criminal, or mixed, arising within the said garrison and territory, with jurisdiction over all our subjects and all other persons whomsoever residing and being within the said garrison and territory, save as hereinafter is excepted. And we do further give and grant to the said supreme court of Gibraltar full power, authority, and jurisdiction to judge and determine all questions there arising, according to the laws now in force within our said garrison and territory, and all such other laws as shall at any time hereafter be made and established for the peace, order, and government thereof, by us, our heirs and successors, with the advice and consent of parliament, or in our or their privy council, or by the governor of Gibraltar for the time being. And we do further give and grant to the said supreme court full power, jurisdiction, and authority to review the proceedings of all inferior courts of justice within our said garrison and territory, and, if necessary, to set aside or correct the same. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to give to the said supreme court any authority to review the proceedings of any court martial holden within the said garrison and territory. And we do further ordain, direct, and appoint, that, in any criminal case depending before the said supreme court, the trial of the party or parties accused shall be before the judge of the said court and a jury of twelve men, who shall concur in every verdict to be given on the trial of any such accused party or parties; and every such verdict shall be delivered in open court by the mouth of the foreman of every such jury, and shall be thereupon recorded and read over to such jury, before they are discharged from attendance on the said court. Provided also, and we do further direct and appoint, that all issues of fact arising in civil suits or actions depending in the said court, shall be tried and decided by the said judge and three assessors, to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned, until otherwise provided for by law; and that the verdict of the said judge and assessors on the trial of any such issue shall be according to the majority of votes; but if such votes should be equally divided, then according to the opinion of the said judge; and every such verdict shall be delivered in open court by the mouth of the said judge. And in all cases where the sum or matter at issue in any such suit or action shall exceed or be of the value of more than £100 sterling, British money, the said judge shall cause the evidence on every such trial as aforesaid to be taken down in writing by the clerk or other proper officer in open court, in the presence of the witnesses respectively giving the same, and the evidence so taken shall be entered upon the proceedings of the said court and be of record; and in every case in which any appeal shall be made and allowed under the provisions of this our charter, from any judgment of the said court, copies of all documents and papers which shall have been produced and given in evidence, shall be certified and transmitted by the said clerk or other proper officer as authentic; and also copies of any documents and papers which shall have been produced and tendered in evidence and rejected, shall, if required by the party producing the same, be in like manner authenticated, but marked by such officer as aforesaid as rejected, in order that all such copies may be annexed to the record as part thereof in case of appeal. And we do further direct and declare, that it shall be lawful for the judge, on the application of either of the parties, plaintive, or defendant, at or before the trial of any issue joined in any civil suit or action commenced in the said court, to permit the evidence on such trial to be recorded and certified as aforesaid, although the sum or matter at issue may be less than £100 sterling; provided that it shall be

made to appear to such judge that such judgment, decree, order, or sentence, which may be given, made, or pronounced in such suit or action, may be of such importance as to render it proper that an appeal should be permitted. And we do further ordain and direct, that no judgment or sentence of the supreme court, in any criminal case, whereby any person shall be condemned to death or transportation, or banishment from the said garrison and territory, shall be carried into execution until a report of all the proceedings upon any such trial hath been laid before or transmitted to the governor of the said garrison and territory by the judge presiding at any such trial, and until such governor shall have authorized and approved the execution of such sentence. Provided always, that no officer, soldier, or other person in actual pay as a member of the garrison, shall be arrested, imprisoned, or taken in execution, without leave of the governor of the said garrison and territory first obtained in writing for that purpose. Provided always, and we do hereby further will and declare, that in case any action or suit shall be begun, instituted, or prosecuted against any officer, soldier or other person, in pay as a member of our garrison, to recover damages for any tresspass, assault, battery, or other violence or wrong committed, or alleged to have been committed, by him or them, or for any damage or injury whatsoever, not being a matter of debt, account, or contract, or relating to any right or title to any lands, houses, tenements, or hereditaments, or any interest therein, it shall be lawful for the governor for the time being of the said garrison and territory, at his discretion, by order under his hand, to suspend such proceeding, and to order the staying thereof at any time before judgment, or to stay and suspend any execution from issuing upon any such judgment; and upon delivery of such order to the registrar of the said court, or to the person acting as registrar of the said court, all such proceedings shall cease and be stayed until such order shall be revoked by the governor for the time being, saving to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, in any such action or suit, all such suits and remedies as he, she, or they may be or would have been entitled to institute in England or elsewhere out of the said garrison and territory of Gibraltar, if the said action or suit, so stayed, had not been there commenced. And we do hereby also further ordain and direct, that in cases in which any officer, soldier, or other person in actual pay as a member of the garrison shall have been arrested, imprisoned, or taken in execution, with the leave of the governor as aforesaid, it shall be nevertheless lawful for the governor for the time being, by an order in writing signed by him, afterwards to order and direct, that such officer, soldier, or other person shall be discharged from such arrest, imprisonment, or execution; and the officer or gaoler, in whose custody such officer, soldier or other person shall happen to be, is hereby authorized, empowered, and commanded forthwith, upon the receipt of such order, to discharge him out of custody. And we do hereby ordain and direct, that such discharge under such order shall shall not be deemed an escape from the custody of such officer or gaoler, but that such order of discharge shall be and be taken to be an indemnity to such officer or gaoler for such discharge. And we do hereby further ordain and direct, that in all such cases the governor for the time being who shall have signed such order of discharge, shall forthwith state and deliver, in writing, to the said judge, his reasons for having issued such order of discharge, and shall transmit a copy thereof to us through one of our principal secretaries of state. Provided always, that such discharge from imprisonment shall in no degree release the party so discharged from the debt on account of which his body had been taken in execution. And we do further grant, ordain, direct, and appoint, that it shall and may be lawful for the said judge, by any rules or orders of court to be by him from time to time for that purpose made and published, to frame, constitute, and establish such rules, orders, and regulations as to him shall seem meet, touching and concerning the time and place of holding the said supreme court, and touching the forms and manner of proceeding to be observed in the supreme court, and the practice and pleading upon all actions, suits, and other matters both civil and criminal, indictments and informations to be therein brought, the appointing of commissioners to take bail and examine witnesses, the examination of witnesses *de bene esse* and allowing the same as evidence, the proceedings of the marshal and other ministerial officers of the said court, the process of the said court, and the mode of executing the same, the fees and emoluments to be demanded and taken by the advocates, attornies, and officers of the said court, the summoning, impannelling, and challenging of juries, the admission of barristers, advocates, attornies, solicitors, and proctors in the said court, and touching and concerning all such other matters and things necessary for the proper conduct and despatch of business in the said supreme court; and all such rules, orders, and regulations from time to time to revoke, alter, amend, or renew, as occasion may require: Provided always, that no such rules, orders, or regulations shall be repugnant to this our charter, and that the same shall be so framed as to promote, as far as may be, economy and expedition in the despatch of the business of the said supreme court; and that all such rules and forms of practice, process, and proceeding shall, so far as the circumstances of the said garrison and territory may permit, be framed with reference to the corresponding rules and forms in use in our courts of record in Westminster; and that the same be drawn up in plain succinct, and compendious terms, avoiding all unnecessary repetitions and obscurity, and promulgated in the most public and authentic manner in the same garrison and territory for three months at least before the same shall operate and take effect. Provided always, that all such rules, orders, and regulations shall forthwith be transmitted to us, our heirs, and successors, under the seal of the said court, for our or their approbation, correction, or disallowance. And whereas it may be expedient and necessary to make provision respecting the qualification of jurors and assessors to serve in the said court, and the mode of enforcing the attendance of such jurors and assessors: and it may also be expedient and necessary to make provision for the extension of trial by jury in the said supreme court, in civil cases: Now we do further ordain, direct, and appoint, that it shall and may be lawful for the governor for the time being of our said garrison and territory to make and establish all such laws, statutes, and ordinances as to him may seem meet, respecting the matters aforesaid, which laws, statutes, and ordinances shall forthwith be transmitted to us for our approbation, correction or disallowance. And whereas it may be expedient to establish within our said garrison and territory courts of request, and other courts having jurisdiction in civil cases of small amount or value, and in cases of crimes or offences not punishable with death, transportation, or banishment: Now we do hereby authorize and empower the governor for the time being of our garrison and territory, by any laws and ordinances to be

from time to time made for that purpose, to erect, constitute, and establish all such courts of request and other courts having jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases within our said garrison and territory: Provided that the jurisdiction of such civil courts shall not be extended to any case wherein the sum or matter in dispute shall exceed the amount or value of 40*l* sterling money, or wherein the title to any lands or tenements, or any fee, duty or office may be in question, or whereby rights in future may be bound; and provided also, that the jurisdiction of such courts in criminal cases shall not be extended to any case wherein any person may be accused of any crime punishable by death, transportation, or banishment from the said garrison and territory. And we do hereby authorize and empower the said governor, by and with the advice of our said judge for the time being, to make, ordain, and establish all necessary rules, orders, or regulations respecting the manner and form of proceeding, and the mode of trial of offenders in any such lastmentioned courts, and respecting the manner and form of carrying the judgments and orders of such courts into execution, and all such other rules, orders, and regulations as may be necessary for giving full and perfect effect to the jurisdiction of the said courts. And we do hereby grant, ordain, and direct, that it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, being a party or parties to any civil suit or action depending in the said supreme court of the garrison and territory of Gibraltar, to appeal to us, our heirs, and successors, in our their privy council, against any final judgment, decree, or sentence of the said court, or against any rule or order made in any such civil suit or action having the effect of a final or definitive sentence; and which appeals shall be made subject to the rules, regulations, and limitations following, that is to say, in case any such judgment, decree, order or sentence shall be given or pronounced for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of three hundred pounds sterling, or in case such judgment, decree, order or sentence shall involve, directly or indirectly, any claim, demand, or question to or respecting property, or any civil right, amounting to or of the value of three hundred pounds sterling, the person or persons feeling aggrieved by any such judgment, decree, order or sentence of the said supreme court, may, within fourteen days next after the same shall have been pronounced, made, or given, apply to the said supreme court, by petition, for leave to appeal therefrom to us, our heirs, and successors, in our or their privy council; and in case such leave to appeal shall be prayed by the party or parties who is or are directed to pay any sum of money, or perform any duty, the said supreme court shall and is hereby empowered to direct that the judgment, decree, order, or sentence appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof shall be suspended pending the said appeal, as to the said court may in each case appear to be most consistent with real and substantial justice. And in case the supreme court shall direct such judgment, decree, order, or sentence to be carried into execution, the person or persons in whose favour the same shall be given, shall, before the execution thereof, enter into good and sufficient security, to be approved by the said supreme court, for the due performance of such judgment or order, as we, our heirs, and successors shall think fit to make thereupon; or in case the said supreme court shall direct the execution of any judgment, decree, order, or sentence to be suspended pending the said appeal, the person or persons against whom the same shall have been given shall in like manner, and before any order for the suspension of any such execution is made, enter into good and sufficient security, to be approved by the said supreme court, for the due performance of such judgment or order, as we, our heirs, or successors shall think fit to make thereupon; and in all cases we will and require that security shall also be given by the party or parties appellant, to the satisfaction of the supreme court, for the prosecution of the appeal, and for the payment of all such costs as may be awarded by us, our heirs, and successors, to the party or parties respondent; and if such last mentioned security shall be entered into within three months from the date of such petitions for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the said supreme court shall allow the appeal, and the party or parties appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his, her, or their appeal to us, our heirs, and successors, in our or their privy council, in such manner and under such rules as are observed in appeals made to us from our plantations or colonies. And we do hereby reserve to ourselves, our heirs, and successors, in our or their privy council, full power and authority, upon the humble petition at any time, of any person or persons aggrieved by any judgment or determination of the said supreme court, to admit his, her, or their appeal therefrom, upon such other terms, and upon and subject to such other limitations, restrictions, and regulations as we or they shall think fit; and to reverse, correct, or vary such judgment or determination as to us or them shall seem meet. And it is our further will and pleasure that in all cases of appeal allowed by the said supreme court, or by us, our heirs, and successors, the said court shall certify and transmit to us, our heirs, and successors, in our or their privy council, a true and exact copy of all evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees, and orders, had or made in such causes appealed, so far as the same have relation to the matter of appeal, such copies to be certified under the seal of the said court. And we do further direct and ordain that the said supreme court shall, in all cases of appeal to us, our heirs, or successors, conform to and execute such judgments and orders as we or they shall think fit to make in the premises, in such manner as any original judgment, decree, or decretal order, or rule of the said supreme court of the garrison and territory of Gibraltar could or might have been executed. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all governors, commanders, magistrates, ministers, civil and military, and all our liege subjects within and belonging to the said garrison and territory, that, in the execution of the several powers, jurisdictions, and authorities hereby granted, made, given, or created, they be aiding and assisting and obedient in all things, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. Provided always that nothing in these presents contained, or any act which shall be done under the authority thereof, shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent us, our heirs, and successors from revoking these presents or any part thereof, or from making such further or other provision, by letters patent, for the administration of justice, civil and criminal, within the said garrison and territory, and the places now or hereafter at any time to be annexed thereto, as to us, our heirs, and successors shall seem fit, in as full and ample a manner as if these presents had not been made, these presents or any thing therein contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding. And we do further ordain and direct that the governor of our said garrison and territory, upon the arrival therein of these presents, shall by proclamation notify

to the inhabitants of the said garrison and territory the time when the said courts hereby established will be open; and as soon as the judge of the said supreme court shall have assumed and entered upon the exercise of his jurisdiction therein, then and from thenceforth the court of civil pleas now established within the said garrison and territory, and the court of appeals now established within the same, and all other courts, civil and criminal, shall be absolutely abolished, cease, and determine; and every suit, action, complaint, matter, or thing civil and criminal, which shall be depending in such last-mentioned courts respectively, shall and may be proceeded upon in the supreme court instituted under and by virtue of these presents; and all proceedings which shall hereafter be had in such action or suit, or other matter, civil or criminal respectively, shall be conducted in like manner as if such action or suit, or other matter, civil or criminal, had been originally commenced in the said supreme court instituted under these presents: and all the records, muniments, and proceedings whatsoever, of and belonging to the said courts of civil and criminal justice, and to the said court of appeals respectively, shall, from and immediately after the opening of the said supreme court instituted by these presents, be delivered over to and deposited for safe custody in such place, and be thereafter kept by such person as our governor shall appoint; and all parties concerned shall and may have recourse to the said records and proceedings, as to any other records and proceedings of the said court. And we do hereby further declare and direct, that during the absence from our said garrison and territory of the governor thereof, or if there shall be no person commissioned by us, our heirs, and successors to be the governor of our said garrison and territory, then, and in every such case, all and every the powers hereby granted to and vested in the governor for the time being of the said garrison and territory, shall and may be executed by and vested in the lieutenant-governor thereof, for the officer or the time being having command of the troops. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster the first day of September in the first year of our reign.

By writ of Privy Seal.

BATHURST.

B.—Trade between Great Britain and Gibraltar, including Malta, from 1801, and the following Islands.

Years.	Imports from	Exports to	Years.	Imports from	Exports to	Years.	Imports from	Exports to	Years.	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£		£	£		£	£		£	£
w 1697	..	87585	P 1729	117426	457599	w 1760	61850	399819	P 1791	16124	241515
P 1698	..	300472	P 1730	136488	494735	w 1761	103628	389577	P 1792	13154	197124
P 1699	..	408163	P 1731	125237	645558	w 1762	11876	58964	w 1793	5757	135705
P 1700	..	456575	P 1732	151977	673823	P 1763	20276	325622	w 1794	11441	120289
P 1701	..	389167	P 1733	186565	796253	P 1764	32271	120574	w 1795	18033	140305
w 1702	..	144331	P 1734	155286	649263	P 1765	28057	80306	w 1796	28593	135333
w 1703	..	304553	P 1735	95341	802745	P 1766	14103	50678	w 1797	16990	56855
w 1704	..	325607	P 1736	47031	812689	P 1767	11376	71244	w 1798	36217	202489
w 1705	..	196118	P 1737	101889	760654	P 1768	12252	91687	w 1799	62992	358211
w 1706	6709	232232	P 1738	146007	675224	P 1769	7805	143744	w 1800	35665	289657
w 1707	10023	294249	w 1739	81453	592030	P 1770	7096	149052	w 1801	75651	450786
w 1708	13419	264612	w 1740	74386	605685	P 1771	3606	154078	P 1802	119318	542404
w 1709	3529	209892	w 1741	42140	709082	P 1772	13902	142703	w 1803	126045	621327
w 1710	870	275365	w 1742	17391	609149	P 1773	714	64391	w 1804	139274	674429
w 1711	3010	285832	w 1743	28717	510885	P 1774	462	195281	w 1805	170505	311338
w 1712	6645	337446	w 1744	15913	343730	w 1775	4766	38966	w 1806	113899	773002
P 1713	30354	420014	w 1745	7674	422615	w 1776	2971	25084	w 1807	188883	1599617
P 1714	13871	411334	w 1746	15645	484129	w 1777	3705	82348	w 1808	390034	4286084
P 1715	30041	380696	w 1747	25468	560054	w 1778	2176	70568	w 1809	994969	5757423
P 1716	26721	383156	w 1748	48321	621688	w 1779	1549	4584	w 1810	827772	4024274
P 1717	17092	493655	P 1749	82381	630365	w 1780	1708	56019	w 1811	407516	5364025
w 1718	26218	464842	P 1750	94663	762969	w 1781	994	9715	w 1812	552470	8723525
w 1719	38835	398915	P 1751	100845	640672	w 1782	365	13498	w 1814	457985	2477076
w 1720	43014	342715	P 1752	113946	541693	w 1783	56	195391	w 1815	199857	2626072
w 1721	49756	431951	P 1753	95126	655181	P 1784	1422	259855	P 1816	126772	2523604
P 1722	51588	523642	P 1754	158666	711372	P 1785	2616	140305	P 1817	128489	2080171
P 1723	99132	404667	P 1755	137414	547310	P 1786	3251	136536	P 1818	209846	1584276
P 1724	103376	610911	w 1756	84135	519854	P 1787	3874	56855	P 1819	144494	1687272
P 1725	98824	515633	w 1757	75039	447283	P 1788	5773	202490	P 1820	129401	2308434
P 1726	113437	452087	w 1758	74038	473673	P 1789	26593	358784	P 1821	163273	2221425
P 1727	118512	499529	w 1759	66633	453695	P 1790	37335	204076	P 1822	133450	3320777
P 1728	157352	644897									

	Years.	Imports from	Exports to
		£	£
Periods of war ending.	1697	..	87585
	1712	4018	261114
	1721	39456	409666
	1748	35710	545984
	1762	65171	391538
	1783	2032	55130
	1801	32371	309651
	1815	380767	3163999
Periods of peace ending.	1701	..	388594
	1717	23616	417771
	1738	117968	612536
	1755	111863	641386
	1774	12660	133197
	1792	12238	210558
	1802	119318	542404
	1822	147961	2246365

[The figures in this table are derived from a chart prepared by Cæsar Moreau in 1823, and grounded on public documents.]

APPENDIX VIII.—ON EMIGRATION.

A.—Notices for general circulation on Emigration to Australia.

Government Emigration Office, 2, Middle Scotland-yard, 20th October 1837.

The present paper is printed for the encouragement of the emigration of useful settlers. Government will occasionally send, from different parts of the United Kingdom, ships provided expressly for the purpose, in which free passages will be allowed to a limited number of persons, who must fall within the following description :—

They must belong to the class of mechanics and handicraftsmen, or of farm servants. They must be married, and be accompanied to the colony by their wives. They will generally be taken under 35 years of age, and must not exceed 50. They must be able to establish their character for industry, sobriety, and good moral conduct.

Although young women are no longer sent out separately, yet unmarried female relatives of married couples going out under the above description, and not below 15, nor above 30 years of age, will be allowed a passage with their friends, provided they go out as forming part of the same family, and destined to remain under its protection until otherwise provided for in the colony.

During the voyage the people will be under the care and superintendence of a surgeon, usually taken from the list of surgeons of the Royal Navy who have already been in the colony.

The condition upon which the emigrants are to be taken, is a free passage for themselves and their families; but they must defray out of their own means any expenses previous to joining the ship, and must come supplied with a sufficient quantity of clothes for the voyage. Only provisions, bedding, and cooking utensils will be found for them.

The following is a list of clothing which may be considered indispensable for the voyage :—

Two suits of clothes, including two hats or bonnets, and two pair of shoes. Two flannel petticoats for the women. From six to twelve shirts or shifts. From six to twelve pair of dark hose. Two pair of duck trowsers, and two neck-kerchiefs for the men. For the women, dark gowns would be preferable to light.

The preceding is given as a list of the very smallest quantities which would suffice; but as a general rule it may be stated, that the more abundant the stock of good clothing, the better for health and comfort during the passage.

Every security will be taken for the convenience of the emigrants on their first landing, and information will be provided for them of the demand for employment in different directions, so that the people may know what opportunities are open to them. They will be entirely free to work for whom they please, and will in no respect be bound to government, nor be liable to be called upon for repayment of the cost of their passage.

Any letters in reference to the subject of the present notice, should be addressed to T. Frederick Elliot, esq., agent-general for emigration, 2, Middle Scotland-yard; and, if by general post, should be placed under cover to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, London. *T. Frederick Elliot.*

B.—Scheme of Victualling for Emigrants on the Voyage from London to Australia.

Days.	Biscuit	Beef.	Pork.	Sugar.	Tea.	Flour.	Peas.	Oatmeal.	Vinegar.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	oz.	oz.	lb.	pt.	pt.	pts.
Female Emigrants :									
Sunday	2–3ds	½	..	1½	¼	½	..	½	
Monday	2–3	..	1–3d	1½	¼	¾	¾	½	
Tuesday	2–3	½	..	1½	¼	½	..	½	
Wednesday	2–3	..	1–3	1½	¼	¾	¾	½	1–3d weekly.
Thursday	2–3	½	..	1½	¼	½	..	½	
Friday	2–3	..	1–3	1½	¼	¾	..	½	
Saturday	2–3	½	..	1½	¼	½	..	½	
Sunday	2–3	..	1–3	1½	¼	¾	¾	½	
Male Emigrants :									
Sunday	1	2–3ds	..	1½	¼	½	..	½	
Monday	1	..	2–3ds	1½	¼	½	½	½	
Tuesday	1	2–3	..	1½	¼	½	..	½	
Wednesday	1	..	2–3	1½	¼	½	½	½	1–3d weekly.
Thursday	1	2–3	..	1½	¼	½	..	½	
Friday	1	..	2–3	1½	¼	½	½	½	
Saturday	1	2–3	..	1½	¼	½	..	½	
Sunday	1	..	2–3	1½	¼	½	½	½	

And so in regular succession on alternate days during the voyage. Children not exceeding 10 years of age to have two-thirds of the allowance above stated for females; and if 10 years and upwards, to be victualled as adults, viz.—The boys as men, and the girls as women.

Substitutions of one article for another, as for instance, exchanges of rice, flour, biscuit, and oatmeal, to be made according to the proportions usual in government transports.

C.—Return* showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and others, in the town of Sydney, for the S[illegible] Months ended 30th July, 1836, obtained from returns transmitted by the First Magistrate to [illegible] Colonial Secretary's Office at Sydney.

Trade or Calling.	Average Wages perdiem, without board or lodging.	Average Wages per diem, with board & lodging.	Average Wages per annum, with board & lodging.
	s. d.	s. d.	£.
Bakers	4 6	2 3	20
Butchers	4 0	2 2	52
Brewers	6 8	4 10	
Brickmakers	4 6		
Bricklayers	7 3		
Blacksmiths	6 8	4 3	50
Brass-founders	5 0		
Bell-hangers	6 0	2 8	
Boiler-makers	8 4		
Bedstead-makers	6 0		
Boat-builders	7 3		
Block-makers (cabinet work)	6 0		
Bookbinders	5 0	2 8	
Boot and Shoemakers	5 10	3 6	
Boot closers	6 8		
Carpenters	6 4	2 8	
Cabinet-makers	6 4	3 8	
Coffin-makers	6 0		
Chair-makers	6 0	4 0	
Chair-caners	5 0		
Cane-workers	7 0	5 0	
Carvers	8 2		
Clockmakers	5 10		
Copper-plate printers	5 0	3 0	
Coppersmiths	6 4		
Cutlers	5 0		
Curriers	7 6	5 2	80
Comb-makers	6 0	3 0	
Collar-makers	5 6		
Coopers†	6 6	3 9	
Coach-makers	7 6		
Painters	6 8		
Trimmers	7 6		
Smith	6 8		
Hammermen to ditto	4 0		
Harness-platers	6 8		
Confectioners	6 0	3 1	
Cooks	..	1 4	
Carters	3 6	1 8	
Dyers and scourers	5 0	3 0	
Dress-makers	..	2 6	10
Engineers	8 2		
Engravers	6 9		
Farriers	5 5		
File-cutters	6 0		
French-polishers	5 0		
Fishermen	3 0	2 3	
Fellmongers	5 0		
Gardeners	3 0	1 4	24
Grooms and coachmen	4 0	..	20

Trade or Calling.	Average Wages perdiem, without board or lodging.	Average Wages per diem, with board & lodging.	Average Wages per annum, with board & lodging.
	s. d.	s. d.	£.
Gunsmiths	7 0	5 0	
Hatters	6 6		
Hair-dressers	5 0		
Harness makers	5 6		
Iron-founders	6 0		
Joiners	6 3		
Jewellers	5 8	6 0	
Labourers	3 3	1 8	
Lapidary	..	6 0	
Millwrights	8 0		
Model-makers (ditto)	7 6		
Millers	6 2	3 10	20
Meat-salters	3 6		
Nailers	4 10	4 3	
Overseers	..	2 0	55
Painters and glaziers	5 4	3 0	
Plumbers and ditto	6 2		
Pump-makers	4 0	1 6	
Pipe-makers	3 6		
Printers	6 0		
Pressmen	5 6		
Parchment-makers	6 0		
Plasterers	6 6		
Quarrymen	5 6		
Rope-makers	4 6	2 6	
Saddlers	5 0		
Shoemakers	5 7	3 3	
Straw-bonnet-makers	3 6	..	12
Sail-makers	5 0		
Stay-makers	4 2		
Soap-boilers	7 6	3 3	
Silversmiths	5 6		
Shinglers and slaters	6 6		
Stone-masons	7 6		
Shipwrights, carpenters, and joiners	8 0		
Shipsmiths	7 6		
Sawyers	7 2		
Tailors	6 6	3 9	
Tallow-chandlers	5 3	2 0	
Tanners	4 1	2 0	
Turners	6 6	3 0	
Tinmen	5 5	3 6	
Upholsterers	7 2	3 6	
Weavers	..	1 4	
Woolspinners	..	2 1	
Watchmakers	5 8	5 6	
Wheelwrights	6 0	..	63
Whitesmiths	6 6		
Wireworkers	5 6		

* Sir R. Bourke, the governor, remarks on this return, that "although confined to Sydney, it may be considered applicable to the whole colony, servants of all kinds being engaged by the settlers in Sydney, and taken from thence to their property in the interior, while provisions of all descriptions, varying as they [illegible] in price in different districts, may reasonably be taken at the average of the Sydney market."

† In respect to coopers, it is mentioned in some evidence by Dr. Lang, whose publications on New South Wales are so well known in England, that the branch of making herring barrels is not wanted in the colony.

D.—A Return showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and others in the Island of Van Diemen's Land, in the month of June, 1836.

Trade or Calling.	Average Wages per diem, without board & lodging.		Average Wages per diem, with board & lodging.		Average Wages per annum, with board & lodging.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	£.
Bakers	5	0	3	0	30
Butchers	5	0	3	0	30
Boat-builders	6	6	4	0	40
Brickmakers	6	6	4	0	35
Bricklayers	7	6	5	0	45
Bellows-makers					
Blacksmiths	7	0	4	6	45
Bell-hangers	6	0			
Brass-founders	6	6			
Brewers	7	0	5	0	45
Collarmakers	6	0	4	0	35
Confectioners	4	6	3	6	30
Chairmakers	6	0	4	0	40
Curriers	6	6	4	0	45
Carpenters	6	6	4	0	45
Caulkers	7	0	4	6	46
Coopers	7	0	4	6	46
Cartmakers	7	0	4	6	50
Coachmakers	8	6	6	0	55
Compositors	7	0	..		50
Candlemakers	6	0	4	6	35
Cabinetmakers	8	0	5	6	55
Cheesemakers	7	0	5	0	40
Coach-spring-makers	8	6	6	0	55
Cooks (men)	3	6	2	0	25
Cooks (women)	3	0	1	6	17
Colliers					
Coppersmiths	7	0			
Cutlers	4	9	3	0	35
Dyers	5	0			
Dairywomen	3	0	1	6	17
Distillers	5	0	..		60
Engineers	10	0			
Farmers	4	6	2	6	30
Farriers	5	0	3	0	45
Flax-dressers					
Fellmongers	6	0	4	0	45
Gardeners	6	0	3	6	35
Glaziers	6	0	4	0	40
Gluemakers	6	0	4	6	40
Gilders	6	0			
Gunsmiths	7	0	4	6	45
Hairdressers	3	6	2	0	30
Hat-finishers	5	0	4	0	40
Harness-makers	6	6	4	6	40
Hoopbinders					
Joiners	7	0	5	0	45
Japanners					
Leather-dressers	7	0	5	0	45
Limeburners	5	6	3	0	35
Locksmiths	6	6	4	6	40
Labourers	4	0	2	0	20
Millers	5	6	3	0	42

Trade or Calling.	Average Wages per diem, without board & lodging.		Average Wages per diem, with board & lodging.		Average Wages per annum, with board & lodging.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	£.
Millwrights	8	6	5	0	55
Milliners	3	9	2	6	25
Mustard-makers					
Milkmen	3	6	2	0	20
Nurserymen	4	6	2	6	25
Nailors	5	6	3	6	40
Painters	6	6	4	6	45
Parchment-makers	6	0			
Pump-makers	6	6	4	6	40
Plough-makers	7	0	5	0	45
Potters	8	0	6	0	40
Paper-makers					
Plasterers	7	0	5	0	45
Ploughmen	5	0	3	0	40
Provision-curers					
Plumbers	6	6	4	6	40
Printers and Pressmen	5	9			
Quarrymen	5	6	3	6	30
Quill-preparers					
Rope-makers	5	9			
Saddlers	6	0	4	6	36
Shoemakers	6	0	4	6	35
Sawyers	7	0	5	0	35
Shipwrights	9	0			
Stone-masons	7	6	5	0	40
Stone-cutters	7	6	5	0	40
Sail-makers	6	6			
Slaters and shinglers	6	6	4	0	38
Shepherds	4	6	3	0	30
Sheep-shearers	6	0	4	0	32
Soap makers	4	6			
Sailors					
Sail-cloth-makers					
Sieve-makers	4	9	2	0	30
Starch-makers					
Straw-plaiters	3	0	1	6	15
Straw-hat-makers	3	0	1	6	15
Turners	5	6	3	6	35
Tanners	6	0	4	0	38
Tailors	6	6	4	6	40
Tin-plate-workers	5	0	3	0	30
Tobacco-pipe-makers					
Tobacco-growers					
Tallow-melters	5	0			
Vine-dressers					
Upholsterers	7	0	5	0	40
Wheelwrights	7	0	5	0	45
Wool-sorters	7	6	5	6	45
Whalers					
Weavers of blankets					
Wire-dressers	6	0			
Wood-splitters	7	0	5	0	30
Watchmakers	7	0	5	0	50

Note.—The rates of wages here stated are to be obtained by good workmen only; in fact, indifferent and bad workmen find a great difficulty in procuring employment at any rate.

E.—Return showing the average prices of provisions, &c. for six months ended 30th June 1836, obtained from returns transmitted to the colonial secretary's office, by the first police magistrate, *Sydney*.

Wheat per bushel, 10*s.*; maize, 8*s.* 6*d.*; oats, 5*s.* 6*d.*; barley, 6*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes per cwt., 10*s.*; butter fresh, per lb., 2*s.* 6*d.*; do. salt, 1*s.* 6*d.*; eggs per dozen, 2*s.*; ducks per pair, 5*s.*; fowls, 4*s.* 6*d.*; geese, ..; turkeys, 11*s.* 6*d.*; hay per ton, 17*s.*; straw per load, 1*l* 5*s.*; bread per 4lb. loaf, 1*s*; beef per stone of 14 .. 4*s.* 8*d.*; mutton, 4*s.* 2*d.*; pork, 9*s.* 11*d.*; veal, 9*s.* 11*d.*; flour, fine, per 100lbs., 1*l.* 7*s.*; seconds, 1*l.* ..

Vegetables:—carrots per bundle, 2½*d.*; turnips, 2½*d.*; cabbages per head, 1½*d.*; greens per bundle, ..; green peas per peck, 2*s.* 6*d.*

F.—A return showing the average price of provisions, &c. in the island of *Van Diemen's Land*, in the month of June 1836:—

Wheat per bushel, 8*s.* 2*d.*; maize, none in the market; oats, 5*s.* 9*d.*; barley, 6*s.* 4*d.*; potatoes per cwt., 5*s.*; butter, fresh, per lb., 2*s.* 4*d.*; salt, 1*s.* 10*d.*; eggs per doz., 2*s.*; ducks per pair, 5*s.*; fowls, 4*s.*; geese, 11*s.*; turkeys, 14*s.*; hay per ton, 7*l.* 10*s.*; straw per load, 1*l.* 15*s.*; bread per 4lb. loaf, 10*d.*; beef per stone of 14lb., 9*s.*; mutton, 8*s.* 2*d.*; pork, 10*s.* 5*d.*; veal, 11*s.*; flour, fine, per 100lbs, 1*l.* 4*s*; do. seconds, 1*l.* 2*s.*

Vegetables:—carrots per bundle, 3*d.*; turnips, 2*d.*; cabbages per head, 1*d.*; greens per bundle, 2*d.*; green peas per peck, none in the market, and out of season.

G.—The rate of wages per day for labourers and mechanics throughout the eastern townships of Lower Canada, are as under:—

Carpenters for framing buildings, bridges, and for general rough work, are paid about 5*s.* Joiners and superior workmen, 5*s.* to 6*s.* 3*d.* Blacksmiths meet with plenty of employment at about the same wages for ordinary country workmen and shoers, but smiths who understand mill work, earn 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* Masons and stone-cutters are employed in the districts where stone is used for building, and are paid from 4*s.* to 5*s.* .. Bricklayers meet with great encouragement, as brick is more generally used than stone; a bricklayer, if a good workmen, is paid 5*s.* to 6*s.* 3*d.* Plasterers the same. Sawyers do not find employment, mills being made to do all their work. Millwrights who understand their business are amply encouraged, their wages being as high in some cases, as 15*s.* per day; they commonly receive 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* Cabinet makers find employment to a certain extent, but there is not a great demand for the finer kinds of furniture, ordinary workmen are principally employed, and receive from 5*s.* to 6*s.* 3*d.* Shoemakers are not commonly paid by the day, but receive very good prices for their work. Tailors the same. Farm servants, or ordinary labourers, receive according to their capability of performing the general work of the country, from 20*l.* to 35*l.* for the year, and board, when engaged for that period, otherwise, 2*s.* 6*d.* But good ploughmen, and men who have acquired the art of using the axe, waggoners, &c., receive higher wages, and in harvest time, every man may find employment at from 4*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*

Prices of Grain and Provisions.

Wheat is at present (1837) selling at about 5*s.* to 5*s.* 3*d.* per bushel; the crop has been very good the past season, and the quality excellent. Barley is not cultivated to a considerable extent; the price is about 2*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. Oats are sold at 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. Peas 3*s.* per bushel. Hay is produced in great quantities both in natural and artificial meadows and uplands. It is usually applied to the wintering and fattening of cattle, which are pastured during the summer, and its price varies from 20*s.* to 30*s.* and 4.. per ton, according to situation. Flax seed is cultivated in small quantities, and sells for about 5*s.* to 6*s.* per bushel. Clover seed is also partially raised, and is worth from 70*s.* to 84*s.* per cwt., as well as Timothy and Hird's grass seed, which are worth from 6*s.* to 9*s.* per bushel. Turnips are sometimes sewn but not generally, the principal root crop being potatoes, which yield large returns; their price varies from 10*d.* to 2*s.* per bushel. Beef and mutton 3*d.*, pork 4*d.* per lb. Geese, turkies, and fowls abundant. Tea 2*s.* 6*d.* and sugar 4*d.* per lb. Implements of husbandry and tools, such as axes, chains, &c. are to be had in Lower Canada on better terms than those of English manufacture, and are more suitable for the country's use.

H.—Emigration to Van Diemen's Land, proposals to farmers and other emigrants, possessed of small capitals, as tenants.

1. The directors of the Van Diemen's Land Company having lately received very favourable accounts from their chief agent; the whole of the live stock of sheep, cattle, and horses,—improved by the very best breeds which which could be procured in Europe,—continuing to yield a satisfactory increase and return; and the company's grants of land having been surveyed; the directors are now enabled to hold out encouragement to emigrants and others to settle as tenants upon the company's lands, and for this purpose a portion of the extensive location from Emu Bay to the interior of the island, comprising 128,000 acres, or 200 square miles, has been reserved.

2. The Surrey and Hampshire Hills are situated in the north part of Van Diemen's Land, about twenty miles inland south of Emu Bay, and about forty miles south-west of Circular Head, and are nearly surrounded, on the east, south, and west sides, by high mountains.

3. The soil of the Surrey and Hampshire Hills is of excellent quality; it consists of a hazel loam, with a tendency to clay, upon a bottom of mixed stone and clay, or firm clayey gravel. The face of the country

is very uneven, being intersected in every possible direction by innumerable streams of water, upon which saw and flour mills can be erected to advantage; a tract of 100 acres can scarcely be found without its run of water. In regard to timber, it is very irregularly covered; there are open plains of considerable extent, 300 to 1,500 acres.

4. The herbage of the district, though too coarse for Merino and fine wool sheep, is, when burnt, very good pasture for more hardy sheep; the Cheviot, Cotswold, and Leicester breeds, &c., are found to thrive well upon it. After burning in spring, it grows rapidly to a considerable height. Some of the marshes produce a fine blady grass in great profusion, and of excellent quality.

5. The stringy bark and gum trees are in most parts plentiful, and are adapted either for the carpenter or for splitting for fences. The qualities of the myrtle have not yet been ascertained, but it is believed it will make a good furniture wood, and for the inside work of houses.

6. Lime-stone has been found at the Surrey and Hampshire Hills. Stone of a rough nature, fit for common buildings, is plentiful, and of a very durable kind. Clay is also everywhere plentiful and good.

7. The climate of the Surrey and Hampshire Hills is humid, nearly as much so as the wettest parts of the north of England or Scotland. High winds prevail at most seasons of the year, but their force is a good deal mitigated by the height of the trees. Snow falls in winter to the depth of a foot or more. It never lies long; the heavy rains soon carry it off. Summer frosts are frequent, and often destructive to potatoes and other tender plants. Still the summer is generally sunny and hot; quite sufficiently so to ripen and and to allow time to gather the harvest. Fogs are almost unknown, and the climate is perfectly salubrious, as is proved by the fact of the company's surveyors and their men having been exposed to it for a whole year or more without any bad effects, with nothing better than tents to cover them.

8. The soil of the Surrey and Hampshire Hills is rich enough to produce grain crops of any kind in ordinary seasons, but oats, from the prevalence of summer frosts, will be sometimes a precarious crop.

9. Turnips, beans, peas, and cabbages, with good cultivation, it is conceived, may be relied upon as certain crops.

10. Cattle do well at the Surrey and Hampshire Hills, on the native pastures; and there can be no doubt that when managed on the English system, they will do still better. The young stock there at present is of a very good kind, the original cows having been selected from the best in the colony, and the bulls used have been, with the exception of one of the Ayrshire breed, pure Durham short-horned only.

11. The hardy breeds of sheep, or a cross between them and the Merino, kept within enclosures, and obtaining in the winter season some portion of improved grass or turnips, succeed well, and their wool always finds a ready sale.

12. Blood horses and the Cleveland breed succeed well in the district.

13. Kangaroos are abundant, and form a very useful and palatable article of food, and their skins are worth about 9*d.* each. Emu, quail, snipes, and wild ducks are all met with, but in no great plenty.

14. Working bullocks are fast going out of use in Hobart Town and Launceston, their places being taken by horses. Hence the increasing demand for oats in both places, which will afford an extensive and sure market, and would be principally beneficial to the Surrey and Hampshire Hills districts, because if a really good article could be produced there, it would render the light and inferior production of other districts unsaleable, and would compel settlers to devote their lands to wheat, for which they are well adapted.

15. The old districts of Van Diemen's Land are particularly adapted for the rearing of fine wool sheep. Hence, sheep are rapidly increasing, whilst cattle are, in consequence, diminishing there; the natural pastures being not very nutritive, and the sheep keeping them close fed, cattle have little chance to get fat, and old settlers are in consequence anxious to get rid of them. While mutton therefore is plentiful, beef is scarce, and becoming more so every season. These circumstances produce the singular anomaly of settlers destroying their young calves to prevent increase, at the very time that beef is bearing a highly remunerating price. Stall-fed beef is always in demand in Van Diemen's Land, being retailed out by the butchers at from 6*d.* to 8*d.* per lb., a price which cannot certainly be expected to stand against mutton and grass-fed beef at 3½*d.* per lb. But as 3*d.* per lb. would well remunerate the established tenant at the Surrey and Hampshire Hills, with respect to beef there is abundant room for prices to fall, before the settler could be apprehensive of wanting a good market for his produce.

16. Van Diemen's Land being the only extensive region in the south-eastern part of the globe which possesses a really temperate climate, there is great reason to expect that pork and beef could be readily cured on the company's estate, and it is well known that salt provisions may be always sold to advantage in the colony. If this be the case in Van Diemen's Land generally, it may be fairly anticipated that at the Surrey and Hampshire Hills, with cultivated lands and careful feeding, salt provisions may be produced which will be fully equal to those now sent thither from Ireland.

17. The same observations may be made with regard to dairy produce, which bears a very high price in Van Diemen's Land, and will continue to do so, because the old districts are generally ill adapted to dairy purposes, and will be still less productive in that way as they become more closely stocked with sheep. Cheese is now about 9*d.* to 1*s.*, and butter 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

18. Pork, either salt or fresh, and bacon and hams always command ready sale at good prices; the present prices of fresh pork vary from 5*d.* to 9*d.* per lb., bacon and hams 10*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb, and even higher. They are always in demand.

19. Working horses of a good growth and well broken in are always saleable. It seems the general opinion, that when they can be obtained at 50*l.* to 60*l.* a pair, they will not only supersede the use of bullocks in the towns, but in the country also, and then they will command a good sale.

20. The establishment of breweries at the Surrey and Hampshire Hills would be extremely beneficial to the tenant, in forming him a market for his produce near home.

21. Emigrants going out to the colony as tenants to the company, will have the advantage of arriving in a country which has been surveyed, and is well known throughout, and which would greatly facilitate the

purchasing of land on the borders of the company's property, if they at any future period should feel so disposed.

22. The lands will be let in locations of one square mile, or 640 acres, according to the capital and means of the tenant; it is not, however, necessary that the farms should be arranged in square blocks of a mile each, but that they should be adapted in shape to the natural boundaries of the country.

23. The rent to be 64*l.* per annum for the 640 acres. The first year and a half's rent to be expended by the tenant in fencing; half of the next half year's rent, or 16*l*, also to be expended in permanent improvements, and the balance, or 16*l.*, to be paid in cash; half the third year's rent, or 32*l.*, to be expended in like manner, and the balance paid in cash. The fourth and future years' rent to be paid wholly in cash.

24. Leases will be granted for twenty-one years to the first twenty families going out, after which no leases will be granted for a longer period than fourteen years.

25. Cottages in Van Diemen's Land are in general erected at very little expense, though it would be most desirable to take out a small portable cottage from England, which can be had at a trifling cost.

26. Assistance and advice as to the sale of produce at the best markets will at all times be given, and the company's chief agent will be ready to make such arrangements for the general body in this respect as may be beneficial to the whole.

27. Tenants may be supplied with stores by the company on moderate terms.

28. Seed corn will be lent to tenants, to be repaid out of their first crop.

29. Clover and grass seeds will be supplied to tenants engaging to lay down lands to grass on the company's estates.

30. Timber carriages, to assist in clearing away trees, will be lent gratis by the company to tenants of forest lands.

31. So soon as the population is sufficiently increased, schools will be established upon very moderate terms.

32. The services also of the company's medical officers may always be obtained upon very reasonable terms.

33. Tenants will have the advantage of knowing when they leave England, that they will be received on landing in the colony by persons interested in protecting them, an incalculable advantage to settlers with small capitals.

34. Mechanics engaged in England, or elsewhere, will be established throughout the settlements.

35. Live stock of every kind, and the most approved breeds, will be supplied at reasonable prices, one half to be paid in cash, and the balance at such credit as may be arranged by the company's chief agent.

36. The gradual rate at which the company's lands can be settled, enables them to offer the first emigrants in rotation a preference in the selection of their farms.

37. These advantages will place a tenant under the company on a better footing than if he obtained lands elsewhere; this will be more apparent, when it is considered that the price fixed by the commissioners for colonizing South Australia is 20*s.* per acre, and which will no doubt be shortly increased.

38. The company will reserve the right of making roads, bridges, &c., through any lands, or wherever they may consider it necessary for the good of the general body of tenantry.

39. The expense of passage from England to Van Diemen's Land depends upon the accommodation and comforts which emigrants require, and varies from 16*l.* to 25*l.* each for steerage adult passengers; children in proportion. The voyage is usually performed in four or five months at farthest.

40. To enable a tenant to judge of the capital which he will require for a farm, the prices by the last despatches, and at which he may expect to obtain his supplies in the colony with cash, are here enumerated:

Eight bullocks at 6*l.* each, 48*l.*; 1 cart or dray, 15*l.*; 2 ploughs, 7*l.*; 2 pair of harrows, 3*l.* 10*s.*; bullocks' chains, bows, and yokes, 3*l.* 10*s.*; various small implements, 10*l.*; total, 87*l.*

Meat, 4*d.* per lb.; flour, 2*d.* to 2½*d.* ditto; sugar, 2½*d.* to 4*d.* ditto; tea, 2*s.* to 3*s.*; soap, 7*d.* to 8*d.*

41. From these data, a tenant will be able to calculate, according to the number of his family, what his maintenance will cost, during the period which will probably elapse before he can expect to receive any returns from his own cultivation. In the mean time, if he wishes any convict servants, he will be bound by the government regulations to supply them as follows: 10½ lbs. bread or flour, 7 lbs. fresh meat, 7 oz. of sugar and 7 oz. of roasted wheat for coffee, or 14 pints of milk, or 14 pints of table beer, 3½ oz. of soap, 2 oz. of salt, per week.

The convict's clothing would cost the tenant about 6*l.* a year in the colony. On these terms convict labour is found very advantageous to the settler, and the men in general, under proper management, conduct themselves tolerably well. But those tenants who have sons and daughters will find their services extremely valuable.

42. Upon the whole, an industrious and respectable person, who arrives in the colony possessed of a sum of from 300*l.* to 500*l.*, may undertake a farm with confidence of ultimate success, for it is but fair and reasonable to suppose that each tenant will be able to maintain himself in comfort from his own produce at the end of the second year.

43. It is clearly for the interest of the Van Diemen's Land company, that settlers upon their lands should prosper, and they hope the advantages held out will give encouragement to industry and the investment of capital.

44. The artisans, &c., who would meet with employment at good and steady wages, so soon as the settlement advances, are,—ploughmen, farm-labourers, blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers, sawyers, shoemakers, boat-builders, millers, tanners, brewers, malsters, wheelwrights, bricklayers, masons, shipwrights, brickmakers, horse-breakers, and saddlers.

45. As soon as a sufficient number of emigrants shall have made up their minds, a ship will be engaged specially to convey them direct to the company's estates.

46. Applications from persons intending to emigrate, to be made personally, or by letter, post paid, to
Mr. Samuel R. Ewen, at the Van Diemen's Land Company's office,
55, Old Broad Street, London.

I.—An estimate of the expense of defraying the salaries of the agents for emigration, from the 1st of April 1838 to the 31st of March 1839; agent-general, 500*l.*; assistant, 200*l.*; copying and contingencies, 300*l.*; agent at port of London, 208*l.*; office rent and contingencies of ditto, 150*l.*; agent at port of Liverpool, 208*l.*; assistant agent, ditto, 100*l.*; agent at port of Bristol, 208*l.*; do. Dublin, 208*l.*; do. Belfast, 208*l.*; do. Sligo, 208*l.*; do. Limerick, 208*l.*; do. Cork, 208*l.*; do. Leith, 208*l.*; do. Greenock, 208*l.*; do. Londonderry, 208*l.*; arrears of salary to ditto, from 1st January (date of his commencing his duties) to 31st March 1838, 52*l.*; repairs and furniture for an office for the agent general, 279*l.*; total, 3,871*l.*; deduct for periods previous to 31st March 1838, 52*l.*; charge for the year, 3,819*l.*

K.—Regulations for the disposal of Lands belonging to the Crown in the British North American provinces.

Colonial Office, 7th March, 1831.

The lands are no longer to be given away by free grants, but are to be sold.

The commissioners of crown lands will, at least once in every year, submit to the governor a report of the land which it may be expedient to offer for sale within the next ensuing year, and the upset price per acre at which he would recommend it to be offered; the land so offered having been previously surveyed and valued in one or more contiguous tracts of those which are most adapted for settlement, according to the local peculiarities of the province, and in proportion to the number of deputy-surveyors who can be employed.

The lands to be laid out in lots of 100 acres each, and plans of such parts as are surveyed are to be prepared for public inspection, which plans may be inspected in the office of the surveyor-general, or in that of his deputies, in each district, on payment of the fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*

The comissioner of crown lands will proceed to the sale in the following manner:

He will give public notice in the official gazette, and in such other newspapers as may be circulated in the province, as well as in any other manner that circumstances will admit, of the time and place appointed for the sale of lands in each district, and of the upset price at which the lands are proposed to be offered; he will give notice that the lots will be sold to the highest bidder, and if no offer should be made at the upset price, that the lands will be reserved for future sale in a similar manner by auction.

The purchase-money will be required to be paid down at the time of sale, or by four instalments with interest; the first instalment at the time of the sale, and the second, third and fourth instalments at intervals of half a year.

If the instalments are not regularly paid, the deposit money will be forfeited, and the land again referred to sale.

Public notice will be given in each district in every year, stating the names of the persons in each district who may be in arrears for the instalments of their purchases, and announcing that if the arrears are not paid up before the commencement of the sales in that district for the following years, the lands in respect of which the instalments may be due will be the first lot to be exposed to auction at the ensuing sales; and if any surplus of the produce of the sale of each lot should remain after satisfying the crown of the sum due, the same will be paid to the original purchasers of the land who made default in payment.

The patent for the land will not be issued, nor any transfer of the property allowed until the whole of the instalments are paid. The lands sold under this regulation are not to be chargeable with quit rents, or any further payment beyond the purchase money and the expense of the payment.

Persons desirous of buying land, in situations not included in the tracts already surveyed, must previously pay for the expense of survey, and the price must of course depend upon the quality of the land and its local situation.

The crown will reserve to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes, in all lands purchased as above; and also to such indigenous timber, stone and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges in repair, and for any other public works.

The crown further reserves to itself all mines of precious metals.

The regulations for granting licences to cut timber will be learned by application to the surveyor-general's office, in the respective colonies.

L.—Information for the use of military and naval officers, proposing to settle in the British Colonies.

Colonial Office, 15 August 1834.

1st. Annexed (see above) is a statement of the regulations according to which, with such modifications as local circumstances may render necessary, lands belonging to the crown are disposed of in the several British colonies in North America.

2. Under these regulations military and naval officers cannot receive free grants of land, but in buying land they are allowed a remission of the purchase money according to the undermentioned scale.

Field officers of 25 years' service and upwards, in the whole, 300*l.*; field officers of 20 years' service and

upwards, in the whole, 250*l.*; field officers of 15 or less years' service, in the whole 200*l.*; captains of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole 200*l.*; captains of 15 years' service or less, in the whole, 150*l.*; subalterns of 20 years service and upwards, in the whole, 150*l.*; subalterns of seven years' service or less, in the whole, 100*l.*

Regimental staff officers and medical officers of the army and navy will be deemed to come within the benefit of this rule.

3. Officers of the army and navy who propose to proceed to the colonies in order to take advantage of this indulgence, should provide themselves with certificates from the office of the general commanding-in-chief, or of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, showing that their emigration has been sanctioned, and stating exactly their rank and length of service. No document from the office of the secretary of state is necessary.

4. Officers on half pay, residing in the colony, when they propose to settle, may be admitted to the privileges of military and naval settlers without referring to this country for testimonials, provided they can satisfy the governor that there is no objection to their being allowed the indulgence, and that their return of their rank and length of service is accurate, and provided, if they belong to the navy, that they produce their letter of leave of absence from the admiralty.

5. Military chaplains, commissariat officers, and officers of any of the civil departments connected with the army, cannot be allowed any privileges on this subject of land. Pursers, chaplains, midshipmen, warrant officers of every description, and officers of any of the civil departments connected with the navy, must also be considered as not qualified for those privileges. Although members of these classes may have been admitted formerly, and under a different state of circumstances, they must now be excluded.

6. Gentlemen who have ceased to belong to His Majesty's service cannot be allowed the advantages to which they were entitled while in the army and navy. It is not, however, proposed to affect by this rule officers who desire to quit the service for the express purpose of settling in the colonies; it is only required that when they resign their commissions they should apply for a certificate from the general commanding-in-chief, or from the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that they do so with a view of emigrating; and such certificate, if produced to the governor of any colony within one year from its date, but not otherwise, will be a sufficient warrant for allowing the bearer the same advantages as officers of His Majesty's service.

Officers who have sold out within the last 12 months preceding the date of this memorandum will be allowed the usual privileges, notwithstanding their want of the certificate required by these regulations, if they present themselves to the governor of the colony within a year from the present date. And all officers who have already been recommended by the general commanding-in-chief, will be entitled to their privileges without regard to any obstruction which might otherwise be offered by the regulations now established.

7. Officers cannot be allowed advantages in the acquisition of land in any colony, unless it be their intention to fix their residence in that colony. In order to insure the observance of this rule, it has been determined that the titles to lands obtained by officers who take advantage of the peculiar regulations existing in their favour, shall be witholden for a period sufficient to prove that they have not repaired to the colony for the mere purpose of gaining possession of a portion of land and then departing. Two years is the period for which it has been decided that the titles shall be kept back; this delay will be sufficient for the salutary object in view, and will not constitute any serious inconvenience to the *bonâ fide* settler.

8. By the annexed regulations for the disposal of Crown lands, it will be observed that the general sales will take place periodically. But in order to prevent inconvenience to the officers who may arrive in the intervals between those sales, and be desirous at once to obtain an allotment, the governors of the colonies are authorized to allow officers to acquire at any time, on payment of the upset price, lands which have been previously offered for sale, at some general sale, and not been bought.

Officers will thus be relieved from delay at the time of establishing themselves in the colony. They will also be enabled by this arrangement, which will permit them to obtain their land at a fixed price, to choose such a quantity as shall be exactly equivalent to the amonnt of the remission to which they are entitled, instead of being liable to be called upon to pay a balance, which must be the case if they bid for lands at a sale by auction.

9. There being little or no Crown land available in Prince Edward's island, officers cannot be offered any privileges in the acquisition of land in that colony. In Cape Breton, an island in which the natural inducements for the settlement of officers are not very considerable, it is necessary, from local circumstances, that there should not be a remission of purchase-money as in other colonies; to such officers as may wish to settle in this island, allotments of land will be granted on the same scale and conditions as before the general introduction of the system of selling the Crown lands; viz.—To a lieutenant-colonel, 1,200 acres; to a major, 1,000 acres; to a captain, 800; to a subaltern, 500.

N.—Number of Pauper Emigrants sent out from the different counties in England, and the sums remitted to this department to be distributed among them on their arrival here; also, those who were sent under the authority of the Poor Law Commissioners —Aided by their landlords, 7 ships from Lynn, 24*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 8 from London, 7*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; 1 from do. 6*l.* 5*s.*; 8 from do. 5*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* Sent out under the authority of the Poor Law Commissioners: 97 from London, 126*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*; 123 from do. 132*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; 67 from do. 87*l.* 10*s.* 67 from do. 57*l.* 16*s.* total persons, 378. Total amount, 447*l.* 18*s.*

O.—Number of Pauper Emigrants sent out who received their money previous to leaving England.—From Yarmouth, 500; from London, 280; from Portsmouth, 199; from Bristol, 110; from Plymouth, 63; from Poole, 22; from Hull, 20; from Falmouth, 2; Total 1,196.

O.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Emigrants arived at Quebec since the Year 1829, inclusive.

	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
England and Wales .	3565	6799	10343	17481	5198	6799	3047	12188	5580
Ireland	9614	18300	34133	28204	12013	19206	7108	12590	14538
Scotland	2643	2450	5354	5500	4196	4591	2127	2224	1509
Hamburgh and Gibraltar	..	..	..	15					
Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, West Indies, &c. . . .	123	451	424	546	345	339	225	235	274
Havre de Grace . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	485	
	15945	28000	50254	51746	21752	30935	12527	27728	21901

Grand total, 260,788.

P.—Distribution of Emigrants arrived at Quebec in the year 1837, as far as can be ascertained.—City and district of Quebec, 400; district of Three Rivers, 300; district of St. Francis and E. Townships, 1500; city and district of Montreal, 1,000; Ottawa district, 800; Total to Lower Canada, 4,000. Ottawa, Bathurst, Midland and Eastern district, as far as Kingston included; a portion of these are employed at the Long Sault canal, 3,000; district of Newcastle, and townships in the vicinity of the Bay of Quinté 1,800; Toronto and the Home District, including settlements round lake Simco, 2,000; Hamilton Gulf and Huron Tract, and situations adjacent, 2,500; Niagara frontier and district, including the line of the Welland canal, and round the head of lake Ontario, 2,000; Settlements bordering on lake Erie, including the London district, Adelaide settlement, and on to lake St. Clair, 5,000; total to Upper Canada, 16,300. Number of cases admitted at the quarantine station, Grosse Isle, 598: deaths, 57; Admissions at the marine hospital, Quebec, 407: deaths, 35; gone to the United States, 1,509; total 1,601. Grand total, 21,901.

Q.—Return of the number of emigrants arrived at New York from the United Kingdom, for the last nine years. In the year 1829, England 8,110, Ireland 2,443, Scotland 948, total 11,501. 1830, England 16,350, Ireland 3,499, Scotland 1,584, total 21,433. 1831, England 13,808, Ireland 6,721, Scotland 2,078, total 22,607. 1832, England 18,947, Ireland 6,050, Scotland 3,286, total 28,283. 1833, total 16,100. 1834, total 26,540. 1835, total 16,749. 1836, total 59,075. 1837, total 34,000. Grand total 236,288.

R.—Return of Persons who have Emigrated from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies and the United States of America, from 1812 to 1838, both inclusive.

Year.	British Colonies in North America.	United States of America.	Total to America.	Cape of Good Hope.	Australian Colonies.	Total.
1812 to 1821	90977					
1821	12470	..	..	404	320	
1822	11282	..	..	192	875	
1823	8133	..	..	184	543	
1824	7311	..	..	119	780	
1825	8741	5551	14292	114	485	14891
1826	12818	7063	19881	116	903	20900
1827	12648	14526	27174	114	715	28003
1828	12084	12817	24901	135	1056	26092
1829	13307	15678	28985	197	2016	31198
1830	30574	24887	55461	204	1242	56907
1831	58067	23418	81485	114	1561	83160
1832	66339	32872	99211	196	3733	103140
1833	28808	29109	57917	517	4093	62527
1834	40060	33074	73134	288	2800	76222
1835	15573	26720	42293	325	1860	44478
1836	34226	37774	72000	293	3124	75417
1837	29884	36770	66654	326	5054	72034
1838						

Note.—These returns can only be relied on for accuracy in the last few years.

8.—EMIGRATION RETURN, FROM 1833 TO 1837.

A Return of all Emigrants who have left the United Kingdom during the years, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, specifying the Ports from which they have sailed; and the Colony to which they have proceeded.

Ports from which the Emigrants have sailed.	To Colonies in N. America.					To United States of America.					To the Cape of Good Hope.					To the Australian Colonies.				
	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837
England:																				
Aberystwith..	43	46	11																	
Berwick......	189	182	187	106	185	21														
Bideford	48	73	75	51	64	149	72	132	206	122										
Bridgwater ..	14																			
Bristol	162	90	161	293	..	1093	742	596	741											
Cardiff	2	..	..	..	..	30	54	12	71	8	..	..	..	..	5					
Carlisle	..	16																		
Exeter	20	18	12	9	9															
Falmouth	49	..	..	..	..	106	..	..	56	114	..	..	..	..	17					
Fowey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2				
Gloucester ..	..	12	9																	
Hull	731	1198	502	440	383	703	395	196	209	393										
Lancaster....	61	31	6																	
Liverpool	718	1395	540	3419	2090	13405	18440	15532	26463	26745	31	3	16	20	10	1232	256	163	199	391
Llanelly......	24	..	6																	
Milford	35	4	9																	
Newcastle ..	28	87	16	..	..	34	172	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9			
Newhaven ..	9																			
Newport	2	20	..	..	..	727	240													
Padstow	47	34	29																	
Plymouth	536	593	277	151	4	122	383	312	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	
Poole	91	14	15	65																
Portsmouth ..	233	163	249	404	198	10	..	..	65											
Rochester....	17	22																		
Rye..........	..	..	..	..	..	123	80	78	140											
Stockton	226	176	19																	
Sunderland ..	24	18	10	22	..	3	46													
Swansea	..	42	..	..	..	157														
Weymouth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55			
Whitby	42	272	48	70	67															
Whitehaven..	740	539	180	22	8															
Yarmouth....	178	308	207	3198	570															
London	1516	1167	1001	1874	1295	5709	5357	5150	5244	4366	484	284	309	267	310	2083	2346	1583	1926	2973
Total	5785	6520	3569	10124	4873	22392	25981	22046	33284	31749	516	287	325	287	342	3317	2666	1746	2195	3364
Scotland:																				
Aberdeen	435	747	552	780	373	118	188	309	276	265										
Ayr..........	37	91	8																	
Campbelltown	832	480	133	188																
Dumfries	208	417	34	23																
Dundee	110	121	77	9	31	139	108	123	80	6	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	32
Glasgow	208	402	72	58	7	..	39	117	103											
Greenock	1903	1368	995	1477	1439	1419	2160	1401	1132	840	1	1	..	..	1	40	13	22	24	830
Inverness	721	645	423	514	402															
Irvine...	117	14	..	9																
Kirkaldy	84	71	4																	
Kirkwall	19	15																		
Leith	717	566	151	52	137	230	378	40	30	5	..	..	..	6	..	213	109	92	78	97
Port Glasgow	16	..	1	..	5	47	7	..	21	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	12			
Stornoway ..	97																			
Stranraer	75																			
Thurso	13	17																		
Total	5592	4954	2450	3110	2394	1953	2880	1990	1642	1130	1	1	..	6	1	253	134	114	114	1254
Ireland:																				
Belfast	3882	3959	1824	1804	2026	1176	900	846	727	832										
Cork	1956	5811	1554	5322	6574	..	..	..	113	255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	815	
Drogheda....	60	131	..	..	..	..	58													
Dublin	4149	6589	1004	2952	3114	..	743	..	498	277	..	..	..	..	..	523				
Galway	284	496	267	316	125	98	78	46	259	49										
Limerick	848	2353	830	1312	1749															
Londonderry	2747	3647	1775	2942	3731	3316	2097	1679	1987	2377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	419
Newry	724	..	..	..	..	75														
Sligo	1326	3179	1135	2776	2916	99	236	113	..	181										
Waterford....	1432	2207	933	1963	1917															
Wexford	23																			
Westport	..	214	136	..	311	..	101	78												
Total	17431	28586	9458	19387	22463	4764	4213	2762	3584	3971	..	..	..	..	..	523	..	..	815	419
Grand total	28808	40060	15573	34226	29884	29109	33074	26720	37774	36770	517	288	325	293	343	4093	2800	1860	3124	5054

Note.—In comparing the grand total with that obtained by adding the several totals of England, Scotland, and Ireland together, some slight difference will be perceived, owing to separate returns not having been given from several ports not here mentioned.

Total number of Emigrants, 1833, 62,527; 1834, 76,222; 1835, 44,478; 1836, 72,108; 1837, 72,034. The returns since 1834 are from the Emigration Office in Scotland Yard.

[Custom House, London, 23d March, 1835.]

The following calculation exhibits the political value of directing, for the next twenty years, to British America, 30,000 annually, of those who would otherwise go to the United States :—

Years.	Emigrants.	Difference of demand for British fabrics.		Years.	Emigrants.	Difference of demand for British fabrics.	
1	30,000	30,000 at 40*s*.	£60,000	11	30,000	330,000 at 40*s*.	£660,000
2	30.000	60,000 ..	120,000	12	30,000	360,000 ..	720,000
3	30,000	90,000 ..	180,000	13	30,000	390,000 ..	780,000
4	30,000	120,000 ..	240,000	14	30,000	420,000 ..	840,000
5	30,000	150,000 ..	300,000	15	30,000	450,000 ..	900,000
6	30,000	180,000 ..	360,000	16	30,000	480,000 ..	960,000
7	30,000	210,000 ..	420,000	17	30,000	510,000 ..	1,020,000
8	30,000	240,000 ..	480,000	18	30,000	540,000 ..	1,080,000
9	30,000	270,000 ..	540,000	19	30,000	570,000 ..	1,140,000
10	30,000	300,000 ..	600,000	20	30,000	600,000 ..	1,200,000

600,000 emigrants requiring the value of in British Goods	£12,600,000
Add passage money to America, in American ships, for 600,000 emigrants, 3*l*. each . .	1,800,000
American provisions, 2*l*.	1,200,000
Cash carried to America, which never returns to England, each individual 4*l*.	2,400,000
Return freights lost to British ships	1,536,000
	£19,536,000

This shows a clear balance in our favour of 20,000,000*l*. in twenty years, without even estimating the descendants of those emigrants during the twenty years. It is a fact well worth consideration to settlers, that the taxation in Upper or Lower Canada, on the necessaries or comforts of life, is not one-fifth of that of the United States.

GENERAL APPENDIX.

A.—*Abstract or description of certain powers granted by the Government of England to individuals or bodies corporate for the foundation and government of Colonies.*

1578. Letters Patent from Queen Elizabeth to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, *his heirs and assigns*; — with powers :——

"To discover and take possession of remote and heathen countries. To exercise rights, royalties, and jurisdiction in such countries and seas adjoining. To dispose of such lands to her Majesty's subjects in fee simple or otherwise. To correct, punish, pardon, govern, and rule, as well in causes capital or criminal as civil, all her subjects inhabiting such countries. To constitute such statutes, laws and ordinances as should by him, his heirs and assigns, be devised or established."

1584. Queen Elizabeth granted to Sir Walter Raleigh a patent similar to that which she had granted to his brother-in-law Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

1606. Letters Patent from James the first to Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers and others, for two several colonies and plantations to be made in Virginia.

To have a council established in England to consist of thirteen persons, to be appointed by the King, to be called the council of Virginia. The council "to have the superior managing and direction only of and for all matters that shall or may concern the government, as well of the colonies of Virginia, as of and for any other place within the precincts of four and thirty and five and forty degrees in the said letters patent described." The council to have power to establish coins for the colonies and to levy duties on goods imported.

1630. Grant from Charles the First to Sir Robert Heath, attorney-general, of powers to plant a colony in Carolina. No attempt at settlement having been made under this grant, it was deemed null and void.

1632 Grant from Charles the First to Cœcilius, Lord Baron of Baltimore, *his heirs and assigns*, of powers to plant a colony in Maryland.

To hold, possess, and enjoy lands within certain limits "as the true and absolute lords and proprietors of the said country, saving always the faith and allegiance, and sovereign dominion due unto us, to the sole and proper use and behoof of the said Lord Baltimore his heirs and assigns for ever." To ordain, make, enact, and publish any laws whatsoever appertaining either unto the public state of the said province or unto the private utility of particular persons, according to the best discretion of the said Lord Baltimore his heirs and assigns, by and with the advice of the freemen of the province or of their delegates whom the said Lord Baltimore should assemble in such form and manner as he pleased. To levy forces, make war, and, if necessary, to exercise martial law in the province. To confer titles. To erect and incorporate boroughs and cities. To impose duties of custom and port charges. To

grant lands to be holden of themselves and their heirs. To erect manors. To be exempt from taxation by the English government.

1644. Grant from Charles the First to Henry Rosewell and others of powers to found a colony at Massachusetts Bay.

"To have full and absolute power and authority to correct, punish, pardon, govern and rule such subjects of us, our heirs and successors, as shall from time to time adventure themselves in a voyage thither or from thence, or that shall at any time hereafter inhabit within the said precincts, according to the laws and ordinances aforesaid not being repugnant to the laws and statutes of England." To be exempt from the payment of customs or subsidies in England for seven years. "From time to time to make, ordain, and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, lawes, statutes and ordinances, directions and instructions, not contrary to the lawes of the realm of England, as well for settling of the formes and ceremonies of government and magistracie fit and necessary for the said plantation and the inhabitants there, and for naming and styling of all sorts of officers, both superior and inferior, which they shall find needful for that government and plantation, and the distinguishing and setting forth of the several duties, powers and limits of every such office and place, and the forms of such oaths warrantable by the laws and statutes of the realm of England, as also for the disposing and ordering of the elections of such of the said officers as shall be annual, aud of such others as shall succeed in case of death or removal, and for the directing, ruling and disposing of all other matters and things whereby our said people inheriting the said colony may be religiously, peaceably, and civilly governed."

1663. Grant by Charles the Second to Lord Clarendon, the Duke of Albemarle and others, of Carolina. This grant bears a close resemblance to that of Maryland, and was probably copied from it. It was under this charter that John Locke was employed to frame a constitution for Carolina.

1670. Grant by Charles the Second to Prince Rupert, the Duke of Albemarle, the Earl of Craven and others, under the name of the Hudson's Bay Company, of all lands, territories and countries within Hudson's Streights, under the name of Rupert's Land; exclusive trade therein; power to punish interlopers, to appoint governors, judges and other officers, to execute justice, to employ ships of war, and to make peace or war with any people not being Christians. This charter is still in operation.

1673. Grant (Connecticut) by Charles the Second to John Wintrop, John Mason and others, with powers :—

To "erect and make such judicatories for the hearing and determining of all actions, causes, matters, and things happening within the said colony or plantation as they shall think fit and convenient, and also from time to time to make, ordain, and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable laws, statutes, ordinances, directions, and instructions, not contrary to the laws of this realm of England, as for settling the forms and ceremonies of government and magistracy fit and necessary for the said plantation and the inhabitants there, as for naming and styling all sorts of officers, both superior and inferior, which they shall find needful for the government and plantation of the said colony, and the distinguishing and setting forth of the several duties, powers, and limits of every such office and place, and for imposing of lawful fines, mulcts, imprisonments, and other punishments upon offenders and delinquents."

"From time to time, and at all times hereafter, for their special defence and safety to assemble martial array, and put in warlike posture the inhabitants of the said colony, and to commissionate, empower, and authorize such person or persons as they shall think fit to conduct and lead the said inhabitants, and to encounter, expulse, repell, and resist by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, and to kill, slay, and destroy by all fitting ways, enterprises, and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons as shall at any time hereafter attempt or enterprize the destruction, invasion, detriment or annoyance of the said inhabitants and plantation."

1673. Grant (Rhode Island) by Charles the Second to John Clarke and others with powers :—

"To use, exercise, and put in execution in the administration of justice and exercise of government in the said plantation such methods, rules, orders, and directions as have been used and accustomed in such cases respectively until at the next or some other general assembly of the said corporation especial provision shall be made and ordained."

"To nominate, appoint and constitute such and so many commanders, governors, and military officers, as to them shall seem requisite for the leading, conducting. and training up the inhabitants of the said plantation in martial affairs, and for the defence and safeguard of the said plantation."

1673. Grant (Pennsylvania) by Charles the Second to William Penn, with powers "free, full, and absolute to him and his heirs, and to his and their deputies and lieutenants, to ordain, make, enact, and under his and their seals to publish, any laws whatsoever for the raising of money for the public use of the said province, and for any other end appertaining either to the public state, peace, or safety of the said country, or unto the private utility of particular persons, according to their best discretions, by and with the advice, assent, and approbation of the freemen of the said country, or the greater part of them or of their delegates or deputies, whom for the enacting of the said laws when and as often as need shall require we will, that the said William Penn and his heirs shall assemble in such sort and form as to him and them shall seem best, and the said laws duly to execute unto and upon all people within the said county and limits thereof."

"To appoint and establish any justices, magistrates, and officers whatsoever, for what causes soever, and with what power soever, and in such form as to the said William Penn or his heirs shall seem most convenient." "To have and enjoy from time to time for ever the customs and subsidies in the ports, harbours, and other creeks in the places aforesaid."

"That We, our heirs and successors shall at no time hereafter set, or make, or cause to set, any imposition, custom or other taxation, rate or contribution whatsoever, in and upon the dwellers and in-

habitants of the aforesaid province, or in and upon any goods and merchandize within the said province or to be laden or unladen within the ports or harbours of the said province, unless the same be with the consent of the proprietary or chief governor and assembly, or by act of parliament in England."

731. Grant (Georgia) by George the Second, to John Lord Viscount Percival and others, of all lands in a certain part of South Carolina, with powers :—

"To form and prepare laws, statutes, and ordinances, fit and necessary for and concerning the government of the said colony, and not repugnant to the laws and statutes of England; and the same shall and may present under their common seal to us, our heirs and successors, in our or their privy council, for our or their approbation or disallowance; and the said laws, statutes, and ordinances being approved by us our heirs and successors, in our or their privy council, shall from thenceforth be in full force and virtue within our said province of Georgia."

"To erect and constitute judicatures and courts of record, or other courts, to be held in the name of us, our heirs and successors, for the hearing and determining of all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, plaints, actions, matters, causes and things whatsoever, arising or happening within the said province of Georgia, or between persons inhabiting or residing there, whether the same be criminal or civil, and whether the said crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed, and for awarding and making out executions thereon."

"To nominate, make, constitute, commission, ordain and appoint, by such name or names, style or styles, as to them shall seem meet and fitting, all and singular such governors, judges, magistrates, ministers and officers, civil and military, both by sea and land, within the said district, as shall by them be thought fit and needful to be made or used for the government of the said colony—Provided always, that every governor of the said province of Georgia shall be approved of by us our heirs and successors."

"To train, instruct, exercise and govern a militia for the special defence and safety of our said colony, to assemble in martial array, and put in warlike posture, the inhabitants of the said colony, and to lead and conduct them, and with them to encounter, expulse, repel, resist and pursue, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, within or without the limits of our said colony, and also to kill, slay, destroy or conquer, by all fitting ways, enterprizes, and means whatsoever, all and every such person and persons as shall at any time hereafter, in an hostile manner, attempt or enterprize the destruction, invasion, detriment or annoyance of our said colony."

"To authorize and appoint such persons as they shall think fit, to take subscriptions, and to gather and collect such monies as shall be by any person or persons contributed for the purposes aforesaid; and shall and may revoke and make void such appointments as often as they shall see cause so to do."

1791. Grant (Sierra Leone) by George the Third to Granville Sharpe, William Wilberforce and others, of all lands in the Peninsula of Sierra Leone: with powers of legislation and government quite as large as those granted to Lord Baltimore or William Penn.

B.—*Precedency in the Colonies.*

1, The Governor, Lieutenant-governor, officer administering the government; 2, Senior officer in command of the troops if he is to succeed to Governor in death or absence. 3, Bishops. 4, Chief Justices. [In Jamaica Chief Justice precedes Bishop]. 5, Members of Executive Council. 6, President of Legislative Council. 7, Members of do. 8, Speaker of House of Assembly. 9, Puisne Judges. 10, Members of House of Assembly. 11, Colonial Secretary, (not being in Executive Council). 12, Commissioners or Government Agents of Provinces or Districts. 13, Attorney-general. 14, Solicitor-general. 15, Commanding Officer of troops (unless he is to take on himself the government in the event of the absence or death of the Governor or Lieutenant-governor, or in cases of Hostilities when he takes precedence after Governor or Lieutenant-governor). 16, Archdeacon. 17, Treasurer, Paymaster-general, or Collector of Internal Revenue. 18, Auditor-general or Inspector-general of accounts. 19, Commissioner of Crown Lands. 20, Collector of Customs. 21, Comptroller of do. 22, Surveyor-general. 23, Clerk of Executive Council. 24, Clerk of Legislative Do. 25, Clerk of House of Assembly. &c., &c., &c., [*Rules and Regulations &c.*, 1837.]

C.—*Miscellaneous Notes.*

"In Colonies possessing representative assemblies appeals are heard by Governor and Executive Council, and the accounts of the Colony are audited by them." [*Instructions to Governors*, p. 23.]

Uniform of Governors of Colonies same as present Lord-lieutenants of Counties in England only in blue with silver embroidery, and scarlet collar and cuffs. [*Rules and regulations* 1837.]

Salaries of the Governors-in-Chief and Lieutenant-governors of the Windward and of the Leeward islands provided by Parliamentary Grants. Do. the Bahamas, Prince Edward's island, Western Coast of Africa and Western Australia.

"In the Canadas and New Brunswick all laws, statutes and ordinances are enacted by the King, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and assembly of the respective provinces.

In Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, Bahamas, Bermudas, and in all the West India islands having representative assemblies, all laws &c., are enacted by government council and assembly.

In Colonies subject to the legislative authority of the King in council, local ordinances are enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative council: in British Guyana by the governor and Honourable Court of Policy.

No law or ordinance can be made, or if made is it valid if repugnant to the law of England—that is shall interfere with the operation within the Colony of any British statute applying thereto." All monies levied

by ordinances or laws are accounted for in their appropriation to the King, his heirs and successors through the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. [*Rules and Regulations for the information and guidance of the principal Officers and others in His Majesty's Colonial possessions. London.*]

D.—Return of the Numbers and Distribution of the Effective Force, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Rank and File, of the British Army in the several Colonies, according to the latest Returns received, including Colonial Corps, and Artillery and Engineers.—[Parl. Paper, 1835.]

Stations.	Officers Present, or on Detached Duty at the Station.													
	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Surgeons.	Assistant-Surgeons.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
Gibraltar	1	7	3	36	48	20	5	5	4	4	8	168	55	2804
Malta	–	5	2	26	39	13	5	5	5	5	6	158	52	2479
Ionian Islands	1	5	5	27	40	24	4	5	6	5	5	188	65	3047
West Coast of Africa	–	–	–	4	5	4	–	–	–	1	1	23	9	493
Cape of Good Hope	–	5	4	20	31	13	2	4	4	4	3	110	38	1757
Mauritius	–	6	4	23	30	16	3	3	3	4	5	127	42	2030
Ceylon	–	7	5	37	65	23	3	4	4	5	6	274	78	3686
New South Wales	–	3	6	23	32	21	2	3	3	3	5	116	37	2133
Nova Scotia, &c.	1	4	2	23	38	10	4	3	4	2	4	132	43	2036
Newfoundland	–	1	–	3	7	3	–	–	–	–	1	16	8	276
Canada	1	7	5	33	41	19	4	5	5	4	7	159	50	2408
Bermuda	–	2	1	9	12	3	–	1	1	–	2	36	14	613
Jamaica	–	5	5	35	52	16	5	6	6	4	6	177	60	2837
Honduras	–	–	1	1	4	3	–	–	–	–	1	20	5	338
Bahamas	–	1	–	3	6	4	1	–	–	1	–	24	12	450
Windward and Leeward Colonies	–	6	12	58	65	33	9	11	10	10	1	340	103	5530
Total	4	64	55	361	515	225	47	55	56	52	71	2068	671	33117

Adjutant General's Office,
20 March 1835.

John Macdonald,
Adjutant-General.

E.—Distribution of the troops serving in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, on the 1st May 1834.—Sydney, 4th foot, 505 rank and file; Do. 17th do. 5 do. Longbottom, 17th do. 1 do. Paramatta, 17th do. 215 do. Liverpool, 17th do. 4 do.; Do. 50th do. 14 do. George's River, 50th do 20 do. Bong-bong, 17th do. 12 do. Windsor, 17th do. 22 do. Maitland, 17th do. 19 do. Newcastle, 17th do. 38 do. Port Stephens, 17th do. 12 do. Emu Plains, 17th do. 60 do. Spring Wood, 17th do. 1 do. Weather Board, 17th do. 1 do. Cox's River, 17th do. 79 do. Bathurst, 4th do.; Do. 17th do. 44 do. Port Macquarrie, 17th do. 33 do. Moreton Bay, 17th do. 80 do.

F.—*Distribution of the army in May* 1838.—England—*Cavalry*, 11, *Regiments, Infantry*, 13, *Depots of Regiments*, 24. Ireland—*Cavalry* 6, *Infantry* 15, *Depots* 28. Scotland—*Cavalry* 2, *Infantry* 2, *Depots* 3. India—*Cavalry* 4, *Infantry* 20. North America—*Cavalry* 2, *Infantry* 16. Gibraltar—*Infantry* 5. Mediterranean—*Infantry* 8. West Indies—*Infantry* 8. Jamaica—*Infantry* 5. Austral-Asia—*Infantry* 5. Ceylon 4. Cape of Good Hope 3. Mauritius 3. Bermudas 2. St. Helena 1.

G.—Grain imported from British Possessions out of Europe.—1821, wheat 38,825 quarters, flour 24,619; 1822, wheat 32,109 qrs., flour 7,271; 1823, wheat 766 qrs., flour 391; 1824, wheat 778 qrs., flour 2; 1825, wheat 63,952 qrs., flour 3,135; 1826, wheat 41,055 qrs., flour 11,053; 1827, wheat 56,869 qrs., flour 12,630; 1828, wheat 18,773 qrs., flour 23,407; 1829, wheat 7,816 qrs., flour 6,159; 1830, wheat 46,384 qrs., flour 48,459.

[In the following statements will be found detailed accounts of the expenditure incurred by Great Britain for the Colonies in 1832, &c. Since these accounts have been prepared there have been considerable reductions (excepting Canada) and strenuous efforts are making to enable the colonists to pay for part of their military defences.—R. M. M.]

H.—An Account of the Amount paid by Great Britain for the Military Expenditure of each Colony (so far as the same can be separately stated), for one year, according to the latest Returns, being those for the year 1832. [Parliamentary Paper.]

	Ordinaries of the Army.		Ordnance Charges.								Commissariat and Army Extra-ordinaries.								
	Regimental Pay, Clothing, Contingencies and Hospital Charges, exclusive of Stop. for Provisions.	Pay of General and Medical Staff, Garrison Officers and Chaplains.	Pay and Allowances of Artillery and Engineers.	Pay and Allowances of Civil Departments of Ordnance.	Contingent Expenses of Civil and Military Branches of Ordnance.	Ordnance Stores.	Military Works.	Pay and Allowances of Barrack Department	Construction and Repairs of Barracks and Military Buildings.	Barrack Stores.	Commissariat Pay and Passage Allowances.	Provisions, Forage and Fuel, Commissariat Incidents, Stores and Freight of Specie from England.	Contingent Expenses of Military Departments, and Special Allowances and Pay of Pioneers.	Army Vessels.	Transport of Troops and Stores.	Provisions and Stores sent from England, with Surplus Stores delivered from Transports.	Total Charges Incurred.	Deductions for Stoppages from Ordnance and Officers' Servants, Rent of Military Lands and Buildgs., Premiums on Bills and Payments from Colonial Resources.	Actual Cost to Great Britain.
Military and Maritime Stations:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gibraltar	75646	6951	21345	3648	4403	9389	1631	689	4104	2829	1646	33172	871	..	4537	13707	184571	12132	172439
Malta	63060	2444	7892	1833	412	3196	2810	718	3197	1102	2108	20404	358	32	4587	1985	116141	15678	100462
Cape of Good Hope	48541	5002	6918	3111	2453	3615	589	1051	5433	1997	1646	21693	2047	..	2571	..	106668	6740	99928
Mauritius	51575	3724	5848	1668	919	2853	5049	545	3502	3740	1126	20904	466	..	4833	1281	108036	8704	99332
Bermuda	23991	820	9103	1359	1984	1607	7410	268	482	361	697	12076	1123	196	2167	6601	70248	3032	67216
Heligoland	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	500
Ionian Islands	76311	4373	12412	1287	906	378	13093	119	..	108	1588	21693	567	..	3433	3951	140223	37323	102899
Plantations and Settlements:																			
Jamaica command.—Jamaica, Bahamas, Honduras	94190	7971	11401	3488	2452	6674	181	635	2736	3674	3021	50852	32073	486	4476	5039	229353	87748	141606
Windward and Leeward Islands command.—Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher's, Nevis, Anguilla, Virgin Islands, Dominica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, British Guiana	140542	15623	17751	11205	8355	10503	2791	3095	34094	9165	10626	72701	24518	2970	9974	24835	398752	12117	386634
Lower and Upper Canada	70769	12607	19965	5581	6867	1700	17898	2684	12116	2018	9017	60221	9453	232	4799	..	235930	27682	208248
Nova Scotia command.—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland	61845	8384	16462	5134	4415	1532	7155	1282	3920	1555	3080	28570	4497	1222	3322	621	153000	9431	143568
Sierra Leone and Gambia	10355	434	..	355	355	..	..	473	453	..	1164	6186	4211	334	3368	1224	29093	1091	28002
Ceylon	92259	4113	8039	2825	1665	3860	25	..	471	4	..	..	..	..	3582	..	116844	..	116844
Western Australia	1738	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	1315	579	..	..	..	3849	367	3481
Penal Settlements:																			
New South Wales	60362	977	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4359	18989	3786	..	..	1067	110180	19840	90339
Van Diemen's Land											1331	17034	2270	..	..	..			
	871191	73931	137136	41672	35186	45307	58632	11559	70508	26553	41631	385819	86826	5475	51653	60314	2003397	241891	1761505

General Charges, viz.—Provisions and Stores for Troops on passage to the Colonies . . . 18119
Stores provided by the Agent for Commissariat Supplies, and by the Stationery Office, for Military Services and Departments on sundry foreign stations 11943

1791569

I.—GENERAL ABSTRACT OF COLONIAL EXPENDITURE BY GREAT BRITAIN, IN THE YEAR 1834-35.

	Military Charges	Military Deductions.	Net Military Expenditure.	Civil Charges.	Civil Deductions.	Net Civil Expenditure.	Naval Expenditure.	Total Expenditure for Military, Civil and Naval Establishments.	Advances in aid of Colonial Revenues.	Repayments from Colonial Revenues and Surplus Customs, and Post Office Collections.	Total Expenditure incurred by Great Britain.
MILITARY AND MARITIME STATIONS:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gibraltar	149136	7080	142055	559	229	329	375	142760	..	..	1427[illegible]
Malta	112692	15803	96888	472	423	49	6636	103574	..	..	103574
Cape of Good Hope	139391	4813	134577	330	..	330	4285	139192	..	..	139192
Mauritius	105517	9224	96293	745	..	745	..	97038	..	17000	[illegible]
Bermuda	50635	2447	48388	32054	2139	29915	14300	92604	..	..	92604
Fernando Po	..	..	..	4272	..	4272	..	4272	..	..	4272
Ascension	..	..	..	..	..	..	7006	7006	..	..	7006
Heligoland	..	..	..	1776	..	1776	..	1776	..	..	1776
Ionian Islands	165151	23406	141745	..	..	..	..	141745	..	..	141745
St. Helena	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60000	..	..	60000
PLANTATIONS & SETTLEMENTS:											
Jamaica Command.											
Jamaica									..	10075	
Bahamas	261508	29609	231898	44812	42272	2540	3262	237700	..	..	[illegible]
Honduras									..	..	
Windward and Leeward Islands Command.											
Barbadoes											
Grenada											
St. Vincent											
Tobago											
Antigua											
Montserrat											
St. Christopher's											
Nevis	388290	10828	377462	77779	93487	..	439	377901	..	15708	362193
Anguilla											
Virgin Islands											
Dominica											
St. Lucia											
Trinidad											
British Guinea											
Lower Canada	229365	11591	217774	43652	40714	2938	860	221573	29851	..	251425
Upper Canada									..	..	
Nova Scotia Command.											
Nova Scotia									..	..	
New Brunswick	147296	9877	137418	47310	31339	15970	1671	155060	..	..	155538
Prince Edward's Island									..	..	
Newfoundland									478	..	
Sierra Leone	25280	1047	24233	17422	..	17422	1500	43155	..	..	43155
Gambia							..				
Cape Coast	..	..	..	1750	..	1750	..	1750	..	..	1750
Ceylon	131038	16	131021	539	..	539	1985	133545	13717	..	[illegible]
Western Australia	9838	1147	8690	15000	5755	9245	..	17935	..	..	17935
PENAL SETTLEMENTS:											
New South Wales	122845	14641	108203	347593	5258	342335	..	450539	..	12964	[illegible]
Van Diemen's Land									..	17220	
General Charges	27685	..	27685	4000	..	4000	..	31685	..	..	31685
£.	2065674	141336	1924337	640072	221618	434161	42322	2460842	44047	72968	[illegible]

Less, Surplus Deductions, carried to 10th Column ..	15708
£	205910

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 18th August 1836.

N. B.—Classed Expenditure £ 2400822
St. Helena 60000
£ 2460832

Note.—For a detail of the above Charges, (Military, Civil and Naval,) *see* the following Appendix, marked (A.), (B.) and (C.)

K.—An account of the amount paid by Great Britain for the Military Expenditure of each Colony (so far as the same can be separately stated) for the year ending 31st March, 1835.—(A.)

—	ORDINARIES OF THE ARMY.		ORDNANCE CHARGES.							
	Regimental pay, clothing, contingencies and hospital charges, exclusive of stoppages for provisions.	Pay of general and medical staff, garrison officers and chaplains.	Pay and allowances of Artillery and Engineers.	Pay and allowances of civil departments of Ordnance.	Contingent expenses of civil and military branches of Ordnance.	Ordnance Stores.	Military Works.	Pay and allowances of barrack department.	Construction and repairs of barracks and military buildings.	Barrack Stores.
Military and Maritime Stations:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Gibraltar	62856	5271	19719	3353	3900	1149	825	674	3064	523
Malta	66293	2425	8599	2740	1641	812	2115	716	2270	919
Cape of Good Hope	47674	4487	6854	2915	2885	1064	387	647	3775	28
Mauritius	55182	3155	6981	1918	1255	213	5504	543	5071	405
Bermuda	16890	669	8266	1061	1280	72	4671	234	737	..
Fernando Po										
Ascension										
Heligoland										
Ionian Islands	94183	3535	9963	1229	620	459	21998	188	..	558
Plantations and Settlements:										
Jamaica Command:										
Jamaica }										
Bahamas }	120868	7835	11324	2772	2027	665	..	660	916	2212
Honduras }										
Windward and Leeward Islands Command:										
Barbadoes }										
Grenada }										
St. Vincent }										
Tobago }										
Antigua }										
Montserrat }										
St. Christopher's }										
Nevis }	151277	13307	16884	10089	6752	2954	1209	3340	16207	2539
Anguilla }										
Virgin Islands }										
Dominica }										
St. Lucia }										
Trinidad }										
British Guiana }										
Lower Canada }	65391	8491	18223	5857	5532	731	53062	2641	4197	719
Upper Canada }										
Nova Scotia Command:										
Nova Scotia }										
New Brunswick }	60493	5493	16292	4499	3887	753	8519	1166	2406	1660
Prince Edward's Island }										
Newfoundland }										
Sierra Leone }	11586	712	..	736	147	176	..	200	356	..
Gambia }										
Ceylon	93736	3911	8110	2608	1690	1612	..	..	172	..
Western Australia*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3162	..
Penal Settlements:										
New South Wales }	54610	929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Van Diemen's Land }										
General Charges										
Total	901045	60225	131215	39777	31616	10660	98290	11099	42333	9563

* The expense of the troops at this station is included under the New South Wales Command.

An Account of the Amount paid by Great Britain for the Military Expenditure of each Colony (so far as the same can be separately stated), for the year ending 31st March, 1835.—*(Continued.)*

—	COMMISSARIAT & ARMY EXTRAORDINARIES.				Transport of troops and stores.	Provisions and stores sent from England, with surplus stores delivered from transports.	Total charges incurred.	Deductions for stoppages from ordnance, and officers' servants, rent of military lands and buildings, prem. on bills, & paymts. from col. resources	Actual cost to Great Britain.
	Commissariat pay and passage allowances.	Provisions, forage and fuel, commissariat incidents, stores and freight of specie from England.	Contingent expenses of military depart. & special allowances and pay of pioneers.	Army vessels.					
Military and Maritime Stations.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Gibraltar	1469	27412	448	—	6444	12025	149136	7080	142055
Malta	1647	19946	130	—	1250	1186	112692	15803	96889
Cape of Good Hope	2039	48586	15818	—	2229	—	139391	4813	134577
Mauritius	1044	20697	1235	—	2311	—	105517	9224	96293
Bermuda	757	6695	650	—	3982	4668	50635	2247	48388
Fernando Po									
Ascension									
Heligoland									
Ionian Islands	1475	24847	2484	—	1267	2345	165151	23406	141745
Plantations & Settlements.									
Jamaica Command:									
Jamaica }									
Bahamas }	3239	70901	28211	190	4314	5370	261580	29609	231698
Honduras }									
Windward and Leeward Islands command:									
Barbadoes }									
Grenada }									
St. Vincent }									
Tobago }									
Antigua }									
Montserrat }									
St. Christopher's }	9305	78630	21567	1808	14149	38270	388290	10828	337462
Nevis }									
Anguilla }									
Virgin Islands }									
Dominica }									
St. Lucia }									
Trinidad }									
British Guiana }									
Lower Canada }	8134	42561	11743	—	2068	12	229365	11591	217774
Upper Canada }									
Nova Scotia Command:									
Nova Scotia }									
New Brunswick }	3172	28019	3398	—	6259	1277	147296	9877	137418
Prince Edward's Island }									
Newfoundland }									
Sierra Leone }	1355	4637	1689	—	1094	2500	25280	1047	24233
Gambia }									
Ceylon	—	13633	120	—	5434	10	131038	16	131021
Western Australia	456	4296	951	—	—	971	9838	1147	8690
Penal Settlements.									
New South Wales }	6202	51819	8063	—	—	1219	122845	14641	108203
Van Diemen's Land }									
General charges	—	—	—	—	6773	20912	27685	—	27685
Total	40301	442684	96513	1998	57580	90771	2065674	141336	1924337

L.—Statement of Expenditure by Great Britain for Civil Services relating to the colonies, in the year 1834–35.—(B.)

—	Passage allowances for governors and other officers.	CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS AND CHARGES.				Colonial establishments and expenses from special parliamentary grants, including Indian department in Canada.	Ecclesiastical establishments by parliamentary grants.	Works for Civil purposes by the Ordnance department.
		Transport of convicts and of stores for convict departments.	Provisions and stores for convicts on passage.	Provisions, clothing, stores & tools for convict departments, & miscellaneous expenses.	Establishment for superintendence of convicts, police and gaols in penal settlements.			
Military and Maritime Stations.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	507
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	301
Cape of Good Hope	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	330
Mauritius	702	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Bermuda	—	—	—	19192	4441	5124	250	127
Fernando Po	—	—	—	—	—	4272	—	—
Ascension	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heligoland	—	—	—	—	—	375	—	—
Ionian Islands								
St. Helena								
Plantations and Settlements:								
Jamaica Command:								
Jamaica	1257	—	—	—	—	—	—	243
Bahamas	200	—	—	—	—	3927	6772	81
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Windward and Leeward Islands Command:								
Barbadoes	357	—	—	—	—	3300	—	245
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	1291	—	58
St. Vincent	—	—	—	—	—	1212	—	93
Tobago	—	—	—	—	—	1338	—	—
Antigua	7	—	—	—	—	3450	—	77
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Christopher's	—	—	—	—	—	887	12353	180
Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—
Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	222	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	1253	—	34
St. Lucia	202	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Trinidad	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	107
British Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2327
Lower Canada	—	—	—	—	—	12135	—	610
Upper Canada	—	—	—	—	—			
Nova Scotia Command:								
Nova Scotia	468	—	—	—	—	—	2493	659
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—	375	8
Prince Edward's Island	—	—	—	—	—	4424	150	—
Newfoundland	77	—	—	—	—	6226	375	40
Sierra Leone	602	—	—	—	—	11995	—	27
Gambia	22	—	—	—	—		—	—
Cape Coast	—	—	—	—	—	1750	—	—
Ceylon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	539
Western Australia	—	—	—	—	—	13002	—	—
Penal Settlements:								
New South Wales	34	45931	35121	167898	42101	—	—	—
Van Diemen's Land	—	22489			32016	—	—	—
General Charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	4000	—
Totals	4069	68421	35121	187090	78559	76388	26769	6666

Statement of Expenditure by Great Britain for Civil Services relating to the Colonies, in the year 1834-35.
(Continued.)

	Miscellaneous Charges from Civil Contingencies or Military Chests.	Establishment of British Revenue Departments, and Contingent Expenses.		Total Charges.	Deductions.		Total Deductions from Civil Charges.	Net Civil Expenditure.
		Customs Departments.	Post Office Department.		Customs Collections remitted to England, or Expended by the department, including 4½ per cent Duties.	Post Office Collections remitted to England, or Expended by the Department.		
Military and Maritime Stations:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Gibraltar	—	—	52	559	—	229	229	329
Malta	—	—	171	472	—	423	423	49
Cape of Good Hope	—	—	—	330	—	—	—	330
Mauritius	—	—	—	745	—	—	—	745
Bermuda	—	2811	108	32054	1889	250	2139	29915
Fernando Po	—	—	—	4272	—	—	—	4272
Ascension	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heligoland	1401	—	—	1776	—	—	—	1776
Ionian Islands								
St. Helena								
Plantations and Settlements:								
Jamaica Command:								
Jamaica	—	20861	8848		22480	17203		
Bahamas	—	2598	24	44812	2441	146	42272	2540
Honduras	—	—	—		—	—		
Windward and Leeward Islands Command:								
Barbadoes	—	6556	377		27574	1798		
Grenada	—	3875	109		2086	605		
St. Vincent	—	3586	106		2866	632		
Tobago	—	1854	92		1026	395		
Antigua	—	5243	114		20504	781		
Montserrat	—	963	19		1460	80		
St. Christopher's	—	3828	138		7674	547		
Nevis	—	1600	61	77779	4881	146	93487	
Anguilla	—	—	—		—	—		
Virgin Islands	—	1239	58		975	109		
Dominica	—	2445	116		1029	255		
St. Lucia	500	2739	91		1927	320		
Trinidad	—	4182	191		4318	931		
British Guiana	246	7731	341		8960	1593		
Lower Canada	75	8622	22209	43652	8204	32510	40714	2938
Upper Canada								
Nova Scotia Command:								
Nova Scotia	—	11094			9190			
New Brunswick	247	7914	7444	47310	5311	9584	31339	15970
Prince Edward's Island	—	750			384			
Newfoundland	—	4560			6868			
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	17422	—	—	—	17422
Gambia	4775	—	—					
Cape Coast	—	—	—	1750	—	—	—	1750
Ceylon	—	—	—	539	—	—	—	539
Western Australia	1997	—	—	15000	—	—	5755	9245
Penal Settlements:								
New South Wales	2000	—	—	347593	—	—	5258	342335
Van Diemen's Land	—	—	—					
General Charges	—	—	—	4000	—	—	—	4000
Totals	11245	105059	40678	640072	142058	68546	221618	434161
Less, Surplus Deductions, carried to General Statement							15708	
£.							205910	

—General Abstract of the Revenues and other Receipts of the Local Governments of the several British Colonies in the Year 1834, (so far as Returns for that Year have been received at the Treasury.)

Colonies.	Taxes, Duties and Fees.	Government Monopolies, and Sales of Produce.	Territorial Revenues, Crown Property and Droits.	Incidental and Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Revenues and Ordinary Receipts.	Advances for Colonial Services repaid.	Receipts in aid of Revenue Loans, Government Notes and Advances by Great Britain.	Colonial Balances of former Years applied to Expenditure.	General Totals.	Collections by British Revenue Departments.	Special Rates or Dues not at the Disposal of Government.
Military and Maritime Stations:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Gibraltar	26845	—	3404	777	31037	—	—	—	31037	229	2273
Malta	80220	—	25620	1021	106863	9998	4909	—	121771	423	
Cape of Good Hope	102225	—	12292	4081	118599	—	—	11763	130363		
Mauritius	171803	—	3229	25253	200226	—	10877	2167	213332		
Bermuda }	No Returns received.										
Heligoland }	No Returns received.										
Ascension }	No Returns received.										
Plantations and Settlements:											
Jamaica }	No Returns received.										
Bahamas }	No Returns received.										
Honduras }	No Returns received.										
Barbadoes	20725	—	—	15495	36220	—	—	—	36220	29373	
Grenada	11111	—	79	—	11190	—	—	1548	12739	2692	
St. Vincent's	No Returns received.										
Tobago	4092	—	63	86	4241	—	—	338	4580	1422	
Antigua	12562	—	32	1488	14083	—	—	—	14083	21285	
Montserrat }	No Returns received.										
St. Christopher's }	No Returns received.										
Nevis }	No Returns received.										
Anguilla }	No Returns received.										
Virgin Islands }	No Returns received.										
Dominica }	No Returns received.										
St. Lucia }	No Returns received.										
Trinidad	38547	—	751	113	39412	348	20891	—	60652	5250	7695
British Guiana	91251	—	783	1400	93435	333	—	—	93768	10553	
Lower Canada	143733	—	12855	—	156589	—	—	—	156589	} 40714 (Lower and Upper Canada)	{ 17958
Upper Canada	76760	—	29938	2141	108841	—	71780	—	180621		6642
Nova Scotia	No Returns received.										
New Brunswick	44103	—	19214	14370	77688	—	—	—	77688	} *15280 (New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island)	5454
Prince Edward's Island	7166	—	112	499	7777	—	—	2980	10758		
Newfoundland	20953	—	1239	5975	28168	—	—	—	28168	6868	
Sierra Leone	7421	—	66	1221	8709	17	96	640	9463		
Gambia	3060	—	30	122	3213	—	—	—	3213	219	
Fernando Po }	No Returns received.										
Cape Coast }	No Returns received.										
Ceylon	141945	81176	49655	60419	333197	43921	5105	33436	415660		
Western Australia											
Penal Settlements:											
New South Wales	144992	—	59215	2001	206208	20938	—	—	227147		
Van Diemen's Land	85088	—	4594	12140	101823	474	—	14740	117038		
Dependent States:											
Ionian Islands	No Returns received.										

* Including Post Office Return for Nova Scotia.

N.—General Abstract of the Revenues and other Receipts of the Local Governments of the several British Colonies in the Year 1834 (so far as returns for that year have been received at the Treasury. [Parliamentary Paper, .]

	Taxes, Duties and Fees.	Government Monopolies and Sales of Produce.	Territorial Revenues, Crown Property and Droits.	Incidental and Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Revenues and Ordinary Receipts.	Advances for Colonial Services repaid.	Receipts in aid of Revenue Loans, Gov. Notes and advances by Great Britain.	Colonial Balances of former years applied to Expenditure.	General totals.	Collections by British Revenue Departments.	Special Rates or Dues not at the Disposal of the Government.	Pensions and Retired Allowances.	Interest on Colonial Debts.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Total Current Expenditure.	Liquidation of Loans and Colonial Debts.	Advances for Colonial Services.	Total Disbursements of Colonial Governments.	Surp. Rev. and Rec. added to Colonial Bal. or paid over in aid of Exp. by Gt. Britain.	General totals.	Expended or remitted by British Revenue Departments, and Surp. Rev. paid over.	Expenditure from Special Rates or Dues not at the disposal of the Government.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Military and Maritime Stations:																						
Gibraltar	26854	..	3404	777	31037	..	..	..	31037	229	2273	4387	..	1396	30534	..	..	30534	502	31037	229	2253
Malta	80220	..	25620	1021	106563	9998	4909	..	121771	423	..	10493	540	13113	95774	..	.	95774	25997	121771	423	
Cape of Good Hope	102225	..	12292	4081	118599	..	..	11763	130363	..	..	8447	..	12281	129982	..	380	130363	..	130363		
Mauritius	171803	..	3229	25253	200286	..	10877	2167	213332	..	..	7681	..	8886	187276	26056	..	213332	..	213332		
Bermuda, Heligoland, Ascension	} No Returns recevd.																					
Plantations and Settlements:																						
Jamaica, Bahamas, Honduras	No Returns received.																					
Barbadoes	20725	..	..	15495	36220	..	..	..	36220	29373	..	16	..	2590	17841	..	..	17841	18379	36220	29373	
Grenada	11111	..	79	..	11190	..	..	1548	12739	2692	..	..	..	4279	12739	..	..	12739	..	12739	2692	
St. Vincent's	No Returns received.																					
Tobago	4092	..	63	86	4241	..	..	338	4590	1422	..	..	..	2887	4580	..	..	4580	..	4580	1422	
Antigua	12562	..	32	1488	14083	..	..	..	14083	21285	..	231	..	1548	12151	..	..	12151	1932	14083	21285	
Montserrat, St. Christopher's, Nevis, Anguilla, Virgin Islands, Dominica, St. Lucia	} No Returns recevd.																					
Trinidad	38547	..	751	113	39412	348	20891	..	60652	5250	7695	3030	..	228	38761	..	..	38761	21891	60652	5250	7689
British Guiana	91251	..	783	1400	93435	333	..	..	93768	10553	..	1879	..	322	81314	..	235	81550	12218	93768	10553	
Lower Canada	143733	..	12855	..	156589	..	..	..	156589	} 40714	{ 17958	1036	506	†15882	106748	..	..	106748	47840	156589	} 40714	{ 16823
Upper Canada	76760	..	29938	2141	108841	..	71780	..	180621		6642	4665	10654	†5778	162434	..	900	163334	17287	180621		7369
Nova Scotia	No Returns received.																					
New Brunswick	44103	..	19214	14370	77688	..	..	..	77688	} *15280	5454	.	.. {	27982	71230	2944	..	74174	3514	77688	} *15280	{ 2828
Prince Edward's Island	7166	..	112	499	7777	..	..	2980	10758					520	10758	..	..	10758	..	10758		
Newfoundland	20953	..	1239	5975	28168	..	..	..	28168	6868	..	80	..	..	26266	..	..	26266	1901	28168	6868	
Sierra Leone	7421	..	66	1221	8709	17	96	640	9463	..	..	291	..	1405	7407	339	1716	9463	..	9463		
Gambia	3060	..	30	122	3213	..	..	..	3213	219	..	135	..	810	2698	..	..	2698	515	3213	219	
Fernando Po, Cape Coast	No Returns received.																					
Ceylon	141945	81176	49655	60419	333197	43921	5105	33436	415660	..	..	23700	..	18144	337665	77995	..	415660	..	415660		
Western Australia																						
Penal Settlements:																						
New South Wales	144992	..	59215	2001	206208	20938	..	..	227147	..	..	1867	..	†5284	135086	33819	17918	186488	39458	226047		
Van Diemen's Land	85088	..	4894	12140	101523	474	..	14740	117038	..	..	781	..	9430	117038	..	..	117038	..	117038		
Dependent States:																						
Ionian Islands	No Returns received.																					

* [illegible]

† [illegible]

—Statement of Expenditure of Great Britain for Naval Services relating to the Colonies in the year 1834–35.—(C.)

Colonies.	Salaries of Dock Yard, Victualling and Medical Establishments.	Expenses of Buildings and Works.	Pay, Allowances, Clothing, &c. of Marines.	Total Naval Expenditure.
Iilitary and Maritime Stations:	£.	£.	£.	£.
ibraltar	350	25	..	375
alta	5559	1076	..	6636
ıpe of Good Hope	2496	1788	..	4285
auritius	..	..	..	..0
ermuda	4846	9454	..	1430
ernando Po	..	..	..	..
scension	400	..	6606	700
eligoland	..	..	..	..
onian Islands	..	..	..	..
lantations and Settlements:				
amaica Command:				
Jamaica, Bahamas, Honduras	2964	297	..	3262
Windward and Leeward Islands Command:				
Barbadoes	..	..	..	..
Grenada	..	..	..	..
St. Vincent	..	..	..	..
Tobago	..	..	..	..
Antigua	200	239	..	439
Montserrat	..	..	..	..
St. Christopher's	..	..	..	..
Nevis	..	..	..	..
Anguilla	..	..	..	..
Virgin Islands	..	..	..	..
Dominica	..	..	..	..
St. Lucia	..	..	..	..
Trinidad	.	..	..	..
British Guiana	..	..	..	..
Lower Canada, Upper Canada	597	263	..	860
Nova Scotia Command:				
Nova Scotia	1156	514	..	1671
New Brunswick	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward's Island.	..	..	..	..
Newfoundland	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	900	600	..	1500
Gambia	..	..	..	..
Cape Coast	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	1460	525	..	1985
Western Australia	..	..	..	..
Penal Settlements:				
New South Wales	..	..	..	..
Van Diemen's Land	..	..	..	..
Total . £.	20932	14783	6606	42322

P.—Colonial Estimates, &c., for the year ending 31st March, 1839.

	1836.	1837.	1838.
	£.	£.	£.
Bahamas — Civil Establishment (including lighthouses)	1940	3783	2993
Bermudas — Civil Establishment	4449	4449	4449
Prince Edward's Island — Civil Establishment	3070	3070	3070
Sierra Leone, Gambia, and Gold Coast	12030	11030	9880
Clergy, North America	14140	14140	11790
Western Australia Settlement	7378	5309	6149
Indian Department, Canada	20000	19500	19155
Governors and others, West Indies	16877	16867	17667
Governors, &c, Heligoland	963	963	963
Justices in Slave Colonies	69950	69950	69950
Education in Slave Colonies	25000	30000	30000
Emigration Agents	1874	2632	3819
St. Helena—Civil Establishment and Allowances to late Servants of the East India Company	43353	18000	16000
Nova Scotia (including lighthouses)	1900	7400	4900
Canals in Canada	..	14000	8600
Upper Canada (losses in the war of 1813 and 1814)	..	17910	
Lower Canada (Administration of Justice and Civil Government)	..	142160	
	222924	381163	209385

Q.—A Return of the Number of Ships, Brigs, Schooners, or other Rigged Vessels, and their Registered Tonnage, Built in each of our Colonies, and in the several Ports of British India, since the year 1814.—[Parliamentary Return, 1837.]

	1814.		1815.		1816.		1817.		1818.		1819.		1820.		1821.		1822.		1823.		1824.		1825.	
	Sh.	Tons.	Sh.	Tons.	Sh.	Tons.	Sh.	Tons.	Sh.	Tons.	Sh.	Tons.	Sh.	Tons.	Sh.	Tons.	Sh.	Tons.	Sh.	Tons.	Sh.	Tons.	Sh.	Tons.
British North American Colonies:																								
Canada	16	3360	28	2956	34	3619	37	3617	37	3576	25	3669	16	2088	22	2304	18	2632	39	3890	35	9692	86	24237
New Brunswick	13	2409	41	8134	74	11923	50	6057	33	2554	36	4054	29	3292	25	2785	38	4342	44	8110	81	19368	169	27930
Newfoundland	12	813	17	1322	14	756	16	1107	24	1261	40	2335	19	1114	25	1511	17	1091	19	1061	18	829	29	2051
Nova Scotia	18	1069	56	3736	104	6385	69	4609	55	3628	62	3437	53	2386	62	2455	39	1987	47	2384	68	4726	80	6979
Cape Breton	8	316	6	270	48	1720	1	23	25	1060	36	1338	19	819	24	1421	11	547	16	787	19	788	21	1155
Prince Edward's Island.	16	1386	2	102	17	1045	29	1947	18	1164	16	1755	17	1684	16	1408	14	1613	23	2903	31	4066	37	7264
British West Indies:																								
Antigua	6	260	8	118	7	261	11	338	9	205	8	324	8	268	4	49	7	132	3	76	4	133	5	142
Bahamas	6	131	17	437	19	720	25	1084	19	662	19	839	25	742	13	329	10	331	8	301	8	218	15	301
Barbadoes	1	43	1	23	2	69	3	77	9	240	7	360	4	134	7	307	2	67	3	97	5	302	5	134
Berbice	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	110	4	221	3	152	4	128	–	–	1	48	1	58	–	–
Bermuda	–	–	6	534	14	1242	20	1890	12	1165	13	841	10	718	11	573	4	289	5	119	10	886	11	442
Demerara	4	203	4	159	11	588	6	315	6	268	14	706	1	36	5	159	7	265	2	71	3	134	5	218
Dominica	2	69	1	37	8	146	8	270	2	27	8	150	6	65	3	73	1	20	2	62	1	12	–	–
Grenada	2	46	2	42	6	218	4	153	9	188	7	209	5	132	6	210	4	138	3	32	1	51	2	25
Jamaica	3	79	4	217	9	668	12	472	12	450	14	975	6	250	11	471	14	506	10	420	12	438	6	444
Montserrat	–	–	2	72	1	30	3	102	1	57	–	–	2	72	2	46	2	51	1	19	1	11	–	–
Nevis	3	36	–	–	1	23	1	34	3	100	–	–	2	32	3	72	1	3	2	111	3	31	1	54
St. Christopher's	4	166	7	186	9	187	10	183	4	63	7	158	6	88	10	148	4	88	4	43	4	57	15	239
St. Lucia	1	30	3	108	1	49	3	145	3	115	4	212	5	181	3	130	3	115	–	–	2	43	1	24
St. Vincent's	1	7	2	94	6	158	–	–	4	103	3	27	2	18	6	74	4	70	2	33	1	40	3	60
Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	21	1	16	1	36	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tortola	1	15	1	11	1	15	–	–	4	59	2	25	4	45	7	69	6	107	4	51	3	22	6	49
Trinidad	3	61	5	109	3	56	8	348	6	247	3	71	1	24	2	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Island of Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	265	1	264	1	152	–	–	6	1083
Africa, viz. Mauritius	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	724
Island of Ceylon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bombay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	434	3	1119
Calcutta	11	6197	20	11831	11	6033	8	3678	6	4377	4	1650	4	2079	1	817	1	917	4	1470	28	8183	22	6221
Total	131	16696	233	30498	400	35911	321	25999	301	21679	332	23351	248	16440	275	15365	209	15611	243	22210	342	50522	536	80895

A Return of the Number of Ships, &c. built in each of our Colonies, and in British India, since the year 1814. (*continued.*)

	1826.		1827.		1828.		1829.		1830.		1831.		1832.		1833.		1834.		1835.		1836.		1837.		Total.	
British North American Colonies:	*Sh.*	*Tons.*	*Sh.*	*Tons.*	*Sh.*	*Tons.*	*Sh.*	*Tons.*	*Sh.*	*Tons.*	*Sh.*	*Tons.*	*Sh.*	*Tons.*	*Sh.*	*Tons.*	*Sh.*	*Tons.*	*Sh,*	*Tons.*	*Sh.*	*Tons.*	*Sh.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Canada	92	19668	70	10703	63	9910	42	6854	30	5683	42	6364	27	5134	38	8139	49	12405	33	9063	37	11391	39	10550	955	181054
New Brunswick	125	31235	114	23881	67	13947	60	8135	46	8080	56	8459	69	13825	89	17001	88	21891	95	25786	103	30574	99	27505	1644	331277
Newfoundland	39	2176	46	2801	33	2252	38	2430	36	2647	31	2235	37	3067	38	3304	34	2092	59	3162	24	1401	27	1412	692	44230
Nova Scotia	128	14936	112	13277	111	9692	98	7899	96	6154	79	5774	95	7313	104	9475	109	9354	103	9795	114	9280	143	13232	1905	159962
Cape Breton	30	1606	30	1462	49	3218	47	2538	27	1253	29	2029	18	1109	22	1503	19	1111	17	1354	23	1613	17	1067	562	30195
Prince Edward's Island.	48	7954	46	8885	54	6228	47	4300	34	2749	48	4323	43	4255	46	5615	34	4315	43	5627	36	4728	45	6906	760	92222
British West Indies:																										
Antigua	6	240	7	136	4	130	1	10	5	94	2	70	3	28	10	280	4	38	7	134	3	23	5	118	147	3407
Bahamas	12	788	11	736	8	313	11	401	12	537	15	464	15	521	8	243	18	731	10	319	21	658	15	386	330	12192
Barbadoes	6	162	5	202	4	156	7	220	6	378	7	161	—	—	3	340	2	67	—	—	2	32	1	37	92	3637
Berbice	1	38	3	151	1	13	—	—	1	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	68	—	—	—	—	23	1015
Bermuda	42	1160	12	1114	10	905	11	1258	9	1072	7	464	11	816	3	204	3	184	6	393	7	613	8	514	217	17396
Demerara	6	282	2	105	5	239	1	47	—	—	2	127	7	278	5	267	1	31	2	101	2	72	1	46	132	4717
Dominica	2	99	3	61	1	10	2	71	2	27	1	11	1	67	5	75	—	—	2	37	1	17	3	37	65	1443
Grenada	5	204	2	60	4	99	4	85	4	130	5	65	3	53	3	133	3	80	—	—	2	57	5	78	91	2488
Jamaica	7	417	5	226	6	136	4	105	2	150	3	263	2	45	6	233	4	100	3	117	4	62	5	106	164	7350
Montserrat	1	6	—	—	1	21	2	86	1	29	—	—	1	32	1	10	2	31	2	64	2	43	1	45	29	827
Nevis	2	56	2	29	2	36	2	48	1	46	1	10	1	4	1	24	4	87	2	47	1	3	—	—	39	886
St. Christopher's	6	81	16	229	13	164	7	121	6	81	7	222	3	22	5	63	7	352	11	137	8	36	6	127	179	3234
St. Lucia	3	128	3	129	2	73	1	32	2	106	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	1628
St. Vincent's	3	51	3	48	2	50	2	60	—	—	3	28	2	48	2	35	6	234	1	12	2	64	4	28	64	1342
Tobago	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	25	—	—	—	—	1	37	1	15	2	70	—	—	—	—	8	220
Tortola	15	106	7	49	5	33	6	57	8	88	8	74	10	57	6	53	6	42	7	50	8	27	5	22	130	1126
Trinidad	2	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	112	1	7	2	42	—	—	1	44	2	69	—	—	2	20	42	1286
Island of Malta	11	1438	11	1653	7	1187	7	1231	3	446	5	794	4	830	3	510	5	725	6	970	3	451	6	843	81	12842
Africa:																										
Bathurst	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	220	3	148	3	58	128	6350
Mauritius	3	334	4	209	5	519	3	293	22	1066	6	439	4	192	3	390	2	38	5	645	7	359	8	572	80	5780
Island of Ceylon	—	—	4	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	1244	29	1549	29	1427	24	1300	15	580	6	253	25	9215
Bombay	2	547	1	611	1	759	2	951	2	772	—	—	4	2669	2	1155	1	126	8	1141	3	1395	3	1601	35	14280
Calcutta	13	2811	10	2023	6	754	5	1526	4	787	4	1420	8	2224	9	2495	4	1058	10	2410	9	3007	12	4249	214	77817
Madras	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	48	—	—	—	—	1	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	135
New Holland	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	431	6	179	13	479	15	591	18	892	18	637	12	439	16	550	27	966	130	5164
Total	580	86554	529	68908	464	50844	416	39237	367	32719	376	34290	411	44641	460	54022	454	57244	479	64530	456	67184	496	70878	9065	1026250

R.—Abstract of the foregoing Account.

Years.	Built in the North American Colonies.		Built in the West Indies.		Built at Malta.		Built in the Ports of Africa, British India and Australia.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1814	83	9353	37	1146	..	..	11	6197	131	16696
1815	150	16520	63	2147	..	..	20	11831	233	30498
1816	291	25448	98	4430	..	..	11	6033	400	35911
1817	202	16910	114	5411	..	..	8	3678	324	25999
1818	192	13243	106	4059	..	..	6	4377	304	21679
1819	215	16588	113	5113	..	..	4	1650	332	23351
1820	153	11383	91	2978	..	..	4	2079	248	16440
1821	174	11884	98	2899	2	265	1	317	275	15365
1822	137	12212	70	2218	1	264	1	917	209	15611
1823	188	19135	50	1483	1	152	4	1470	243	22240
1824	252	39469	59	2436	..	..	31	8617	342	50522
1825	422	69616	75	2132	6	1083	33	8064	536	80895
1826	462	77575	89	3849	11	1438	18	3692	580	86554
1827	418	61009	81	3275	11	1653	19	2971	529	68908
1828	377	45247	68	2378	7	1187	12	2032	464	50844
1829	332	32156	61	2601	7	1231	16	3249	416	39237
1830	269	26566	61	2903	3	446	34	2804	367	32719
1831	285	29184	63	1974	5	794	23	2338	376	34290
1832	289	34791	61	2013	4	830	57	7007	411	44641
1833	337	45037	59	1997	3	510	61	6478	460	54022
1834	333	51168	62	2065	5	725	54	3286	454	57244
1835	350	54787	58	1618	6	970	65	7155	479	64530
1836	337	58987	63	1707	3	451	53	6039	456	67184
1837	370	60672	61	1564	6	843	59	7799	496	70878
Total	6618	838940	1761	64396	81	11842	605	110080	9065	1026258

T.—An Account of Corn, Grain, Meal and Flour shipped from the United Kingdom to India and the British Colonies, in each Year, from 1814 to 1836 —[Parl. Paper, 1837.]

Years.	Corn and Grain.							Meal and Flour.				
	Wheat	Barley and Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease and Beans.	Indian Corn.	Total of Corn and Grain.	Wheat, Meal and Flour.	Oatmeal and Grits.	Indian Meal.	Meal of other sorts	Total of Meal & Flour.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1814	79	2310	23204	31	12199	—	37823	278815	13590	—	208	292613
1815	1880	1694	15602	—	9340	—	28516	66430	9509	—	172	76111
1816	1752	12129	25788	115	9400	—	49184	71237	13115	—	174	94526
1817	313	2919	18685	—	10620	—	32537	63962	13148	—	1714	78824
1818	69	1901	22169	—	6167	—	30306	94752	21181	—	634	116567
1819	243	1985	24941	1	8017	3341	38528	110339	20124	1955	513	132931
1820	176	2501	24067	—	6683	2321	35748	145874	12693	25	30	158622
1821	7246	2374	18943	—	5910	2512	36985	135849	11901	—	27	147777
1822	32905	2735	17484	5	11127	675	64931	80647	11075	—	30	91752
1823	16215	1744	17384	1	8897	—	44241	65699	13118	—	92	78909
1824	718	1118	16440	—	4706	—	22982	102877	11598	—	43	114518
1825	6128	1907	17406	—	3815	60	29316	43993	11744	45	30	55812
1826	2913	1143	15739	—	3873	18	23686	26432	10616	—	87	37135
1827	1651	1055	13030	—	2180	1987	19903	77276	10365	789	45	88475
1828	585	1097	19558	—	2806	819	24865	55679	14062	191	17	69949
1829	62	753	17957	—	3106	2517	24395	54126	10044	662	55	64887
1830	23	1040	14040	—	1900	449	17452	36640	10121	137	32	46930
1831	114	566	12548	—	1981	1146	16355	44006	9598	968	915	55487
1832	3211	597	16366	—	1743	416	22333	88347	10453	—	63	98863
1833	10969	1173	21078	—	1760	314	35294	102966	15118	3134	120	121338
1834	13512	5275	20346	—	1406	—	40539	83117	11547	—	423	95087
1855	29782	3389	28301	—	4803	264	66539	115238	7795	—	13	123046
1836	79819	5195	53316	1290	3820	53	143493	229016	9866	—	341	239223

T.—*Colonial Newspapers.—Distinguishing the Colony, the Name of Newspaper, and how often Published.*

(It has been found very difficult to make out this statement; the details, both as to the names of the journals and the date of publication, can only be considered as an approximation towards a correct list of Colonial Journals.)

Jamaica.—Gazette, weekly; Royal Gazette, do.; Despatch, five times; Herald, twice; Standard, do.; Montego Bay Gazette, do.; Falmouth Post, do.; Cornwall Courier, do.; Kingston Chronicle, do.

Trinidad.—Standard, twice a week; Port of Spain Gazette, do.

Tobago.—Chronicle, weekly.

Grenada.— Free Press, weekly; St. George's Chronicle, do.

St. Vincent.—Royal Gazette, weekly; Chronicle, do.

Barbadoes.—Globe, twice a week; Barbadian, do.; Mercury, do.; West Indian, do.; Times, do.

Dominica.—Colonist, weekly.

Antiqua.—Herald, weekly; Weekly Register, do.

Bermuda.—Royal Gazette.

St. Lucia.—Palladium.

St. Kitts.—Gazette, weekly; Advertizer, do.

Bahamas.—The Royal Gazette, The Observer.

Guiana. Royal Gazette; Chronicle; Berbice Advertiser.

Canada (Lower). Montreal Herald, published at Montreal, (daily); do. Gazette, (do.) three times a week; Vindicator, do., do.: La Minerve, do., do.; La Canadien, published at Quebec, three times per week. Quebec Gazette, (by authority) published at Quebec three times per week; La Gazette de Quebec, do. do.; Morning Herald, do. do.; Morning Courier published at Montreal, (daily); Transcript, do., twice per week; Quebec Mercury, published at Quebec, three times per week; Sherbrooke Gazette, do. Sherbrooke, weekly; Missiskoui Island Frelightbrorg do.; L'Ami du Peuple, published at Quebec, three times per week.

Canada (Upper). Patriot; Paladium; Correspondent; Advocate; Reformer; Brockville Recorder; Spectator (Kingston); St. Thomas Liberal; Hamilton Free Press: British Whig (Kingston); British American Journal; Niagara Reporter; Christian Guardian; Granville Gazette; Sandwich Emigrant; St. Thomas's Journal; London Free Patriot; Western Mercury; Dundas Post; Niagara Gleaner; Canadian Wesleyan; Canadian Freeman; Port Hope Wonder; Coburg Star; Bellville Standard; Hallowell Free Press; Kingston Chronicle; Kingston Herald; Cornwall Observer; Upper Canada Courier; Canada Museum (in German).

New Brunswick. Royal Gazette, weekly; Observer, do.; Courier, do.

Nova Scotia. Royal Gazette; Nova Scotia; Times; Halifax Journal; The Pearl; Lunenburg Churchman.

Prince Edward's Island. Royal Gazette; Herald.

Newfoundland. Royal Gazette; Public Ledger; Patriot.

Bengal.—Calcutta Government Gazette, weekly; Bengal Hurkaru. daily; Calcutta Monthly Journal Englishman, daily; Daily News, do.: Asiatic Observer, do.; Quarterly Oriental Review, British India Military Repository, do.; Unit. and Christ. Miscellany, do.; Trifler, do.; Oriental Mercury, do.; Calcutta Monthly Miscellany, do.; Bengal Directory, annually; Spy, do.; Bengal Annual,do.; Weekly Gleaner, Scotsman in the East, do.; Columbian Press, do.; Bengal Chronicle, three times a week; Oriental Observer, weekly; Indian Magazine, do.; Literary Gazette, do.; Calcutta Chronicle, do.; Gospel Investigator, do.; Commercial Chronicle, do.; Bengal Herald, (4 lang) do.; Calcutta Gazette, do.; Kaleidoscope, do.; Calcutta Register, do.; Mirror of the Press, do.; Annual Keepsake, annually: Calcutta Magazine, do.; Commercial Guide, do.; India Gazette, daily; John Bull, do.; India Register, do.; Exchequer Gazette, do.; Daily advertizer, do.; Tulloh's do., do.; Loll Bazar do., do.; India Gazette, three times a week; Calcutta Courier, daily; Reform, weekly; Inquirer, do.; Commercial Price Current, do.; Calcutta Exchange do., do.; Domestic Retail do., do.; Exports and Imports do., do.; Bengal Register, monthly; Sporting Magazine, do.; Asiatic Society Journal, do.; Calcutta Christian Observer, do.; United Service Journal, do.; Oriental Pearl, annually; Bengal Souvenir, do.; Calcutta Directory, do.; General Register, do.; Bengal Almanac, do.; Bengal Army List, quarterly.

Upper Bengal.—Agra Ukbar Delhi Gazette. Meerut Observer.

Madras.—Courier, four times a week; Herald, twice; Spectator, do.; Fort St. George Gazette, do.; Conservative do.; the Male Asylum Herald, do.; Despatch, do.; Standard, do.; U. S. Gazette, do.; Examiner, do.

The Bombay Press.—The Bombay Gazette; do. Courier; do Government Gazette; do. American Mission; do. Durpun; do. General Printing; do, Price Current; do. Summachar; do. Jami Jamsheed; do. Chabook; Periodical Publications and Weekly Newspapers. The Bombay Gazette; do Courier. Once a week; the Bombay Government Gazette; do. Durpun (*English and Mahratta*); do. Price Current, do. O'Bombaim Investigador, (*Portuguese*). Monthly Publications; the Oriental Christian Spectator; do. Evangelist's Reporter; do. Bombay Quarterly Army List. Yearly; the Bombay Calendar and Directory; do. Calendar and Almanack; do. New Directory. *Goozratty Publications.*—The Bombay Summachar; do. Chabook; do. Jami Jam-Sheed; do. Doorbin.

Bombay.—Gazette, three times a week; Courier, do.; Despatch, do.

Ceylon.—Chronicle, twice a week; Colombo Observer, do.

Penang.—Gazette, twice a week,

Singapore.—Chronicle, twice a week; Free Press,

New South Wales.—Sydney Herald, twice a week; Sydney Gazette, do.; Australia, do.; Monitor, do.; Sydney Times, do.; Melbourne Advertiser, Port Philip Gazette.

Van Diemen's Land. Hobart Town Courier, weekly; do. Gazette, do.; Colonial Times, do.; True Colo-

nist, do.; The Tasmanian, do.; Bents News, do,; The Trumpeter, do.; The Trumpeter General, do.; Launceston Advertiser, do.; do., do.; Austral Asiatic Review. do.

Swan River. Government Gazette, weekly; Perth do., do.; Guardian, do.

South Australia. Gazette, weekly.

Cape of Good Hope. South African Advertiser, twice a week; Government Gazette, weekly; The Moderator, do.; Graham's Town Journal, do.; Zuid African, do.

St. Helena. Gazette, weekly.

Mauritius. La Cernean, weekly, Gazette, Le Cycle.

Sierra Leone. Gazette, weekly.

Gibraltar.—Chronicle, daily; Gazette do.

Malta.—Gazette, weekly; the Mediterranean, do; the Harlequin, do.

Corfu.—Gazette in Greek and Italian.

U.—CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

This excellent Institution, known also by the name of its benevolent founder—as the "Brenton Juvenile Asylum"—was founded by Captain Brenton R.N. in 1830—for the wise and good purpose of preventing crime, by taking children off the streets and from the haunts of misery and crime before they become tainted by the moral pestilence of our goals, or branded with the stamp of convicted felons. Depending solely on individual assistance, and under the patronage of the Queen and Duchess of Kent, the founders and managers of this truly Christian Society have already effected much good; the extent of their operations being alone circumscribed by their means. The children are received into two asylums while in England; that for the boys is situate at Hackney Wick, (3 miles N. of London); the girls asylum is at Chiswick on the banks of the Thames. The plan of these Asylums and the mode in which the children are provided for in the Colonies will be best seen by the following transcript from the books of the Society.

"At 'The Brenton Juvenile Asylum,' Hackney-Wick, boys, under an able and vigilant superintendent, receive the advantages of religious and moral instruction, combined with a system of agricultural labour and manual employment, calculated to form habits of general usefulness and industry.

"The establishment of the society for the reception of girls, at Chiswick, called, by permission, the 'Royal Victoria Asylum,' is under the separate management of a committee of ladies. The girls remain in the asylum until good and respectable habits have been so far acquired, that hope may be reasonably entertained of their becoming generally useful.

"After this preparatory discipline, the children, unless removed by their friends, or discharged in consequence of a refusal, on their part or that of their parents or guardians, to emigrate, are apprenticed, as farm or domestic servants, to respectable individuals in our colonies.

"Committees of ladies, in the respective colonies, take care of the girls upon their arrival, and keep a watchful authority over them during their time of apprenticeship.

"Committees of influential gentlemen at Cape Town, King George's Sound, Perth, Albany, Graham's Town, Toronto in Upper Canada, and Huntingdon in Lower Canada, have already enabled the society to provide for a considerable number of destitute children, who would otherwise probably have perished from want or disease, or have been driven by misery to crime. These local committees have the power of cancelling any indenture in case of ill usage.

"The plan of training and education pursued in the asylums of this society differs essentially from that in common use. Under a plan of dicipline applied to the heart and affections, rendering corporal punishment almost unnecessary, children are sufficiently susceptible of training to render them valuable apprentices, with the prospect of becoming useful and respectable members of society: the system, though turning principally on farm, out-door, and in-door labour, combines also that of the artisan.

"Character and conduct meet with due appreciation, and book learning is considered more in the light of relaxation than in that of labour: yet it will be found that the pupils make certain and rapid progress in necessary acquirements.

"The objects of this charity are: orphans; children exposed to crime from the vice or poverty of the parents; children of parents who are in a state of great destitution, but whom a noble feeling prevents from applying to the parish; and children who are actually inmates of the workhouse: and it should be understood that it is for such objects only that the charity is designed. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantages which must follow from removing that host of young and wretched beings with which the streets of the metropolis are frequented, and rescuing these poor children from certain wretchedness and temptation to crime, while they are still at an age when it is practicable, by a judicious and well-considered system of religious and moral discipline, to reform these habits, and to render them happy in themselves, and contributors to the general welfare."

The following are the regulations under which the society is supported and managed:—

A donation of 5*l.* or upwards constitutes the donor a member for life.

A subscription of 5*s.* or more, yearly, an annual member, and by increasing the subscription to 5*l.* within the year, the subscriber becomes a life member.

All members have a right to vote upon every question propounded, and every election held, at any general meeting of the society.

A legacy of 10*l.* and upwards bequeathed to the society constitutes the first named acting executor a member for life.

Every annual subscription is considered as made on the 1st of June, or on the 1st of December next preceding the first payment.

All contributors receive, upon demand at the time of payment, tickets to the amount of their respective donations or subscriptions.

Subject to the following regulations, and to the approval of the general committee, any child shall be eligible to the benefits of the institution.

Any person contributing the sum of 15*l*., or producing tickets to that amount, is entitled to place a child, between the ages of eleven and fourteen, upon the male or female establishment, as the case may be.

The general committee of management have power, in special cases, to admit any child under the age of eleven, and between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, if in the latter case the child be of good moral character. When, however, the child to be admitted is under the age of eleven, a sum varying from 4*s*. to 5*s*. per week (not in tickets) must be paid, over and above the entrance-money, until it shall attain that age.

Children are received from public institutions or parishes on payment of a weekly sum of 4*s*., and also of 10*l*. when embarked.

A limited number of young children between the ages of four and seven are received into the female establishment at Chiswick, from public institutions or parishes, on payment of 4*s*. 3*d*. per week, and without entrance-money, to be educated in the infant-school system; their continuance in the institution must, however, depend upon the discretion of the general committee of management.

No child is received by the society until it shall have been examined by a medical man, and certified to be in a sound state of health.

When the child has not been baptized as a member of the Established Church, or otherwise formally admitted into any other religious community, measures are taken to supply the deficiency, according to the wishes of its parents or guardians; and, in the case where no parents or natural guardians can be found, the child is considered a member of the Established Church. The period of apprenticeship for which the child is to be bound in the colonies, is determined by the age declared on admission.

Upon admission, the boys are placed in the asylum at Hackney-Wick, and the girls in the asylum at Chiswick, and retained there respectively till considered by the general committee fit for service or other employment in the colonies.

No child is sent from England without the previous sanction of the general committee of management, nor without its own free consent, and the consent of its parents or guardians.

On the withdrawal of a child from the institution, all claim to the money paid with it is forfeited, and a refusal to go abroad is considered equivalent to a withdrawal.

N.B. The general committee of management meets every Wednesday; all applications for admission must be made on that day, between the hours of eleven and one, at No. 9, Throgmorton-street, where letters to the secretary must also be directed.

A personal examination of the boys' and girls' school, and an attention to the working of the institution, for several years, enables me to bear my personal testimony to the great benefit which England and the colonies derive from this excellent establishment. It is impossible to witness the condition and treatment of the boys at Hackney, under the mild, firm, and judicious management of Mr. Wright, without experiencing a great delight, and being convinced how important to the character of a nation is the early physical and moral discipline, as well as mental education of its youth. There is no appearance of a cold charity among the boys; a sturdy, frank, cheerful, and manly demeanour is immediately observant in their conduct. They farm their own ground, mend and wash their own clothes, work in the carpenter and blacksmith's shop, repair their shoes, print their tracts, draw maps of the colonies to which they are proceeding, learn to swim, climb a mast, "rig a yard," go through military exercises—in short, they are fitted for any occupation which may enable them to obtain an honest livelihood. There is no personal chastisement (which brutalizes either child or man); a constant round of useful occupations leaves no leisure for vice; every ten boys are in charge of a monitor, chosen from among themselves; they go into school, two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening, and, according as they rise in the scale of good conduct, they are permitted to make choice of the colony to which they may prefer proceeding. Their emigration, therefore, is a reward for their good conduct; and the excellent reports which have come home from the colonies, is the best proof of the soundness of the system which Captain Brenton, Mr. Maubert, and others, so beneficently see carried into effect.

The following is a General Embarkation Return to December in each year except 1838.

Years.	Cape Town.		Graham's Town.		Mauritius.		Swan River.		South Australia.		Canada.		New Brunswick.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1833	121	18	76	4	..	..	26	4	..	..	7	..	..	..	230	26	256
1834	66	26	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1	1	..	88	29	117
1835	50	16	..	..	5	..	10	3	..	..	75	2	10	..	150	21	171
1836	90	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	17	22	34	1	144	32	176
1837	136	37	..	..	..	..	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	46	185
1838 To Oct. 31.	119	32	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	3	1	..	..	126	39	165
	582	129	79	14	5	..	39	16	4	7	123	26	45	1	877	193	1070

The plan of emigration was commenced in the year 1833, when all the children then in the asylums were

sent to the Cape of Good Hope. The total number of children received from November 1830, to December 31, 1837, was 1,538; the total expenditure during that period was 21,880*l*. The number provided for in the colonies to October 31, 1838, is as above, 1,070; provided for by friends, &c., 570; died, 4; now in the asylums, 157; total number admitted since the first establishment of the institution, 1,801. It were much to be wished that Her Majesty's Government would extend the benefits of this institution by a parliamentary annual grant and by allotting a portion of land in Canada and other agricultural colonies for the formation of branch asylums. Into those branch asylums the children would be received on landing; they would be instructed in colonial farming, in the management of a dairy, and in every pursuit advantageous to a settler in a new colony. On proof of long-continued good conduct, the adult should receive ten acres of land, a horse, cow, and some farming implements; and, on the marriage of one of the girls of the institution; her dower should be five acres of land, a cow, &c. The advantages of such an institution, both to the colonies and the mother country, would be incalcuable. The former would have a constant influx of a young healthy population morally and usefully trained for the good of society, the latter would be checking crime in the bud. Our prisons in 1838 are filled with the neglected children of 1828 and 1818. It is seldom that a man becomes a criminal; the seeds of vice are sown in youth, and produce, in dense and civilized communities, like England, a fatally abundant crop of the elements of general misery and national decay.

A society like the one now in existence, managed by a highly respectable committee, would be better adapted for carrying this plan into effect than Government. Zeal seldom or ever pervades the officers paid and appointed by Governments (such as they are now constituted), and, although integrity may be secured, apathy predominates. Moreover, if Government were to carry the plan into effect, the children might be considered as "transported," and the good effects arising from their feeling that they were earning their own livelihood would be lost. I would earnestly urge on those who look to the welfare of the rising generation as essential to the future happiness and prosperity of England, to consider this subject, and, instead of building penitentiaries for male and female infant criminals, to take them out of crime unstained by the contamination of a prison, and without affixing an indelible stamp of infamy, which clings like a curse through life to the unfortunate being whom parental neglect has subjected to temptations, ere their sinfulness was apparent, before there was moral strength to resist them, and long prior to the mental consciousness of the misery which inevitably ensues from a downward course of guilt. When, alas! will Governments act on Christian principles, and endeavour to prevent crime, instead of punishing it when committed.

PRINTED BY W. NICOL, 60, PALL-MALL.

